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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY.

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The Gentleman's Magazine Library

Topographical History

OF

Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex Monmouthshire

A Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of "The Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731-1868

part 7

Edited by

George Laurence Gomme

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PREFACE.

THIS volume carries the topographical collections to Monmouthshire. The first county dealt with, Leicestershire, is rich in historical associations, but the notes therefrom which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* were not so numerous as in the case of other counties. The civil wars of York and Lancaster, and of Charles I. and the Parliament, have left memorials in the county in the shape of battle-sites, and there seems no doubt that the relics found near Bosworth, at Husbands Bosworth, Sapcote and Enderby, are derived from one or other of these struggles. This county is the home of two ancient and powerful families, the Hastings and the Manners, and their influence and presence appear at different places. The notes on family history are, however, interesting rather than important. The occupation of the land before the great era of enclosures is illustrated in two different places, Sharnford and Stony Stanton, where, it appears, yeomen and little freeholders were the principal owners. The customs at Hinckley and at Radcliffe-upon-the-Wreke are additions to our information on this branch of history, the Easter Monday customs of the latter place being particularly interesting, equating more with Celtic than with typical English customs.

Lincolnshire is more fully represented. The papers on the coats-of-arms in the churches of Stamford and its neighbourhood (pp. 81-86), and on the public buildings of Stamford (pp. 160-164), are valuable contributions to heraldry noted down in 1862-1864. It is a pity that such church records as these should not be systematically and carefully examined by local archæological societies and the chief particulars published for the use of students. It has often been pointed out, too, that much really important historical work could be accom-

plished by our local archæological societies if they would survey their districts from the Domesday material, and the writer in 1789 (see pp. 86-88) set a good example of the kind of work which is needed. This can only be accomplished on the spot, and it is astonishing that the subject has not attracted more attention, because a manor name, lost to topography by reason of it not being identical with the parish, is often the only clue to a Domesday entry; *e.g.*, Fenby, mentioned on p. 89. My friend, Mr. J. H. Round, has quite recently, in a brilliantly suggestive paper read before the Society of Antiquaries, again urged this subject upon the attention of archæologists. Of domestic antiquities, the woman's sandal found in the peat at Amcott's Moor is one of the few examples of such finds which have been made, and the only question is whether it is not a prehistoric rather than a historic relic. The inventory of a seventeenth-century farmer's goods by my friend Mr. Edward Peacock (see pp. 96-99) is an example of what could be done for different periods and different places if Mr. Peacock's example had been more closely followed, such material being perhaps the only reliable data for the history of the domestic economy of early days. I suppose few countries possess so much documentary evidence on early economical conditions as England, and yet, except for Professor Thorold Rogers' monumental work, very little has been done to make this available for students. Occasional prints of domestic note-books like "The Boke of Brome," by Miss Toulmin Smith, or the two or three publications by the Surtees and Camden Societies, are not enough for the student to work upon, but there is some reason to hope that the new school of economics in London, under Mr. Hewins, will do something to repair this deficiency. Two famous beds are recorded in this volume, one at Hinckley, in Leicestershire (p. 27), the other at Rigbolt, in Lincolnshire (p. 147). Domestic architecture is represented by two or three papers. The fireplace and chimney at the old Deanery House, and the front of an old house in the centre of Lincoln (pp. 143-144), are perhaps the most interesting. Several almshouses are described or noted, and Middlesex certainly has been more richly endowed in this respect than other counties, no doubt on account of its relationship to London, whose rich citizens sought in this way to record their gratitude for successful business. Another feature about Middlesex is the attention formerly paid to the rearing of plants and trees from abroad, such as mulberry-trees, cedars, tamarisks, pines, auricula, weeping willow, etc. There are not many

of these relics of past distinctiveness left, but in the older gardens there may be still some survivals. In the grounds of the house formerly occupied by my own family at Hammersmith is, or was, a splendid mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by my great-great-grandfather, and in my own youth it bore splendid fruit. Other old gardens in the same parish contained trees of this beautiful fruit, and there are also some at Highgate. Under the mulberry-tree of "Lawnbank," John Street, Hampstead, Keats wrote his famous ode to the nightingale. Formerly the garden of Vintners' Hall, in Upper Thames Street, ran down to the river, and contained some of these trees. Hammersmith, when it was a part of rural Middlesex, was also noted for its cedars. Gibson wrote an account of the gardens near London in 1691, which is printed in "Archæologia," vol. xii., but it only gives the richer and most important, and now that the older places are swept away, a generation hence nothing will be left of this interesting phase of the domestic history of Middlesex. Mr. Carew Hazlitt has collected a great deal of most interesting information in his little book on "Gleanings in Old Garden Literature," and indeed the botanical history of Middlesex, containing such splendid names as those of Evelyn and Pepys, has not been neglected, the work of Trimen and Thistleton Dyer on the *Flora of Middlesex* in 1868, being noteworthy among books on this subject.

It has been found advisable to exclude the separate articles on places situated in the modern London portion of the old county of Middlesex from this volume so as to print London altogether. The great city is overshadowing all around it, and I fear it does not give back much in place of what it takes away. Nothing is more marked than the change indicated by the growth of modern London. It has eaten into Middlesex and destroyed the home of mulberry-trees and cedar-trees and other memorials of an old domestic life more distinctive in every way than what appears now in the eternal sameness of the rows of bricks and mortar which do duty for the residences of nineteenth-century Londoners. The collection of the papers written by the various contributors to the *Gentleman's Magazine* draws marked attention to the change in ideas on home life during the last century, or even half-century—a change which has caused the beautiful fields of Middlesex to be handed over to the speculative builder.

The contribution to the history of Monmouthshire is very slight.

The articles here collected are, of course, of unequal merit, and

they treat of the different places in no way according to their relative importance. They are just the offshoots of the writers of the day. As such, however, they are of considerable importance if used properly. They are reprinted in this volume just as they stand, except for the correction of an obvious error, or the omission of passages of unmeaning rhetoric, which was very often indulged in. All references to illustrations are most carefully preserved on the ground that readers who use these volumes will be glad to know which of the places therein described are accompanied by contemporary illustrations to be found in the original copy of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Articles omitted for any reason are noted at the end of each county section, as are references to topographical details already reprinted in the other volumes of this series.

G. Laurence Gomme.

24, Dorset Square, N.W.
March, 1896.

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Leicestershire.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

[1817, *Part II., pp.* 489-495.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Coritani.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Ragæ or Ratæ, Leicester; Benonæ or Venonæ, High-cross. Vernometum, near Willoughby, or Burrow-hill.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities.—Leicester, Jewry wall. Roman miliary and tessellated pavements. Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis. Chancel of St. Mary's Church. New-work Gate. Ulvescroft Priory. Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle. Bottesford, Hinckley, and Melton Mowbray Churches. Market Harborough Chapel. Monument of Lady Roesia de Verdon, foundress of Gracedieu Nunnery, in Belton Church.

Leicester was an Episcopal See. The Abbots of St. Mary de Pratis were occasionally summoned to Parliament; in the Abbey were buried Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, its founder in 1143, who became one of the regular canons, and died here in 1167; and the great Cardinal Wolsey, who died here November 29, 1530. In the College of St. Mary the Less, in the New-work, had sepulture, Henry Plantagenet, first Duke of Lancaster, who died of the plague in 1361; and Constance, daughter of Peter, King of Castile, and wife of John of Gaunt. In the monastery of Grey Friars was interred Richard III.

In Lutterworth Church are preserved the pulpit and part of the vestment of the great reformer, John Wickliffe, who was rector from 1374, and died there, December 31, 1387. He was buried in the church; but by order of the Council of Sienna, in 1428, his bones were taken up, burnt, and thrown into the river.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers.—Anker, Avon, Blackbrook, Deane, Eye, Scalford, Sence, Snite, Soar, Swift, Trent, Willand, Wreke.

Inland Navigation.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Grand Union, Leicester, and Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire Union, Loughborough, Oakham Canals. Soar River.

Lakes.—Groby Pool. Gumley.

Eminences and Views.—Bardon Hill, the highest in the county; Markfield Knoll; Beacon Hill; Old John, in Bradgate Park; Belvoir Castle; Bredon Church; Billesdon Coplow; Carlton Spinney; Mount Sorrel; Barrow Hill; Croft Hill.

Natural Curiosities.—Barrow and Bredon Lime Quarries; Charnwood Forest; Vale of Belvoir; Burton Lazars, Dalby on the Woulds, Gumley, Neville Holt, Leicester, Moira-baths, and Sapcote medicinal waters.

Public Edifices.—Leicester Infirmary, Gaols, Assembly Rooms, Charity Schools, Exchange, Appleby School.

Seats.—Belvoir Castle, Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Allexton Hall, Colonel Crump; Appleby Hall, Mrs. G. Moore; Appleby House, Mrs. J. Moore; Ayleston Hall, Rev. Mr. Beresford; Bagrave Hall, E. A. Burnaby, Esq.; Bardon Park Hall, William Hood, Esq.; Barkby Hall, Mrs. Pochin; Beaumanor Park Hall, W. Herrick, Esq.; Belgrave, Mrs. Vann; Belgrave, Samuel Oliver, Esq.; Belgrave, L. L. Smith, Esq.; Bosworth Park Hall, Mrs. Pochin; Braunston Hall, Clement Winstanley, Esq.; Brooksby Hall, Robert Clarke, Esq.; Bradgate Park, Earl of Stamford (house dilapidated); Buckminster, Sir William Manners, Bart.; Burley Hall, George Tate, Esq.; Burstall Hall, John Mansfield, Esq.; Burton Woulds, C. G. Mundy, Esq.; Butt House, Captain Blakiston; Carlton Curlieu, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart.; Claybrook Hall, Thomas Edward Dicey, Esq.; Cold Orton Hall, J. F. Turner, Esq.; Cole Orton, Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart.; Coston, Edward Thomas Phelps, Esq.; Croxton Park, Isabella, Duchess Dowager of Rutland; Dalby, Little, Edward Hartopp, Esq.; Dalby Woulds, Hon. Mrs. Bowater; Danett's Hall, Dr. Alexander; Dishley Hall, late Rt. Bakewell, Esq.; Donington Park, Marquis of Hastings; Donington, Mrs. Fisher; Edmundthorp Hall, C. Manners, Esq.; Enderby Hall, C. Lorraine Smith, Esq.; Gaddesby Hall, Mrs. Ayre; Garendon Park, Samuel Phillipps, Esq.; Glen Magna, Robert Haymes, Esq.; Goadby Park, late Edward Manners, Esq.; Gopsal Hall, Hon. R. W. P. Curzon; Groby Pool, John Pares, Esq.; Gumley Hall, Joseph Cradock, Esq.; Harborough, Edmund Maior, Esq.; Hinckley, Thomas Sansome, Esq.; Holt, Cosmas Nevill, Esq.; Humberston, Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart.; Husband's Bosworth, G. F. Turvile, Esq.; Kirby Muxloe, Joshua Grundy, Esq.; Kirkby Park, Sir R. Milbank Noel, Bart.; Kirkby Lodge, Sir F. Burdett, Bart.; Knighton Lodge,

Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart.; Langley Priory, Richard Chesslyn, Esq. Langton Hall, Rev. James Ord; Laund Abbey, J. Finch Simpson, Esq.; Leesthorp Hall, late J. S. Brown, Esq,; Leicester Frith, William Oldham, Esq.; Leicester, Sir William Walker; Lindley Hall, Hon. E. Capel; Lockington Hall, Rev. Philip Story: Lodington Hall, Campbell Morris, Esq.; Lowesby Hall, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart.; Melton Mowbray, Richard Norman, Esq.; Misterton Hall, Richard Gough, Esq.; Nether-Seile, Rev. Mr. Greisby; Normanton Hall, George Pochin, Esq.; Normanton-le-Heath, Valentine Green, Esq.; Noseley Hall, Sir C. Hesilrige, Bart.; Odstone Hall, Richard Astley, Esq.; Odstone Hill, Edward Green, Esq.; Orton-on-the-Hill, S. Steele Perkins, Esq.; Osbaston Park, J. C. Twisleton, Esq.; Over-Seile, Thomas Thorpe, Esq.; Over-Seile, Mrs. Greasley; Over-Seile, John Kettle, Esq.; Over-Seile, Grange Wood End House, —— Wright, Esq.; Prestwould Hall, C. J. Packe, Esq.; Quenby Hall, W. Ashby Ashby, Esq.; Quorndon Hall, Edward Farnham, Esq.; Quorndon, George Osbaldeston, Esq.; Quorndon, Thomas Gisborne, Esq.; Quorndon, S. J. Hyde, Esq.; Ragby Hall, Mrs. Wilson; Ratcliffe on Wreke, Earl Ferrers; Rolleston, Henry Green, Esq.; Rotherby Hall, Rev. Mr. Burnaby; Rothley Temple, T. Babington, Esq.; Scraptoft Hall, Thomas Peach, Esq.; Shenton Hall, Colonel Wollaston; Shepey, Edward Wilmot, Esq.; Skeffington Hall, late Sir W. C. F. Skeffington, Bart.; Snareston Hall, George Moore, Esq.; Stanford Hall, Mrs. Otway; Stapleford, Earl of Harborough; Staunton Harold, Earl Ferrers; Stewards Hay, Earl of Stamford; Stockerston, Sir Charles Burton, Bart.; Stoughton Grange, G. A. L. Keck, Esq.; Stretton Hall, Sir G. Robinson, Bart.; Swithland Hall, Hon. Butler Danvers; Tempe, Miss F. H. Bakewell; Thedingworth, Sir Wm. Cave, Bart.; Tooley Park, Thomas Boultbee, Esq.; Ulvescroft Priory, W. Parkin Bosville, Esq.; Wanlip Hall, Sir C. Thomas Palmer, Bart.; Welham, Robert Kirk, Esq.; Westcotes, Walter Ruding, Esq.; Whatton House, Mrs. Dawson; Willesley Hall, Edward Abney, Esq.; Wistow, Sir Henry Halford, Bart.

History.

A.D. 1173, Leicester, the chief refuge of the adherents of the young King Henry in his unnatural rebellion against Henry II., taken and destroyed by Richard Lucy, Chief Justiciary.

A.D. 1217, Mount Sorrel Castle garrisoned by Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, for Lewis the Dauphin, taken by the forces of Henry III. under Ranulph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, and razed to the ground.

A.D. 1414, at Leicester, April 30, assembled the Parliament which granted a subsidy of 300,000 marks to Henry V. to assert his title to the throne of France, and ordained death to the maintainers of the doctrines of Wickliffe, and to the readers of the Scriptures in English.

A.D. 1426, at Leicester, February 18, assembled the Parliament, at which the Duke of Gloucester, and Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, afterwards Cardinal, were ostensibly reconciled, and the young King, Henry VI., was knighted by his uncle the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France.

A.D. 1485, in Sutton Field, near Bosworth, August 22, was fought the last of thirteen pitched battles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, when Richard III., after killing Sir William Brandon, and unhorsing Sir John Cheney, was slain, bravely fighting in the midst of his enemies, and the Earl of Richmond was crowned Henry VII. on the field. In this battle were slain of the Lancastrians about 100 men, and of the Yorkists about 1,000, including John Duke of Norfolk, Walter Lord Ferrers, Sir Richard Radcliffe, Sir William Conyers, Sir Robert Brackenbury, the Lord Zouch, and Sir Jervas Clifton. Sir William Catesby was taken prisoner, and shortly afterwards executed at Leicester.

A.D. 1644, in Sutton Field, on the spot where the great battle was fought, July 1, a skirmish, in which six Royalists were killed, and forty taken prisoners, by Captain Babington, at the head of a detachment of Lord Grey's forces.

A.D. 1645, between Harborough and Leicester, Parliamentarians defeated, 100 slain, and 250 taken prisoners, by Sir Marmaduke Langdale.

A.D. 1645, near Melton Mowbray, February 25, Parliamentarians under Colonel Rossiter defeated, and 170 slain, by Sir Marmaduke Langdale.

A.D. 1645, Leicester, under Colonel Thomas Grey, May 31, stormed by Charles I. and Prince Rupert, when about 300 Parliamentarians were slain, and 300 made prisoners.

Biography.

Appleby, Sir Edmund, warrior at Cressy, Great Appleby (flor. temp. E. III.).

Bainbridge, John, astronomer and physician, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1582.

Bakewell, Robert, cattle-breeder, Dishley, 1726.

Beaumont, Francis, judge, Grace Dieu (died 1598).

Beaumont, Francis, dramatic writer, friend and coadjutor of Fletcher, Gracedieu, 1586.

Beaumont, John, first person honoured with title of Viscount, Beaumont Park (temp. Hen. VI.).

Beaumont, Sir John, poet, Grace Dieu, 1582.

Belgrave, R., author of "Theological Determinations," Belgrave (flor. 1220).

Belknap, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice to Edward III.

Beveridge, William, Bishop of St. Asaph, Barrow-upon-Soar, 1637.

Brinsley, John, Nonconformist divine and author, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1600.

Brokesby, F., nonjuring divine, biographer of Dodwell, Stoke (died 1718).

Broxholme, Noel, physician, Buckminster.

Burdet, Thomas, executed by Edward IV. for an unguarded expression in 1477, Newton Burdet.

Burton, Robert, "Democritus junior," author of "Anatomy of Melancholy," Lindley, 1576.

Burton, William, historian of his native county, Lindley, 1575.

Bury, Richard de, Bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor, Willoughby Waterless (died 1345).

Cateline, Sir Robert, Chief Justice to Elizabeth, Beby (died 1574).

Cave, William, divine, author of "Historia Literaria," Pickwell, 1637.

Chambers, Sabine, Jesuit, author of "Garden of the Virgin" (flor. temp. Eliz.).

Cheselden, William, anatomist and lithotomist, Burrow-on-the-Hill, 1688.

Clieveland, John, loyal poet, Hinckley, 1613.

Cotes, Roger, mathematician and astronomer, Burbach, 1682.

Cranwell, Luke, nonconformist divine and author, Loughborough (died 1683).

Culie, Bartholomew, author of "De Generatione et Corruptione," Ratcliffe Culey (flor. temp. Ed. III.).

Dawes, Richard, author of "Miscellanea Critica," Stapleton, 1708.

Duport, John, one of the translators of the Bible, Shepeshed (died 1617).

Erick the Forester, opposed William the Conqueror.

Estlin, John Prior, Unitarian divine, Hinckley, 1747.

Farmer, Dr. Richard, author on the Learning of Shakespeare, Leicester, 1735.

Faunt, Arthur, Roman Catholic divine, Foston (died 1591).

Folvile, William de, polemic divine, Ashby Folvile (died 1384).

Fortrey, William, founder of Norton and Gaulby Churches, Norton, 1697.

Fox, George, founder of Quakerism, Fenny Drayton, 1624.

Grey, Lady Jane, executed Feb. 12, 1554, Bradgate Park, 1537.

Grey, Lady Katharine, Countess of Hertford, Bradgate Park (died in the Tower, 1567).

Grey, Lady Mary, married Martin Kayes, Esq., Bradgate Park (died 1578).

Hall, J., Bishop of Norwich, "the Christian Seneca," Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1574.

Harby, Geoffrey de, Confessor to Edward III., Provincial of Augustines, Harby (flor., 1450).

Hardwick, John, led Richmond's army to Bosworth Field, Lindley (died 1511).

Hastings, Sir Francis, author against Popery (died 1600).

Hastings, H., Lord Loughborough, active royalist, Loughborough (died 1666).

Hastings, William, Lord Chamberlain to Edward IV. (executed 1483).

Hayne, Robert, divine, schoolmaster, and critic, Thrussington, 1581).

Heathcote, Ralph, divine, Barrow-upon-Soar, 1721.

Henley, John, "Orator Henley," Melton Mowbray, 1692.

Herrick, Robert, Bishop of Chester, and Lichfield and Coventry, Stretton Magna (died 1389).

Herrick, William, embassador to the Porte, Leicester, 1557.

Herrick, Robert, poet, born 1591.

Howe, John, nonconformist divine and author, Loughborough, 1630.

Hudson, Robert, founder of Hospital, Melton Mowbray, 1570.

Jacomb, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Burton Lazars, 1622.

Jarvis, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Peatling (died 1753).

Jennings, David, dissenting divine, Kibworth, 1691.

Johnson, John, architect and benefactor, Leicester (died 1814).

Kilby, Richard, divine, Ratcliffe on the Wreke (died 1620).

Kirkby, John de, Bishop of Ely, Lord High Treasurer, Melton Mowbray (died 1290).

Knighton, Henry de, historian, Knighton (flor. temp. Edw. III.).

Lambert, Daniel, weighed, at his death in 1809, 739 lbs., Leicester, 1770.

Langton, Thomas, polemic divine, West Langton (flor. 1400).

Langton, Walter de, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, High Treasurer, West Langton (died 1321).

Latimer, Hugh, Bishop of Worcester, martyr, Thurcaston, 1470.

Leicester, Robert de, Franciscan, chronologer, Leicester (died 1348).

Leicester, William de, divine, Leicester (flor. 1210).

Leigh, Sir Edward, Hebrew lexicographer, Shawell, 1602.

Lilly, William, astrologer, the Sydrophel of Butler, Diseworth, 1602.

Lodge, Thomas, physician and poet (died 1625).

Lubbenham, William de, philosopher and divine, Lubbenham (died 1361).

Marshall, Thomas, Dean of Gloucester, Gothic and Saxon scholar, Barkby, about 1621.

Martival, Robert de, Bishop of Salisbury, Noseley (died 1315).

Mawbey, Sir Joseph, Bart., distiller, politician, Raunstone (died 1798).

Melton, William de, Archbishop of York, Chancellor to Edward III., Melton Mowbray (died 1340).

Moore, John, Bishop of Ely, book-collector, Market Harborough, 1646.

Moore, Sir John, founder of Appleby School, Lord Mayor in 1681, Appleby.

Ozell, John, translator of Molière, Corneille, Racine, etc. (died 1743).

Packe, Christopher, Lord Mayor of London, republican, Prestwould (died 1682).

Papillon, David, author on Fortification, Papillon Hall in Lubbenham.

Paul, William, divine, executed 1716, for adherence to the Stuarts, Little Ashby, 1679.

Phillips, Ambrose, pastoral poet, 1671.

Pulteney, Sir John, four times Lord Mayor of London, benefactor, Misterton (died 1349).

Pulteney, Dr. Richard, botanist and conchologist, Loughborough, 1730.

Ratcliffe, Thomas, divine, Ratcliffe on the Wreke (flor. 1360).

Ratcliffe, Thomas, Bishop of Dromore, Ratcliffe on the Wreke (died about 1488).

Roby, Thomas, Gentleman Sewer to Queen Henrietta Maria, Castle Donington, 1598.

Seaman, Lazarus, nonconformist divine and author, Leicester (died 1675).

Seagrave, Gilbert, Bishop of London, Seagrave (died 1317).

Sherard, William, Mæcenas of Botany, Bushby, 1659.

Simpson, John, dissenter, Biblical critic, Leicester, 1746.

Simpson, Thomas, mathematician, Market Bosworth, 1710.

Skeffington, Thomas, Bishop of Bangor, Skeffington (died 1533).

Skeffington, Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Skeffington (died 1534).

Smith, Henry, "Silver-tongued Smith," divine, Withcote, 1560.

Smith, Robert, benefactor to his native town, Market Harborough (died 1618).

Smith, Sir John, Judge, founder of Almshouses, Frolesworth, 1656.

Staveley, Thomas, author of "History of Churches," East Langton, 1626.

Stretton, Richard, nonconformist divine and author, Claybrook, 1632.

Thirlby, Styan, critic, editor of Justin Martyr, Leicester, 1692.

Thomson, John, mathematician, Witherby, 1721.

Throsby, John, tourist of Leicestershire, Leicester (died 1803).

Turpin, Richard, chronicler, Knapton, 1541.

Villiers, George, first Duke of Buckingham, favourite of James I. and Charles I., Brooksby, 1592.

Vines, Richard, preacher to the Parliament, Blazon (died 1655).

Weston, Hugh, Dean of Westminster, benefactor, Burton Overy (died 1558).

Whiston, William, divine and mathematician, Norton-juxta-Twycross, 1667.

Wirley, William, herald and antiquary, Nether Seile (died 1618).
Woodford, William, opponent of Wickcliffe (died 1397).
Worthington, Hugh, eloquent dissenting divine, Leicester, 1752.
Wrighte, Sir Nathan, Lord Keeper, Barwell (died 1721).
Wyvile, Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, Staunton Wyvile (died 1375).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

This county recalls to recollection some of the finest scenes and passages in Shakespeare: "King Lear," according to the fabulous Geoffrey of Monmouth, was the founder of Leicester, 844 years before Christ, and was buried there; the battle of Bosworth Field, in "Richard III.," and the exquisite description of the death of Cardinal Wolsey in "Henry VIII."

In Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle was confined, Mary Queen of Scots, under the custody of the Earl of Huntingdon.—In the church is the family vault of the Earls of Huntingdon, in which are deposited the remains of Selina (relict of Theophilus, ninth Earl) the foundress of numerous chapels for Calvinistic Methodists; she is said to have given £100,000 to pious uses, and died in 1791, aged 84.

Aston Flamvile and Burbach rectories were enjoyed by the learned Dr. Duport, Dean of Peterborough.

Beaumanor Park Hall was honoured with a royal visit by King Henry III., and was for some years the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his third wife, Mary, Queen of France, daughter of King Henry VII.

Belvoir Castle partly destroyed by fire in 1816: loss estimated at £120,000.

At Billesdon was educated the great Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham.

Blaby was the rectory of Edward Stokes, who, although deprived of his sight when only nine years old, by the discharge of a pistol, supposed to have been unloaded, used frequently to hunt, and regularly performed the service of the Church, with the exception of the Lessons, which were read by another person. He died at the age of 93, having been incumbent fifty years.

Of Bosworth free school, Anthony Blackwall, author of an "Introduction to the Classics," was head-master, and died there in 1730, and for a short time the great and good Dr. Samuel Johnson was his usher. The rectory was enjoyed by Dr. Taylor, of Ashbourn, for whom Johnson composed some sermons, which were published after Dr. Taylor's decease.

In Bottesford Church are beautiful monuments for eight Earls of Rutland, but there are no memorials for either of the four Dukes, or for the brave Marquis of Granby, all of whom were buried there.

Broughton Astley was the rectory of Dr. F. White, afterwards Bishop of Ely.

Church Langton was the rectory and residence of William Hanway, whose plantations and oratorios are celebrated by Woty in his poem of "Charity"; by Lloyd in his "Church Langton"; and by an epigram in the "Oxford Sausage." He died here in 1778, aged 52.

In Claybrook Church are monuments for Cluer Dicey, Esq., with a beautiful epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More; and for its rector, the Rev. Charles Jenner, with an inscription by the Margravine of Anspach.

In Cottesbach Church was buried, in 1727, its rector, the geographer, Dr. Edward Wells.

At Dishley, his native place, resided, and in 1795 died, Mr. Bakewell, famous for his improvements in the breed of sheep and cattle.

At Evington is the monument of the physician and botanist, James Sherard (brother of William, born at Bushby), who died 1737, aged 72.

At Fenny Drayton resided the ancestors of the poet Drayton.

At Godeby, in 1743, was buried, aged 51, its rector, Francis Peck, the Stamford antiquary.

Gopsal Hall was built by Charles Jennens, Esq., the friend of Handel, and commentator on Shakespeare, who also erected near to his house a temple with a splendid cenotaph, by Roubiliac, to the memory of Edward Holdsworth, the author of "Muscipula," and commentator on Virgil.

Kimcote was the rectory of Richard Jago, the poet; and Knipton of the painter, William Peters.

Lindley Hall was the residence of William Burton; and here, and at Falde, in Staffordshire, his "History of Leicestershire" was composed.

In Leicester Free School were educated its two learned natives, Thirlby and Farmer; the present headmaster is the Rev. Richard Davies, B.D., through whose most exemplary exertions, St. Margaret's Charity School, and the National School, were founded. The library of its native, the nonconformist Seaman, was the first in England that was sold by auction; it sold for £700.—In St. Margaret's Churchyard is the handsome tomb of General Lord Rollo, who died in this town in 1765. In St. Mary's Church is the monument of its late vicar, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, author of "Scripture Characters."

In Norton Church, in 1783, was buried its founder, W. Fortrey, aged 86.

Noseley was the seat of Cromwell's friend, Sir Arthur Hesilrige, who died in 1660, and has a monument to his memory in the dilapidated church.

Quorndon is much celebrated for its hunt, established by Hugo Meynell, Esq., lately under the direction of T. Smith, Esq., and now of G. Osbaldeston, Esq.

Segrave was the rectory of Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," a book from which the literary thefts of Sterne were ably exposed by the late Dr. Ferriar of Manchester.

At Staunton Harold, January 13, 1760, Laurence Earl Ferrers shot his steward, Mr. Johnson, for which crime his lordship's own life became forfeited to the offended laws of his country, May 5.—In the library at Staunton Harold are the Works of Confucius, in sixteen volumes.

Thurcaston was the rectory and residence of Dr. Hugh Latimer, and also of Dr. Hurd, who composed the greater part of his works in this place. Both these divines were afterwards bright ornaments of the See of Worcester.

At Whitwick remains the monument of "Giant Talbot." It measures 7 feet. BYRO.

Appleby.

[1807, *Part II., p.* 913.]

The inscription (Plate II., Fig. 1), of which I send you a copy, very correctly taken, is from a stone mansion, now a farmhouse, at Appleby, in Leicestershire, which bears vestiges of great antiquity.

Over the entrance are three blank shields on one stone; and over the mantelpiece of the old kitchen is a stone with the inscription; and others with rude representations of St. Michael and the Dragon (Fig. 2), from which (Fig. 3) in another part of the chimney has been evidently broken, a man on foot drawing his sword (Fig. 4), an ornamental stone (Fig. 5), and a double triangle (Fig. 6). All these have evidently formed part of a much older building, and have been accidently here used when the present house was erected. The family of the Applebys (the original owners of the house) has been extinct nearly 200 years.

From the mixture of characters, it seems no easy task to make the inscription legible. J. N.

[1819, *Part I., p.* 209.]

At a small distance eastward from the church of Appleby, in Leicestershire, stood the ancient mansion of the family of Appleby, now called the Moat House, from being surrounded by a moat, at present chiefly choked up. Of this curious old house I enclose a view from a drawing taken in 1790 by the celebrated John Glover, at that time writing-master at Appleby School (see Plate II.). Mr. Thomas Taverner is the present occupier, who holds the farm under the trustees of the Free School at Market Bosworth.

The house is chiefly built with the timber of a much older structure, though several of the old chimney-stacks yet remain entire. Of the original building sufficient remains are still visible to show what it has been—a strong, though not large, mansion of defence, built of massy stone.

It has only one entrance (over which was anciently a tower), by a drawbridge on the west side. Some part of it was taken down within memory; but the front wall appears yet perfect.

Over the entrance are three blank shields on one stone; and over the mantelpiece of a room, now used as a back kitchen, are the several sculptures engraved in Nichols's "Leicestershire" (vol. iv., Plate LXIV.), from facsimile drawings by Charles Hunt, jun., of Wirksworth, co. Derby. They have evidently been formerly the ornaments of some still more ancient building, and are all disposed in a line with each other in the following order:

1. An ancient inscription.
2. Ornamental leaves and flowers.
3. Representation of St. Michael and the Dragon.
4. A woman leaning on a stick.
5. A double triangle.
6. A man on foot, armed.*

Near the above mansion, and adjoining the churchyard, is a barn, erected on the firm foundation of some ancient considerable building.

N. R. S.

[1821, *Part I.*, *p.* 17.]

The villages of Great and Little Appleby are situate partly in Leicestershire and partly in Derbyshire; that portion of them which is in the former county being in the hundred and deanery of Sparkenhoe. They are distant about six miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, nine from Tamworth, ten from Burton-upon-Trent, and nearly nine from Atherston.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the Abbey of Burton held lands in Appleby, which at the Dissolution came to the family of Brereton of Cheshire; who sold the same to the tenants early in the seventeenth century.

The manor of Great Appleby was purchased by Sir Wolstan Dixie (knighted in 1604), who gave it to the trustees of Market Bosworth School, which his great uncle had founded; and in their possession it still remains.

The manor of Little Appleby is possessed by George Moore, Esq., who has a handsome house, his family having been seated here since the reign of Elizabeth.

The lordships of Great and Little Appleby contain about 2,800 acres. The country is a fine champaign, principally of grazing land. The situation is very healthy; in 1808 seven persons were living here, all able to work, whose united ages amounted to 593 years.

Several years ago, one Joseph Green fell from the battlements of the church steeple without receiving any injury. The same man, in striking the centre of a cellar, had more than one thousand bricks fall upon him, and was very little hurt.

The church (see Plate II.), dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and two spacious aisles covered with lead, and a chancel

* For sketches of the inscription and figures see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1807, Part II., p. 913 [*ante* p. 12].

covered with tiles. The north aisle of the chancel belongs to the Free School at Bosworth. The spire is handsome, near 52 feet high, and contains a good peal of six bells, of modern date, and a clock. From the battlements is a most beautiful view of the circumjacent country.

The chancel rests on three Pointed arches, and the nave on five Pointed arches, each with clustered columns and ring capitals.

The advowson was purchased about 1600 by Mr. Wm. Mould; and in that family it continued till 1736, when it passed by an heiress into the Dawson family; the present possessor being Edward Dawson, of Whatton House, Esq.

In 1697, Sir John Moore, Knt. and Alderman of London, erected a Free School here for the education of boys in the parish of Appleby and the neighbouring villages; which, by the statutes in 1706, was made free for all England. The foundation is under the direction of thirteen governors; and since 1708, above 2,000 persons have been educated here. The celebrated Dr. Johnson would have been elected Master of this School in 1738 could he have obtained the degree of M.A.

Mr. Glover, celebrated for the perfection to which he has carried the art of drawing in water-colours, commenced his career in life as a writing-master in this school.

N. R. S.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

[1794, *Part I., p.* 19.]

Ashby Castle (the seat of the Huntingdon family) is a very noble ruin. This castle was taken by the forces of the Parliament during the Usurpation, and nearly torn down by the army, since its walls are only left standing, all the ornaments, outworks, etc., being dismantled by the tyrannical order of Cromwell . . .

Near the castle is a triangular building, which was (as report saith) made of this singular shape to direct the balls from penetrating its sides and to slide off; yet this seems a mistake, since, were a ball to strike on the sides (see Plate III., Fig. 8), which might happen, it would considerably damage it—for instance, were a ball from it to strike B, it would easily effect a breach; but were a ball from C to strike G, I conclude it would glance off and arrive at E. . . .

ANTIQUARIUS.

[1840, *Part II., pp.* 464, 465.]

In the church is an instrument of punishment called a finger pillory. It stands at the west end of the north aisle, and is described in the words of Mr. Carter, who remarks: "The construction of this contrivance may be thus described: Two upright posts, about 3 feet in height and of a proportionate thickness, support an horizontal beam of an equal length, which beam is divided into two parts.

The upper part is held by a hinge at one end; while the other end is fastened down by a lock unto the lower part, in which are different-sized holes, for containing the fingers of the disorderly, from very small to extremely large, which, being placed therein, the upper part is let down and fastened."

The very inadequate representation of this machine, which is given in the "History of Leicestershire" (vol. iii., Plate LXXVI., Fig. 11), we are here enabled to remedy by a drawing from the skilful pencil of the late Mr. Alexander, of the British Museum. It will be seen that the upright post combines a poor-box, of a form not unfrequent in old country churches, formed from a solid stock and strongly bound with iron . . .

Bardon Hill.

[1829, *Part II., p.* 113.]

I send you a view of Bardon Hill, on the borders of the Forest of Charnwood, in Leicestershire (see Plate II.). . . . On it is a summer-house, erected about 1743, which, of course, commands a most extensive view. . . .

In the same plate is represented the ancient mansion for many generations the residence of the family of Hood. It is situated at the foot of the hill, ten miles from Leicester, and seven from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Bardon Park was formerly the inheritance of the Lords Beaumont. It afterwards, on the attainder of its possessor, Lord Francis Lovell, came to King Henry VIII., who, in 1528, granted it to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset. On the attainder of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, in 1552, it again became the property of the crown. In 1569 Bardon Park was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Hastings, Knt., and Henry Cutler, gent., from whom it was alienated to the family of Hood, who were originally settled at Wilford, near Nottingham, but became resident at Bardon in the time of Henry VIII., though not seised thereof till the reign of Elizabeth.

The estate is now the property of William Wood, Esq., a barrister-at-law, and one of the senior benchers of the Inner Temple. As Mr. Hood resides chiefly in the Metropolis, Bardon Park is inhabited by his brother, Edmund Hood, Esq.

The lordship of Bardon is extra-parochial, and contains about 1,300 acres, divided into eight farms and twelve houses, and contains about eighty inhabitants. N. R. S.

Belvoir Castle.

[1816, *Part II., p.* 554.]

Amongst the losses by the calamitous fire at Belvoir Castle most to be lamented is that of a massy golden salver, composed of snuff-

boxes and other tributary tokens of royal and public respect for the national services performed by the Rutland family, particularly those of the heroic Marquis of Granby and the late Duke of Rutland. . . .

The Prince Regent having a fine whole-length picture of the late Duke of Rutland in his possession, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which he valued highly, no sooner heard of the loss of another picture of his Grace, by the same artist, in the calamitous fire at Belvoir Castle, than he ordered his picture to be immediately sent down, with a letter requesting that he might have the gratification of thus restoring that family loss.

[1841, *Part II., pp.* 32-34.]

The accompanying plate represents the interior of the mausoleum erected by the present Duke of Rutland, near Belvoir Castle, together with the monument of the late Duchess . . .

The mausoleum consists of a porch, the projection for which is continued to the same elevation with the rest of the building; a nave, a chancel, and an angular apsis. The circular arch of the porch is decorated with mouldings of a ziz-zag character, and roses of the field; and springs from piers with detached columns, whose capitals are ornamented with boldly-sculptured leaves. The elaborate ironwork on the doors was modelled from that on a door in an entrance of beautiful Norman character in the south side of Sempringham church, in Lincolnshire. Over the arch is a corbel table, consisting of grotesque heads alternately with a dotted lozenge moulding. Above this is a parapet, with a nebulé corbel table. The roof of the porch is vaulted, and intersected with ribs springing from flowered corbels at the four corners. The porch is separated from the nave by the superb brass gates before alluded to, which are hung in a plain round arch. On these gates are the cyphers "E. R." intertwined, and a ducal coronet.

The nave is a square, the side of which is $23\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The floor, a mosaic of freestone and black marble, has in the centre the ventilator of the vault beneath. At each angle are four massive Norman columns with plain bases, and having capitals foliated in a triple series, from which spring a corresponding number of ribs ornamented with ziz-zag moulding; and at the point of intersection, with a boss, on which are sculptured the Rutland arms. The circular-headed windows of this portion of the mausoleum are also decorated on the face with zig-zag mouldings, the sides and soffits being boldly splayed in the interior. The arch of entrance to what has been denominated the chancel is a remarkably effective specimen of Norman work in the massiveness of its constituent parts, the richness of its decorations, and the general breadth of its appearance. The floor is an area of mosaic, consisting of entrochi and black marble. The length

of the chancel is 11 feet 4 inches, its breadth within the bases of the piers, 10 feet 6 inches.

Within the apsis is the beautiful memorial of the departed Duchess. A sort of low altar-tomb of statuary marble, bevelled off at the sides so as to have something of the appearance of the coffin, is decorated with niches, in which are emblematical figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, Resignation, or self-government, Britannia, and Fortune with a bandage. The Duchess is represented as rising from the tomb, with expanded arms, and the face elevated towards the clouds, in which are seen four cherubs—the children who have preceded her to the grave, one of whom is holding over her a crown of glory. The group is lighted from above and from the two sides by windows of glass stained with ruby, amethyst, topaz, and emerald colours. This arrangement of the light is judiciously contrived so as not to be obvious to the visitor, except upon close examination. The sculptor employed on the occasion was Matthew Wyatt.

The foundation-stone of the mausoleum was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, March 1, 1826. The plans for the elevation, finally adopted after much consideration, were those sent in by Messrs. Wyatt. It was consecrated by the present Bishop of Lincoln, November 28, 1828, and a sermon was preached on the occasion, in Knipton Church, by the Chaplain to the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) Graham, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to Prince Albert. The bodies of the late Duchess and of nine others of this noble family were removed from the vault at Bottesford to the mausoleum in the following August. It was then closed till the autumn of 1829, when the remains of John, the third Duke, and his children, including the celebrated Marquis of Granby, were removed to it.

Another statue of the Duchess, "represented in simple drapery, with sandals," by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, is placed in a room of the castle named after her Grace the Elizabeth Saloon; and that in the Regent's Gallery is also a bust of the Duchess, by the same sculptor, placed "on a fluted column, the top of which is gracefully and appropriately decorated with a wreath of flowers, beneath which there is the following inscription:

"'ELIZABETHA RUTLANDIÆ DUCHISSA, OBIIT XXIX NOV. MDCCCXXV.'"

This was executed after her death, from the painting by Sanders.

Bitteswell.

[1822, *Part II.*, *pp.* 504, 505.]

The parish church of Bitteswell, in the county of Leicester, has lately undergone in the interior a complete renovation, and on the exterior improvements have been made which reflect the highest credit on the architect and the respective artisans employed. . . .

The walls have been fresh plastered and scored in imitation of stone, and the successive coats of whitewash which covered the arches and the stone tracery of the windows being entirely removed, they are now exhibited in their pristine form. The old seats (many of them apparently coeval with the building) are replaced by new ones, made of excellent oak grown in the neighbourhood. The pulpit, which before these alterations was too much retired in the north-eastern angle of the nave, has been elevated and advanced more into the body of the church. The front of the gallery, which is much enlarged, is ornamented with successive pointed arches; the fronts of the seats, the panels of the doors (which are square-headed), with similar arches, and parts of the trefoil tracery terminating in lozengy pendants; the fronts and sides of the reading desk and pulpit also consist of square-headed panels ornamented in like manner. The font contains six compartments, each furnished with pointed quatrefoils, so carved as to resemble spreading foliage. The altar-piece is formed into three divisions, under two pointed arches and one obtusely-formed arch, supported by columns resting on a plinth; the centre division contains the Commandments, the other two the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the institution of the Sacrament; the whole is surmounted with a trefoil cornice—that part of the altar immediately behind the cornice being painted black, displays the trefoils to great advantage; and the railing in front, consisting of open pointed arches, gives a light and pleasing effect to the whole. The floor has been paved with fine Derbyshire stone in a lozengy form, which brings to our recollection the manner in which the windows of our churches were formerly glazed. It may be necessary to state that the windows in the chancel, those on each side the gallery, and the one over the west door of the tower, were a few years since entirely new from stone procured from a quarry in an adjoining county, and that the whole of the woodwork is of British oak.

The improvements on the exterior consist of a weather moulding over the chancel door, a reparation of the stone mullions of the windows in the south side of the nave with Roman cement, and a recolouring of the walls of the nave and chancel. An extended accommodation for the increasing population of the parish accompanies these improvements. . . .

ANTIQUARIUS CARBONARIUS.

Blackfordby.

[1813, *Part II., p.* 209.]

The accompanying (see Plate II.) is a view of the little hamlet of Blackfordby, in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, taken in 1794.

As a member of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, this hamlet became the property of William Lord Hastings, whose immediate descendant,

the present Earl of Moira, has most of the surrounding property, and is the present lord of the manor.

The chapel is small, and very ancient, consisting of a nave and chancel, and has three lancet windows; but the roof, being open to the top, gives it the appearance of a barn rather than a place of worship. There is a good female head crowned, and some trifling relics of painted glass, in the east window. At the west end is an old round stone font, and two bells; and near the pulpit a stand for an hour-glass.

A very fine spring of water issues from a rock beneath some large trees by the roadside, a little below the chapel. This water, it has been observed, is never frozen in the hardest winter; neither in the large reservoir which receives it from the rock, nor in the broad stream which runs thence down the village road.

Divine Service is only performed once a fortnight by the Vicar of Ashby, to which church it is a small appendage.

According to the return in 1811, Blackfordby contained a population of 262. B. N.

Bosworth.

[1815, *Part I., p.* 210.]

You herewith receive a drawing of an Halberd, or Pike (Fig. 3), found recently in the roof of an old house at Stapleton, near to Bosworth Field, which is supposed to have been preserved by the ancient family of Dawes of that place. It is upwards of 9 feet in length, the shaft of oak, banded on four sides with iron, and studded with brass nails between every band; the shaft is surmounted with two wings of iron cut into rude open work, which terminates from the knob above the wings to a square taper point of about 2½ feet in length. It is shod with sharp iron, to be occasionally rested in the ground. Stapleton being situate adjoining Radmore Plain, the field of battle, I have not the least doubt, it has been preserved as a rare relic of that memorable period, as it bears evident marks of other times. RICHARD FOWKE.

*** Fig. 4 is a gold brooch, or buckle, found near Husbands Bosworth, and has been fully described by the late Mr. Tailby. [See *infra*, p. 29.]

Burton Lazars.

[1866, *Part II., p.* 499.]

Nichols, in his "History of Leicestershire," writes as follows of a bath on the lands of the dominant hospital at Burton Lazars:

"Burton Lazars is famous for a bath which, during the existence of the hospital (the site of which was at the top of a hill at some distance from the village), was in high reputation, but gradually fell into disuse, and consequent neglect." . . .

In 1760 the spring was, he tells us, sought for and found; a bath-room was built, and many cures of sores effected, a list of which was published in 1761, and is given at large by Mr. Throsby, in his "Excursions," p. 178. The waters are described as "fœtid and saline, without any mineral taste," but pure in the highest degree, bracing, and invigorating.

Others, besides antiquarians, will be interested by what follows.

"There is something uncommonly salubrious in the air here, as well as in the water, which perhaps may increase its effects, situated as it is upon a gentle ascent, surrounded by high hills. To give an instance of this: during the disorders of the murrain among the larger cattle, which has happened two or three times in this kingdom, and most alarmingly within a century past, the lands in Burton, heretofore the hospital lands, where the pure spring rises, were a happy asylum against the ravages of the murrain: the occupants, at such times, taking in distempered cattle, where they found a certain cure, to their great emolument."

PHILIP HOSTE.

Castle Donington.

[1815, *Part II., p.* 209.]

As the venerable seat of the noble family of Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, has given place to a more magnificent mansion, it may not be uninteresting to present to your readers a view of it, as it appeared in the year 1794. (See Plate II.) It was situated at an easy distance from the town of Castle Donington, about ten miles from Loughborough, and twenty-one from Leicester.

George Earl of Huntingdon purchased Donington Castle and Park in the reign of Elizabeth, and soon after destroyed the castle, and built in the park this handsome seat, which continued the principal residence of that noble family till the house was taken down in the year 1794. It contained a good collection of ancient portraits and cabinet pictures, chiefly of the Hastings family and their relations, and in the evidence room were preserved some royal and noble letters, arranged with great care by the steward, Edward Dawson, Esq. All these have been transferred to the present mansion, and a particular account of them may be seen in Nichols's "Leicestershire."

The surrounding park is one of the brightest features in the county.

B. N.

[1815, *Part I., p.* 305.]

I enclose a view of the handsome bridge over the river Trent, near the village of Castle Donington, in Leicestershire, which, in compliment to the noble House of Devonshire, is called Cavendish Bridge (see Plate II.). It was built by Sir Matthew Lambe, in the room of a very inconvenient ferry formerly here; and the stone used in it was brought from a quarry about three miles off. "Near this place

the great Staffordshire Navigation joins the Trent, and by means of that, and the Bridgewater Canals, there is water-carriage from Liverpool and Manchester to Hull."* J. P. M.

Charnwood Forest.

[1815, *Part I.*, *p.* 209.]

The Forest of Charnwood, co. Leicester, is a large tract of land, about ten miles in length and six in breadth; in form somewhat square, and a hard and barren soil, full of hills, woods, rocks of stone, torres, and dells of a kind of slate.

It was thus described in 1795 by the botanist, Dr. Pulteney:

[Description omitted.]†

In 1808 an Act of Parliament received the Royal assent for allotting and dividing this very valuable tract of land. . . . A spacious chapel has been erected (see Plate II., Fig. 1). There are or will be about 220 acres of land set out in the forest for the endowment of this and any other chapel that may be deemed expedient. That already built is in Lord Samford's Peculiar, in the parish of Newtown Linford. The appointment is in six of the lords of the forest, viz., Earls of Stamford and Moira, Edward March Phillipps, Esq., William Herrick, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Bosvile, and Edward Dawson, Esq.

B. N.

Claybrook.

[1786, *Part II.*, *p.* 917.]

The following epitaphs are inscribed upon monuments in the parish church of Claybrook in Leicestershire.

ACADEMICUS GLASGUENSIS.

"To the memory of CHARLES JENNER, Clerk, M.A., Vicar of this parish, who died May 11, 1774; aged 38."

[Epitaph by Lady Craven omitted.]

"Sacred to the memory of CLUER DICEY, who died the 3d of October, 1775; aged 60."

[Epitaph by Hannah More omitted.]

[1789, *Part I.*, *pp.* 25, 26.]

The manor of Claybrook came by descent (in Burton's "Leicestershire") to Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, county Warwick, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sold it to Sir George Turpin, who dispersed it among the tenants; in whose right it now perhaps remains, as the parishioners have not constituted any person to hold it in trust for them. Claybrook pays suit and service to the Court at Weston, in Warwickshire; probably it may be in the lords of that Court to take upon them the manorial rights. Lady Coventry

* See Mr. Bray's "Tour to Derbyshire," etc., p. 101.

† [See Nichols' "History of Leicestershire," sub tit. "Charnwood Forest."]

formerly presided there; and —— Haywood, Esq. and Colonel Murray are the present lords. Some few years ago they omitted to pay their acknowledgements to this Court; but they were afterwards compelled to continue that obeisance, of which they probably wished to shake off the shackles.

It was a Thomas Byrd, Esq., of Claybrook, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Leicester, who recognised and resolutely seized in London, William Paul, B.A., commonly called Parson Paul, of Orton-on-the-Hill, who favoured the Pretender in the Rebellion of 1715, and after a strenuous, anxious, and impatient solicitation for a pardon, was executed July 13, 1710.

HINCKLEIENSIS.

Cranoe.

[1796, *Part II.*, *p.* 642.]

In the north wall of Mr. Warner's house at Cranoe, on a circular freestone, is the enclosed cross (Plate III., Fig. 5); which probably was originally placed on the battlements at the ridge of the east end of the nave of the church, as there is a stone rising some inches above the battlements, or parapet, corresponding with the bottom of the shaft, as in the figure. When or how it was broken off from there, or when placed where it now is, is not known; tradition knows nothing about it. The diameter of the stone is 15 inches; breadth of the shaft of the cross, 4 inches; breadth of the transverse and outer rim, 1½ inches; depth of ditto, 4 inches. . . . The letters ihs, and the cross at bottom, are in relievo, or raised above the surface of the stone.

J. TAILBY.

Dunnington-on-the-Heath.

[1818, *Part II.*, *p.* 17.]

With this you will receive a sketch of an old building at Dunnington-on-the-Heath, in the parish of Ibstock, and county of Leicester (see Plate II.). The building is of stone, and is now used as a farm-house. It stands in a field; which field, with two others, are called "The Parks"; the quantity of land in the three fields is between twenty and thirty acres. The house and the farm belong to the Hospital at Osgathorpe, in the same county; and the family of Burgess have been so long tenants that it is generally known by the name of "Burgess's Old House."

VISOR LEIC.

Earl's Shilton.

[1818, *Part I.*, *p.* 305.]

The long straggling village of Shilton is situate about three miles from Hinckley, and ten from Leicester. It is called Earl's Shilton, to distinguish it from another place of the same name near Coventry.

In the time of the Conqueror, Shilton was part of the large posses-

sions of that famous Norman baron, Hugo de Grentesmaisnell, from whom it descended to the ancient earls of Leicester, who successively held it till the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort in 1265.

In 1272, Shilton was demised, *inter alia*, by Henry III. to his eldest son Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, as a security for 3,000 marks. This manor hath ever since been parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Burton says: "The earls of Leicester had here a castle, now ruinated and gone; yet the place where it stood is to this day called the 'Castle Yard.' The Court-leet belonging to this manor is of a large precinct, to which the resiauncy of twenty-five towns do belong."

The lordship was inclosed in 1778.

By the return to Parliament in 1811, Earl's Shilton contained a population of 1,533.

The church or chapel (see Plate II.), dedicated to St. Peter, is dependent on the mother-church of Kirkby Malory. It has a porch both on the north and south. The inside is neat; consisting of a nave, chancel, two side aisles, and two small galleries; one at the west end and the other on the north side. The font is ancient and circular.

N. R. S.

Enderby.

[1824, *Part I., p.* 303.]

A short time since, as a labourer was at work in a field in the lordship of Enderby (about three miles from Leicester), he found an antique ring, which, upon minute inspection proves to be of no ordinary interest. It weighs about an ounce and a half, and is composed of the purest gold. In the centre (on the outside) is a small diamond, having the initials "O. C.," in old English characters, on each side of it; two rubies of large dimensions are affixed on the right and left of the diamond, and the *tout ensemble* produces a brilliant effect. In the inside of the ring, the words, "For a Cause" appear, engraved in the same characters as the initials; the circumference of the ring is about four inches, and its depth half an inch or thereabouts.

The probability is that this ring once belonged either to Cromwell himself, or to one of his leading officers. The following reasons incline me to think that it was the property of a Parliamentarian general or officer. The place where it was discovered is in the immediate neighbourhood of the quarters occupied by the Parliamentarian army at the retaking of Leicester, in June, 1645. During the whole of the months of May and June, in that year, the country in and about Leicester was completely scoured by the forces engaged in the civil wars of that eventful period; and we learn that after the fatal conflict at Naseby, the Parliamentarian forces pursued King

Charles's army to within a short distance of Leicester, which place was in a few days afterwards delivered up by Lord Hastings (the Royalist Governor) to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

J. Stockdale Hardy.

Glenfield.

[1817, *Part II., p.* 401.]

The parish of Glenfield is about four miles from Leicester, on the edge of the ancient boundaries of the forest. At the time of Domesday Survey, it was part of the possessions of Hugo de Grentesmaisnell. From him it came by marriage to Robert Bossu; and was held in demesne by the Earls of Leicester; but Robert Fitzparnel granted a great part of it to a family who assumed the name of the place, and continued residents here many years. George Henry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, is the present Lord of the Manor, as parcel of his manor and ecclesiastical peculiar exempt jurisdiction of Groby. Clement Winstanley, Esq., of Braunston Hall, in this parish, is patron of the rectory; and the Rev. Thomas Beaumont the present rector.

The church (see Plate II.) dedicated to St. Peter is in the form of a cross; and consists of a small tower (in which are three bells), the upper part being wood, covered with slate (as is the whole building); a nave, two small transepts, separated from the nave by low pointed arches, and extending about five feet from it; a chancel, rising one step, and the altar rising two. On the south side of the chancel are four stone seats; and on the north side of the altar is a piscina.

The female figure represented in the plate is part of a monument of alabaster, which was found in the last century, on re-laying the chancel floor, and is now standing against the north wall.

By the return made to Parliament in 1810, Glenfield contained 79 houses and a population of 347. . . .

N. R. S.

Hemington.

[1825, *Part II., p.* 17.]

The small village of Hemington is seated in the parish of Lockington, in the angle of the county of Leicester south of the Trent, near to Donington Castle, and ten miles north-east from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The families of de Quency, Crophull, Beaumont, Verdon, Langton, and Devereux, held at various times property here, as did the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis at Leicester. The family of Harpur subsequently became possessed of the manor.

Near the church are the remains of an old mansion, with a very thick wall about it.

Of the church, a venerable fragment, little remains. (See Plate II.) The whole of the nave is demolished; three beautiful arches only

remaining to show what it once was. The pillars which support them are plain and low; from which the arches spring to a considerable height. The tower is tolerably preserved, and has over it a small spire. The chancel still remains. The two windows on the south side of it are divided into two compartments; their mullions a trefoil, and over that a quatrefoil. The roof is lofty, and the east window was rather large. The desecration of the church appears to have taken place some centuries ago. Mr. Wyrley, who visited it about 1590, says, "it is a fair church, but the glass all ruined, and the church not in use to the end it was builded. We suffer *propter neglectum Domûs Dei.*" The whole is now a picturesque ruin.

L. S

Hinckley.

[1787, *Part I., p.* 463.]

An ancient custom was revived last year in the town of Hinckley in Leicestershire, where, formerly at Whit-Monday fair, a large company of millers assembled from the adjacent villages, and formed, under proper decorations, a show in cavalcade, in order to amuse their country neighbours. . . . I happened to be a spectator at the "renovelance" last year; when, to the old ceremony of riding many considerable improvements were made upon a more extensive and significant plan; several personages introduced, that bore allusion to the manufacture, and were connected with the place. I was there again on Whit Monday, and observed that old Hugo Baron de Grentesmaisnell, who made his first appearance last year in light and easy pasteboard armour, was this second time (in compliment to the stocking frame) armed cap-à-pie in heavy sinker plate,* with pike and shield, on the latter the arms of the town.† The representative baron of Hinckley had the satisfaction of being accompanied by his lady, the Baroness Adeliza, habited in the true antique style, with steeple-hat, ruff, points, mantle, etc., all in suitable colours, each riding on milk-white steeds properly caparisoned. They were preceded by the town banner, and two red streamers embroidered with their respective names. Several bands of music gave cheerful spirit to the pageant, but more particularly the militia band from Leicester. . . . The frame-work knitters, wool-combers, butchers, carpenters, etc., had each their flags, and rode in companies, bearing devices or allusions to their different trades. Two characters, well supported, were Bishop Blaise and his chaplain, who figured at the head of the wool-combers; in their train appeared a pretty innocent young pair, a gentle shepherd and shepherdess, the latter carrying a lamb, emblem of her little self more than of the trade. Some other little folks, well dressed, were mounted on ponies,

* A particular kind of plate-iron used in the stocking-frame.

† Party per pale indented, arg. and az.

holding instruments, the marks of their fathers' business, and ornamented with ribbons of all colours, waving in the air. . . .

ROBERT CURTHOSE.

[1789, *Part I., p.* 25.]

Enclosed (Plate II., Fig. 3) is a tradesman's token, mentioned in the "History of Hinckley," p. 29, to have been seen a few years ago, issued by William Gilbert, at the Eagle and Child, which should have been Nathaniel at the George. It is now in the museum of Mr. Richard Fowke, at Elmesthorpe, near Hinckley, where also is deposited, by one of the subscribers to that repository, the remarkable antique spur, found at Mountsorrel.* The token is considerably larger than that issued by the Iliffes of this place, which passed in circulation for a farthing. This, I imagine, did for a real halfpenny.

HINCKLEIENSIS.

[1789, *Part II., pp.* 995, 996.]

Hinckley gains fresh advantages, and seems now to rise into a more independent state of trade. The stocking manufacture, formerly subservient to two principal neighbouring towns, is at present carried on chiefly on its own account, and without the help of their medium. A mail-coach has been established to and from Chester, which passes daily through this town, besides several other regular stage-coaches from different parts. A post-office is fixed, and a postmaster appointed. Before this regulation, the letters only arrived from Coventry three times in the week; the same from Leicester, which occasioned a very great delay and detriment to business. The mail now accommodates the market towns of Lutterworth, Hinckley, Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Tamworth, which had no regular post before. It turns off at Northampton, and enters the old road again at Lichfield, taking in a new track of nearly sixty miles of midland country, unattended to heretofore. . . .

A subscription was opened, and, by the liberality of the inhabitants, the ill-proportioned old spire of the church at Hinckley was last year taken down, and a new one erected with more taste and elegance. The two principal avenues to the town are widened, and made more commodious by the removal of some old houses. Several new buildings are going on. The town hall, now in ruins, will soon be rebuilt upon a more modern plan, and is to consist of a large public room supported by pillars, with a piazza for the use of the market, over which it is projected to raise a turret for a clock and dials. The Holy-well water, conveyed by pipes to the middle of the market-place, as it is practicable, may possibly be done also some time after.

ROB. CURTHOSE.

* [See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1787, Part II., p. 790.]

[1811, Part 2., p. 416.]

There is at Hinckley a curious and very ancient oak wooden bedstead, much gilt and ornamented, with various panelled compartments neatly painted, with the following emblematic devices, and Latin mottos in capital letters conspicuously introduced in each piece: the latter have been faithfully transcribed. A description of the different representations is attempted, with a translation of the mottos. On the outside of the top, among several other decorations not described, are arms: Sable, 3 mullets gules, on a chevron or; 3 stags' heads caboshed, or.—Sable, an eagle displayed, or.—Sable, a phœnix or., etc.

HINCKLEIENSIS.

An horizontal sun-dial	1	*Et pilo sua umbra*	Increases by its shade.
Two dogs barking at the shadow from the moon	2	*Rumpentur ilia Codri*	Bursts its heart by exertion.
The sun appearing through the clouds	3	*Obstantia nubila solvet*	Its rays disperse the clo d.
A rock aspiring from the ocean	4	*Conantia frangere frangunt*	It pierces the towering rocks.
A dog with a landscape	5	*Vide non confide*	Trust to your own sight.
An ostrich with a horseshoe in the beak	6	*Spiritus durissima coquit*	Strength subdues the hardest.
Reeds growing by the sides of water	7	*Flectimur non frangimur undis*	We are bent, not broken by the waves.
A cross bow bent at full stretch	8	*Ingenio superat vires*	Ingenuity surpasses strength.
A hand that has been writing, dropping the pen	9	*Ulterius ne tende odiis*	Extend not your hatred.
The cross piercing through the world	10	*Pignora cara sui*	His dearest pledge.
A hand playing with a serpent	11	*Quis contra nos?*	Who is against us?
A man buried in the world with one foot on the grave	12	*Satis relicturo*	Sufficient on my departure.
An eye looking from heaven upon the world	13	*Deus videt*	God sees all.
The tree of life springing from the cross on an altar	14	*Sola vivit in illo*	In him alone he lives.
Fiery tongues descending from heaven	15	*Animis illabere nostris*	Shower down on our breasts.
The brazen serpent exalted in the desert	16	*Secumferet omina mortis*	It carries the picture of death.
A hand covering an eye from the rays of the sun	17	*Splendor summus non intuendus*	Too much splendour to be gazed at.
A displayed hand with awls under the nails	18	*Heu cadit in quenquam tantum scelus!*	Can so great an evil befall one!
A phœnix springing from its own ashes	19	*Unica revivisco*	I alone grow young.
Two hands pointing to a chain	20	*Nec fas est nec posse reor*	It is neither lawful nor possible.
An inverted tulip suspended	21	*Spe illectat inani*	She feeds in vain on hope.
A flying horse beckoned to by a hand in the clouds	22	*Si te fata vocant*	Such is the destiny of fate.
A bush burning without consuming	23	*Aut absumar*	I am not eat up.
A tortoise walking on a bed of roses	24	*Inter spinas calceatus*	I walk safe among thorns.
A peacock with the tail spread and a mole at its feet	25	*Ne foris arcus nec domi talpa*	No deceit at home or abroad.
A hand waiting for a rolling ball	26	*Hospes ne curiosus*	Stranger, be not curious.
A chain circle, emblematical of eternity	27	*Gloria vento discutitur*	Our glory is dispersed in the wind.
A man leaning on his right, with the left hand pointing to death's head, with an hour-glass behind and a Bible before him	28	*Spes et fortuna valete*	Farewell hopes and fortune.
Jason's golden fleece	29	*Precibus emptum carum*	By intreaty bought too dear.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 691.]

By the enclosed sketch you will see the present appearance of High Cross, near Hinckley, which was lately struck by lightning. All the upper part of the cross was thrown down, and many of the stones split by the lightning, and thrown about, in part, perhaps, by the crampings of the iron within the stones. The situation is high, and it was more exposed than any other object in the neighbourhood. It happened about twenty minutes before one o'clock on the morning of the 16th August, 1791. The flash of lightning, and the explosion of the thunder, were noticed at Hinckley at the distance of about five seconds of time, which agrees pretty well as to the distance.

J. Robinson.

Hungerton.

[1810, *Part II.*, *pp.* 406, 407.]

As some workmen were lately employed in taking up the foundations of the old decayed church at Hungerton, eight miles south-west of Grantham, two stone coffins were found lying on the outside of the south wall of the chancel containing human bones, which seemed not to have been disturbed since their interment; the stones covering the coffins were very tender, without any figures or inscriptions. The coffins were cut out of solid stones, having circular places for the head, and running taper from the shoulders to the feet. As this is the most simple, so it is the most ancient coffin known, and the high antiquity of it cannot be doubted. It must have been antecedent to the fourteenth century, for we are told, from the authority of the learned author of the "Antiquities of Westminster," that after that period stone coffins were disused in England. The church consisted of a square steeple, or belfry, a nave, and chancel; and from the excellent stones which the foundations have produced, with several pieces of carved stones covered with ruins, there can be no doubt but that it has been a respectable structure. The time and cause of its being suffered to go to decay are not known. The place, containing two or three scattered farmhouses, is in a valley, watered by a rivulet, which rises a little to the west, and runs eastwards through North Stoke to the river Witham at Great Ponton Bridge. . . . A considerable tract of heath-land, formerly a dreary rabbit-warren, has been within the last thirty years divided, planted, and brought into a high state of cultivation, by George de Ligne Gregory, Esq., of Hungerton Lodge.

D. R.

Husbands Bosworth.

[1800, *Part I.*, *pp.* 121, 122.]

Plate III., Fig. 1, represents a large and rich *broche*, or *buckle*, which was found about five or six years ago, with some human bones,

in digging for gravel, somewhere between Husbands Bosworth (co. Leicester) and Welford (co. Northampton); but in which lordship, I know not. . . .

It appears to have been found in (or very near) the route of the hasty retreat of part of King Charles I.'s army to Leicester, after its defeat in Naseby Field, June 14, 1645. . . .

The under part of the brooch consists of one entire circular thin plate of silver, its diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a circular hole in its centre $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. On this plate lie two nearly semi-circular moveable thin plates of pure gold, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, fastened together, and to the silver plate by a single gold wire passing through them at *aa*. Each of these gold plates is environed with a double-twisted wire of the same. Each semicircular plate is circularly divided into three divisions or compartments by a single gold wire laid upon the same. Each compartment is overlaid with notched wire (which I have endeavoured to represent by dotting) of the same metal, and in the same forms, as shown in the drawing. At nearly equal distances upon these plates are four gold sockets, two on each plate, placed in a kind of wreath of double-twisted wire of the same metal, in each of which is studded a pearl about the size of a white pea; and in the crown of each pearl is set a ruby about the size of a common pin's head, one of which (that just below the point of the tongue of the buckle) is gone, the other three remain bright and sparkling; but the pearls have quite lost their lustre, and are somewhat corroded by lying in the earth, and now appear of a dead white, inclining to a light brown. The rubies, which I have marked *bb*, have a flat surface; but that marked *c* is rose-cut; as probably was that in the opposite angle, which is now wanting. The buckle and tongue are of silver, the rim of which appears to be of twisted wire, but is not so, being only cast in that form (which, I believe, is called *cable* silver), the under surface being flat, and falls within the gold plates upon the inner projecting part of the under silver plate. The upper part of this plate is much tarnished, especially the outer and inner projecting extremities, which appear as dark in colour as is shown in the drawing. The buckle and under side of this plate are of a brighter colour, but rather dull. The gold belonging to this curious brooch weighs 4 pennyweights, and the silver 5 pennyweights 12 grains.

J. Tailby.

Kibworth.

[1825, *Part II., p.* 114.]

Kibworth Church (see Plate II.), which is seated on an eminence, amidst a group of trees, is dedicated to St. Wilfred. It consisted* of a nave and chancel, with two lateral aisles, a steeple at the west end, and two large porches. The steeple was lofty and tapering,

* In July, 1825, the tower and spire of Kibworth church fell to the ground.

measuring 53 yards in height, and rising from a sexangular basement without battlements or pinnacles. It was probably erected posterior to the church. The steeple was repaired, the church new floored, and some other improvements took place in 1778 at an expense of £80. Over both of the porches there are niches; the windows of the nave are lofty, and the church is flanked by buttresses. The buttresses which flank the chancel window at the east end are very obtuse, and the apex of the roof is ornamented by a quatrefoil. The east window is divided by mullions into five bays, with quatrefoil lights above. The architecture of the chancel differs in general appearance from that of the aisles, the arches being more obtuse in the former. The extreme length of the church from the altar to the steeple is 120 feet, and the breadth 54 feet. The nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches, springing from light and airy pillars. The pulpit is curiously carved, and the font, which is octagonal and plain, has a corresponding cover. On the south side of the chancel are three handsome stone seats and a small piscina. The galleries are of modern construction, and very neat.

Kibworth is situated nine miles from Leicester, in the great turnpike road from London. The parish is about four miles in length, and contains nearly 4,000 acres of land.

Near the hamlet of Kibworth Harcourt is an encampment, consisting of a large mount, encompassed with a single ditch, the circumference of which at the bottom is 122 yards. The height of the slope of the mount is 18 yards, and its diameter at top is 16 yards. About 200 yards from the meeting-house is a large barrow on elevated ground.

The Free Grammar School was founded and supported upon a liberal plan; but the founder and the precise period of the foundation cannot be easily ascertained. Mr. Nichols thinks it was originally founded near the close of the fifteenth century. A new schoolhouse was built in 1725 by Francis Edwards, Esq., a gentleman eminent for liberality and munificence. The trusteeship of the school was about expiring, when a few years ago Mr. Cradock, one of the last remaining trustees, called a public meeting at the church, and the number required was then filled up, and a new deed, which was judged necessary, was supplied from the Court of Chancery.

Kirby Muxloe.

[1828, *Part II., pp.* 209, 210.]

The drawing which accompanies this (see Plate II.) was taken in the year 1794, and represents the then state of the ruins of the castellated mansion of the Hastings at Kirby Muxloe, a hamlet in the parish of Braunston, about four miles from the town of Leicester* . . .

* Cf. Thoresby's "Excursions," p. 74.

Mr. Malcolm, who made the annexed drawing, thus describes it:

"The situation of this castellated mansion is by no means commanding, nor was it rendered insecure by the neighbourhood of any eminence. All that remains of the most ancient part of the building is confined to a square embattled tower, connected with a second; these have windows, but so extremely small that they are convincing proofs that the apartments within them were considered as particularly secure, though not perhaps those of the keep; the ruins of other apartments extending from the towers have larger windows, without mullions.

"The most modern portion, detached from the above, is on a regular plan of a centre, flanked by two semisexagon towers, the whole of the lower part of which is without any kind of aperture, except the great plain pointed gate; a string above it serves as the base of what appears to have been a door. On each side, and higher, are windows, with plain pointed divisions four in number; and in the face of each tower are other windows, smaller than those of the centre. The upper part of the ruin is covered with bushes and ivy, which falls with beautiful luxuriance down the sides. The whole appears much reduced in height." . . .

In 1474 Sir William Hastings, better known as Lord Hastings, in consequence of the sincere attachment he had displayed towards his royal master, Edward IV., obtained permission to impark 2,000 acres of land of his manor of Kirby Muxloe; also to build there a castellated mansion, and to fortify it. The present building, there can be little doubt, was erected in consequence of this grant. But when we consider that by the same letters patent Lord Hastings received license to erect mansions and enclose parks in his other manors of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Bosworth, both in the county of Leicester, the unfinished state of the building at Kirby may in some measure be accounted for. . . .

In 1608 his mansion appears to have been inhabited by its owner, Walter Hastings, Esq. (fifth son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon), who addressed a letter from Kirby to his friend Sir William Hericke.

From the Hastings family the manor of Kirby Muxloe came by purchase into the possession of Sir Robert Bannaster; it was afterwards bought by William Wollaston, Esq., of Shenton, one of whose descendants sold it in 1778, with a considerable property adjoining, to Clement Winstanley, Esq., of Braunston, father of the present worthy owner. There is a tradition that the unfortunate Jane Shore once resided within the walls of Kirby Muxloe under the protection of Lord Hastings.

N. R. S.

Kirkby Malory.

[1824, *Part II., pp.* 625, 626.]

Kirkby Malory, so called from the Malorys, some time lords of it, is in the hundred and deanery of Sparkenhoe, in the county of

Leicester, five miles distant from Hinckley, four from Market Bosworth, and ten west of Leicester.

The first of the family of Malory that I have met with was Geffrey Malory, father to that Sir Anketill Malory, Knt., who, being governor of the castle and town of Leicester under Robert Blanchmaines in the time of his rebellion against King Henry II., marched thence to Northampton, and after a sharp fight, having defeated the burghers there, returned to Leicester with the spoils and plunder of that town, for which, his lands being forfeited, they were in 1174 seized by Henry II., nor was he ever restored to them; but Henry, his son, paying a fine of sixty marks to King John in the first year of his reign, obtained a restitution to this manor and all his father's lands in this county and Warwickshire.

In 1220 Richard Malory was lord of this place. He gave to the Priory of Thelesford, co. Warwick, in pure and perpetual alms, the land called Barlichevong, in which the church of Kirkby was erected, together with the advowson of the said church, and the chapels of Peckleton and Shilton, with all their appurtenances.

Sir Anketill Malory sold this manor in the reign of Edward III. to the abbot and convent of Leicester, in whose possession it continued till 1540, when, falling into Henry VIII.'s hands, it was by him the next year granted to Thomas Harvey, then of Elmesthorpe. He died in 1544, and his tombstone is still remaining in the neighbouring church at Peckleton. He probably lived at what is now called The Moats, the ancient residence, as is supposed, of the Malorys. . . .

The three surviving daughters and a grand-daughter of Thomas Harvey were found to be his coheirs. The grand-daughter, Anne Fowler, was afterwards the wife of John Noel, Esq., of Whellesburgh, who in her right became possessed of the lordship of Kirkby Malory.

William Noel, Esq., of Whellesburgh, is noticed by Mr. Burton in 1622 as lord of the manor of Kirkby. He served the office of Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1604, and that of Warwickshire in 1624. He died 1641, and was buried at Kirkby. His second son, Verney Noel, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet in 1660. His son, Sir William Noel, married Margaret, eldest daughter of John, Lord Lovelace, by Anne, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, and in her own right Baroness Wentworth of Nettlested.

His second grandson, William Noel, Esq., was one of the King's Counsel, Recorder and M.P. for Stamford, Chief Justice of Chester, and Justice of the Common Pleas in 1757. His eldest brother, Sir Clobery Noel, was M.P. for Leicestershire 1727, and died 1733. His eldest son, Sir Edward Noel, succeeded to the barony of Wentworth on the death of Lady Wentworth 1745, and was created Viscount Wentworth of Whellesburgh 1762. He died 1774, and was succeeded by his only son, the present Viscount Wentworth,

who is now lord of the manor and patron of the rectory of Kirkby Malory.

His lordship resides at Kirkby Hall, which was (except the south front) rebuilt by the late Viscount Wentworth. . . .

The church (see Plate II.), dedicated to All Saints, is neat within, and consists of an embattled tower, surmounted by a light and handsome pinnacle, a long nave, and a chancel. The church is well pewed, and has a good gallery.

The parsonage, a neat house, situated on a beautiful spot commanding one of the finest views in the county, was built by the Rev. Clobery Noel, and it was altered and enlarged by his successor, the Rev. Rowney Noel, D.D., Dean of Salisbury. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Noel, M.A.

In the church is a monument erected to the memory of Thomas Noel, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, third son of Sir Clobery Noel, Bart., who was mortally wounded in the engagement with the French near Minorca on May 20, 1756, and dying on June 5 following, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, was buried in the English Church at Gibraltar.

The church contains many other epitaphs, particularly of the Noel family, all of which are given in Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," with a full history of the place and its noble owners.

By the return to Parliament in 1811, Kirkby Malory contained a population of 248. B. N.

Knaptoft.

[1788, *Part I., p.* 199.]

Three springs take their rise in the lordship of Knaptoft or its environs, and proceed to three rivers, which empty themselves into the sea at three different parts of this kingdom.

The first takes its direction for, or is one of the heads of, the Soar, which running north-west by Leicester, directs its course northwards for the Trent, which proceeds to the Humber, and falls into the sea at or near Patington in Yorkshire.

The next passes to a small, but rather rapid stream, called the Swift, which runs south-west by Lutterworth; after which it joins the Avon, which proceeds to the Severn, and empties itself into the British Channel.

The last takes its course for the Welland, which runs nearly south by Harborough, and passes to the Nen, or Nine, which falls into the German Ocean near Lynn, in Norfolk.

Knaptoft, now depopulated, is a valuable rectory, and was disposed of a few years since by the late Duke of Rutland to Dr. Watson, the present Bishop of Landaff. . . .

T. W. J.

[1816, *Part II.*, *pp.* 305, 306.]

The inhabitants of Knaptoft bought a new bell in 1625, which was afterwards transferred to Shearsby Chapel. The Church was standing in 1630, but was probably dilapidated during the ravages of the Civil War. In 1792 there remained only the north corner of the steeple, as shown in the plate, and some part of the foundations. This curious fragment is situated on an eminence, about a mile south of its hamlet of Shearsby, and about half a mile distant to the west of the turnpike road leading from Welford to Leicester, somewhat more than ten miles distant from the latter. . . . What remains of the tower appears to have been built with a good kind of facing-stone; the inner part of the wall chiefly consisting of pebbles and rough stones, intermixed with a kind of mortar, composed of a small part of lime and a very coarse sand or fine gravel; this composition, or cement, appears of a very durable nature, as I saw a piece or two of about a yard square, which had fallen from the ruins in a mass exceedingly compact and firm. At the east end, the site of the chancel, an alder-tree (under which marriage solemnities have occasionally been performed) was growing till the winter of 1804, when it was blown down, and there is still a yew-tree to the south, within the limits of the old churchyard.

The rector receives no more from Knaptoft than a modus of £10, and the churchyard, which lets for £3. The tax for modus and churchyard £1 8s. Clear, from 1,370 acres, £11 12s. yearly. By the smallness of the modus, it seems not improbable that the enclosure and omission of duty at Knaptoft Church happened about the year 1653, when the doctrines of, and revenues for, the Established Church were deemed unnecessary. There is no register kept at Knaptoft, the requisite parochial entries being regularly made at Knaptoft (*sic*).

Mr. Burton says, "There lyeth a monument of one John Turpin; whereon are graven the arms of Turpin, Gules, on a bend argent three lions' heads erased sable, and this inscription:

"'Hic jacet Johannes Turpin, filius Nicholai Turpin de Whitchester, in com. Northumbrie, qui obiit 1493 Et Elizabetha uxor ejus, filia Thomæ Kinnesman, arm. heres Painell, heres Roberti Gobion, militis, temp. Henry VII.'"

Among the ruins of the church there still remain a few modern memorials of the dead.

The old Hall House had a circular tower, or bastion, of brick and stone, embattled, and was probably built by John Turpin in the reign of King Henry VII., and enlarged, or at least embellished, by Sir William Turpin, in the reign of either Elizabeth or James. . . . In 1792 the whole mansion was in a perishing state; and in August, 1805, the only remnant was a very small part of the embattled

bastion, about two or three yards high, at the corner of the north view; and no other vestige of the old mansion remains, except the single window of the principal room. But the view which accompanies this description will be a memorial of it when perhaps its site will scarcely be known. The present tenant, who for several years inhabited the lower part of the house, shown in the view, has very lately built a comfortable modern dwelling on the site of the old mansion house.

CARADOC.

Leicester.

[1802, *Part II.*, *p.* 828.]

I fear no part of Leicester Abbey is standing, I mean original part, the materials having been applied to build a mansion for the Cavendish family, the foundation of whose fortune was laid by the Cardinal, of whom no traces can now be found in the long-lost chapel. . . . Q.

[1783, *Part II.*, *p.* 811.]

On the north side of the church of All Saints, Leicester, in the third window from the west, in the nave, which overlooks the leads, this inscription (See Plate No. 1) intersects the middle light.

The next, or right-hand light in the said window has the couple of lines in (No. 2) near each other and parallel, included in an irregular sphere of glass, that just contains them.

(No. 3) A single word in the left-handed light of the first window from the chancel, in the same wall, and parallel with the other literary window.

All the above copies are the exact size and complexion of the originals.

In St. Martin's Church, Leicester, by the fourth gate of the chancel without, on the wall, is affixed this epitaph, written by her brother, the Rev. Mr. Lettuce, said to be chaplain to the Hon. Sir William Hamilton, envoy at Naples, and publisher of the accounts of subterranean antiquities, and of the late earthquakes in Calabria, etc.

"Here lieth the body of Mary Lettice, who departed this life June 11, 1770, aged 34 years."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 1085.]

The demolition of Leicester town gaol has brought from darkness to light the ruin of the ancient church of St. John the Evangelist, on which the sun had not shone for ages. . . .

A fragment of the arch over the entrance into the nave I herewith send you (Plate III., Fig. 2). The whole of the ruin, when I have finished the drawing, will be an acquisition to the history of Leicester. . . .

The pillars, from which sprang the arches in the nave, were circular, only 6 feet high ; the girth, 5 feet 8 inches ; the stones which served as capitals were nearly as they came from the earth, without form, or intention of order. The span of these arches, 9 feet. The length of the nave, 41 feet ; beyond which was a continuance of a wall, plain, and of equal thickness, 14 feet. The wall, 3 feet 8 inches over. They were all formed of forest-stone and free-stone, from the old quarry, called Dane Hills, near Leicester.

What remained of the Saxon arch, the grand entrance, I requested of Mr. Firmadge, the town chamberlain, and have placed it in my garden at an easy expense.

JOHN THROSBY.

[1781, *p.* 22.]

The following epitaph is taken from the floor of the eastern extremity of the north aisle of St. Martin's Church, Leicester :

"Underneath lies the body of Mrs. Martha Sansom, relict of Arnold Sansom, Esq., and only sister to Lieut.-Col. Fowke, born at Hartenford Bury Park, the 1st of May, 1690. She was lineally descended from the Fowkes of Staffordshire. Obiit 17 February, $173\frac{5}{6}$."

The following is an extract from the parish register of St. Mary, Leicester :

"Whereas a lycence in the beginninge of Lent was granted by me John Bonett, minister of St. Maryes in Lester to the Ladie Barbara Hastings of the Newarke next adjoining to the parish aforsade, and another the same time to John Chippingdale, Doctor of Law of the Newarke aforesaide to lycence them in respect of there greate age and weake estat to eate flesh ; and those lycences to endure for one week only : now by cause it appeareth that the necessitie of theire healthes requireth a continuance of the sade lycences. Know ye therfore that I the sade John Bonett doe lycence the saide Ladie Hastings and Chippingdale to eat flesh at there pleasure during the whole Lent, according to a statute in that case provided. In witness whereof I have caused it to be registred in the church booke under the hands of me the ministre aforesaide and one of the church-wardens, as the statute requires. The 26 of Februarie in the yeare of Christ according to the computation of England 1618, by me John Bonet ministre of M Maryes in Lester and Curate there. χ."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

[1784, *Part II.*, *pp.* 744, 745.]

Not a year ago, in digging a grave under the steeple, in the space between the nave and the chancel of St. Martin's Church, Leicester, several scuttles full of cattle-bones, horns, and jawbones of the herd, came to light, the teeth in many instances entire, five feet deep from

the surface, and a foot deep in bones, with an appearance of a lateral continuation.

Some months before, a few yards distant south of the above discovery, near the steeple or belfry-door, were met with, in making a grave, within a foot of the surface, continuing on all sides, as well as through the cut, and not terminating with it, a vast quantity of very large pebbles, wedged or heaped together, without interstices of earth or mortar.

Foundations, well set in mortar, have likewise sometimes occurred to the present sexton, within the precincts of the said church.

The yard in Humberston Gate, where the ancient coffin, bones, and horns were found, as described in p. 920 of your last November Magazine, is not half a mile on the east of St. Martin's Church.

About a quarter, on the west of the said church, is a place called "Holy Bones," a few yards from St. Nicholas's Church easterly, where many like relics of victims have at times been discovered.

And on the west side, within four or five yards of this latter church, are the remains of an ancient work, called "Jury Wall," composed of rude unequal forest-stones, with a kind of bricks two inches in thickness, in mortar of the same dimensions.

In this wall, over narrow diameters of seemingly imperfect furnaces, are wide and high arches, strongly blackened like the under parts, and edged abruptly, as a ruin; probably a place for sacrifice, corresponding with the "Holy Bones."

It was not unusual, in earlier times, to convert heathen temples into Christian churches; or to raise on their site places for the worship of the true God. WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE.

[1861, *Part II., p.* 71.]

The tower of St. Martin's, Leicester, has now been taken down as far as the bottom of the clock-face. That portion which is of Norman architecture is found to be in a very dangerous state, the mortar being quite decayed, and most of the stones readily dislodged by the hand. Fragments of coffins, corbels, and other pieces of carved stone have been frequently met with, built in the wall. While taking down the south-western angle of the tower, the workmen discovered an almost perfect monument, consisting of an oblong block of stone, on which is carved the representation of some person—who, by his tonsure, is evidently an ecclesiastic—lying in a coffin. The head of the figure lies under a Gothic canopy, and the body is represented as being covered by a coffin-lid, on which is carved a cross, surrounded by an inscription in Lombardic characters. One hand protrudes from under the lid, and holds a book or tablet on which are some illegible letters, but the feet, which should be seen at the bottom of the monument, have been broken off. The carving is very much worn, and had probably been exposed to the action of the weather before

being built into the tower, but the inscription is less damaged, and will probably be ere long wholly or in part deciphered. The date of the monument seems to be the earlier part of the thirteenth century.

[1783, *Part II.*, *p.* 920.]

From the level of the south wall of St. Mary's Church, Leicester, near its centre, and coeval with it, is a closet formed partly by a protuberance, with loopholes, or oblong apertures in front, looking into the churchyard, backed, a few years ago, by a door, which I well remember, opening into the church, called by tradition "Little Ease," supposed to have been a place of discipline, where scarcely above one at a time could be admitted, and that only in an erect posture.*

WM. BICKERSTAFFE.

[1823, *Part I.*, *p.* 9.]

The accompanying engraving (see the Frontispiece) is a copy of an ancient painting, finely executed, which there is good reason to believe was an altar-piece belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, at Leicester. It came out of the old castle at Leicester into the possession of the late Rev. Rogers Ruding, and is now the property of Mr. Nichols.

The design is evidently an oratory of the Virgin Mary, under which representation some living lady, as was usual,† was portrayed.

The monk is probably the portrait of some Abbot of Leicester, painted by one of them. The Abbey of Leicester, seen in the distance through the door of the oratory, confirms this supposition. . . . The costume of the lady is more like that of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries (the period at which the Abbey of Leicester was founded) than any other; yet the painting may not be of so early a date. The lady is in deep mourning. . . . The costume of the abbot does not appear to have been so much suited to his monastic profession, as to that of graduation; for his sleeves seem very much like those of the full dress of a doctor. . . . There is nothing in the tapestry, of which coincident patterns may not be found in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

Over the altar is a painting representing the Castle of Emmaus, with Mary meeting Christ in a traveller's dress. As the Abbey de Pratis was moved from the Castle of Leicester, this picture may allude to the removal, and the castle be that of Leicester.

But the most curious circumstance in the whole painting is the representation it affords of the old monastic clock, with the bell and weights, thus proving, notwithstanding Professor Beckman,‡ that clocks with weights are more ancient than he allows. . . .

* Cf. Dr. Jackson's "Treatise on the Essence and Attributes of God." London, 1628, pp. 352, 353.

† Petrarch's "Laura" was painted at Sienna as a Madonna ("Memoir," vol. i., p. 402); and lovers had their mistresses frequently so drawn.

‡ "Inventions," vol. i., p. 444.

The Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis was founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester (so named from his crooked make), in which house he became a canon regular professed by the space of fifteen years, that he might expiate his former treasons. . . .

S. Y. E.

[1785, *Part II., p.* 763.]

When some men were digging for gravel in the farmyard of Mr. Hardy, in Humberstone Gate, in Leicester, at about the depth of four feet, in a bed of gravel, they found a strong leaden coffin, which contained the remains of a human skeleton, which was so very much decayed by time that nothing was discoverable which could indicate its sex. The coffin was 5 feet 6 inches long, and upon the middle of it stood an earthen basin, which might have held two quarts, round which stood, as in the drawing, six urns, the exact size of that which is sketched. The lead of the coffin was unusually thick, and the cover was supported by strong iron bars, but they also were much decayed by time. The head of the corpse was laid contrary to the present custom. Skeletons have been found in places near Leicester, in my time, but not accompanied with such extraordinary circumstances.

John Throsby.

[1863, *Part II., p.* 491.]

There is a curious circumstance noted by Gibson in his notes on Camden's "Britannica," which I myself saw verified in what occurred during the late excavations at the foot of the Jewry Wall in Leicester, when I casually visited the spot on May 28 last. I allude to the large quantities of bones that have been turned up at the foot of the wall. These were not, as might have been expected from the close proximity of St. Nicholas' churchyard, from which the wall is only separated by a pathway, the bones of human beings, but entirely those of animals. . . . I was also much struck with the singularity of the name of this part of Leicester, especially as connected with the above circumstance, the designation of "Holy Bones" appearing on a large board attached to a neighbouring building. This remarkable name is also noted by Gibson, of whose observations on the subject I was not then aware. Gibson is remarking on the happiness of Camden's conjecture in placing the Roman Ratæ at Leicester, as one proof of which he mentions, "an ancient temple, dedicated (as is supposed) to Janus, who had a flamen or high-priest resident here; an argument whereof is the great store of bones of beasts (which were sacrificed) that have been digged up. On this account that place in the town is still called 'Holy Bones,' where there are some ruins of ancient brickwork remaining. It is said that the church of St. Nicholas was built out of the ruins

of it; and indeed the conjecture receives some strength from hence, that the present building has many rows and pieces of brick about it."* J. S.

[1864, *Part I., p.* 52.]

A recent examination of the Jewry Wall, at Leicester, by an architect of great experience, has proved that it is in an extremely dilapidated and unsafe condition. Owing to the removal of a large portion of the wall, on a line with the present road passing by it, it is found that there is an overwhelming mass of masonry in the upper part which has no adequate support, and which at any time may fall and the whole be reduced to a mass of ruins.

Excavations made by the Council of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, about a year ago, revealed the extent and nature of the portion of the structure now buried, and of the foundation. In this way, it is considered by local antiquaries, much information was gained respecting the original purpose of the wall, and the proportions of its façade were exhibited in all their completeness.

[1783, *Part I., p.* 481.]

In 1782, the enclosed medal (see Fig. 5) came into my hands, in the common circulation for a farthing, much incrustated with rust; and has obtained its present metallic and legible appearance only by wearing in the pocket. Assist me in presenting it to the public.

I have since had an opportunity to purchase the smaller coin (Fig. 6), dug up yesterday in a garden, close to the town, a few years ago called the "Horse Fair," where soldiers were exercised, and open to all diversions, being a common thoroughfare, except one corner paled and set apart for a bowling-green, and rented of the corporation; who since have enclosed all of it, and it is now tenanted as a garden.

You may judge by the rust running round the extremity, except where they seem to have tried its complexion, that it has not been long above ground, though the finder and his friends have taken some pains to make its metallic hue emerge. The characters are Saxon, yet it has as masterly and perfect a male profile as a new guinea, the letters unimpaired, and a female whole-length figure on the reverse, very complete. W. B.

[1783, *Part II., p.* 752.]

A few years ago was found, at a foot below the surface of the earth, an instrument for coining Queen Elizabeth's money, in a close, near the public road, not half a mile south-east from Leicester, where stands a small stone dome covered with freestone, called the "Old Conduit," with a date in front, 1602. This, by a leaden sub-

* Gibson's "Camden," p. 457.

terranean duct, feeds a conduit junior in our market-place, though the town is now full of pumps and wells.

Many people, I remember, purchased an impression of the said machine in lead for one penny. . . .

I send you a small piece of copper money, found in the Bede-house-alley, the Trinity Hospital, near Leicester: on one side, "Carol. D: G. Ma. Bri."; on the other, "Fran. et Hib." A piece here broken off would admit "Rex," a corresponding defect for the addition of "us" to "Carol.". . . Perhaps the coinage of John Pares, at the White Hart Inn, on the Coal Hill, Leicester, is not worth your notice.

The portrait of King Charles I. at the east end of the south aisle of St. Martin's Church, in the borough of Leicester, is only a copy of the picture at the title-page of most editions of Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ. Its frame is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet from side to side, and about the same in height.

The parish books are silent about the time and the artist.

[1796, *Part I., p.* 458.]

A few days ago I purchased a gold ring which was dug up at St. Mary's Field, near Leicester, a fortnight before. As it is curiously carved and has some deeply engraved characters I have enclosed a drawing (Plate I., Fig. 3) of the ring and characters as near as I could take them. If I mistake not, the words are en bon au, and the ring has been originally a New Year's gift.

Fig. 4 was found some time since at Belgrave, near Leicester.

J. Tailby.

About the year 1731 a brass seal, of which the impression is enclosed (Fig. 5), was dug up in a garden in the Frier Lane at Leicester, belonging to a house of Mr. Simpson, on which site had formerly stood a priory of Grey Friars. In the centre, under a rude Gothic arch, IHS, and round it ЄST AMOR ME, making, when complete, Iesus est Amor Meus, an inscription not unfrequent on old monuments.

J. N.

[1798, *Part II., p.* 1013.]

Herewith I have sent you a representation of a small fish, taken from the mud left on the bank of the river Soar, at the Bath Gardens, last Tuesday, when the water was lowered for fishing (Plate I., Fig. 4). It has been seen by many fishermen here and others, and none of them have any knowledge of it. It appears to me to be something like a link between a fish and a lizard: it has fins, but no scales, and is spotted on the belly like that reptile; it also swims in its manner. Its eyes are seated high on its head, and it has two small horns between the eyes and the extremity of its mouth. Its back a light brown; its belly almost white, with dark spots.

J. Throsby.

Market-Harborough.

[1765, *pp.* 283, 284.]

The Parochial Chapel at Market-Harborough (see the Plate) is dedicated to St. Dionisius the Areopagite,* but by whom and what time it was built, I never could certainly learn; however, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Leon, etc., fourth son of Edward III., King of England, has been pointed out by a very ancient tradition of the inhabitants for the founder; which also informs us that it was built in consequence of an injunction from the Pope, as part of a penance for maintaining a criminal conversation with Katharine Swynford, afterwards his third wife. . . .

The building consists of a body, north and south aisle, a large chancel, north and south porch, all embattled and leaded; at the west end is a neat, strong, well-built steeple, of a fine hard durable stone, that bears the weather extremely well. The inside is pewed in a neat, regular and convenient manner; at the upper end of the middle aisle is a handsome pulpit; all which, with the pews, were erected A.D. 1752. The length of the church from east to west within the walls is 62 feet, breadth of the body and aisles 50 feet 6 inches, height of the roof of the middle aisle 39 feet 6 inches, length of the chancel 50 feet, breadth of the chancel and middle aisle 20 feet, height of the chancel roof 33 feet 3 inches. The whole length of the steeple, body, and chancel, from out to out, 140 feet; from the ground to the cross-stone, which finishes the steeple, is 154 feet. In the steeple is a peal of six large deep-toned bells, the fifth and sixth of which are esteemed by judges good bells; also a large good clock and quarters. The chancel is handsomely paved and neatly fitted up, it is separated from the body of the chapel by a fine turned semi-elliptical arch, 15 feet 6 inches span, neatly cased with stucco; at the east end is a handsome window of five lights.

[1863, *Part I.*, *pp.* 211-213.]

The church of St. Mary in Arden, the mother church of the parochial chapel of Market-Harborough, is in what formerly was the outskirts of the great Rockingham forest, hard by the Harborough railway station. In the palmy days of the Church of Rome, here was a noble minster. All that remains now is a well-built room 43 feet long, 19 feet broad, and 22 feet high. It has five windows—one at the east, one at the west, two at the south, and one over a door on the north side of the church. They are all modern, and finished with semicircular tops. The roof is covered with lead, and of a low pitch; from no steeple-turret or cupola is heard the sound of the church-going bell. One relic of the grandeur of years gone by is left, the doorway in the south porch. It has a Norman arch with

* *Vide* Mr. Burton's description of "Leicestershire," folio, dated October 30, 1622, p. 128; also "Magna Britannia," etc., printed at the Savoy in 4to., 1714, p. 1340.

beak-head moulding, like that which we find in Plate 37 of Mr. Parker's "Glossary of Architecture." The interior has no feature to show that it is connected with the service of the Church of England. There is no altar-table in it. The office for the Burial of the Dead is said by the priest with his back to the wall, from a pew under the east window. The outside of the church, though the masonry is good, is of the plainest character. Nothing but the porch before mentioned, and a hideous black monumental tablet fixed against the west wall, would cause anyone to imagine that it is a consecrated building. In Nichols's "History of Leicestershire" we read:

"The porch on the south side of the church of St. Mary in Arden remains in its original state as a part of the old fabric. The outer doorway is a pointed Gothic arch, but the entrance into the body of the church is an antique Gothic round arch, with hatched mouldings. This round arch without mouldings prevailed in England and all this part of Europe, with some trifling variations, till about the time of Henry II., when the pointed arch or richer ornaments began to be introduced.* From hence it may be conjectured that the old church was built about the reign of William I., 1066."

It must not, however, be forgotten that one of the rings or mouldings in this arch is ornamented with wolves' heads; and, according to Bright, an arch ornamented in a similar manner is at Tickencote Church, in the county of Rutland.

. . . It is believed that the parochial chapel of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, the spire whereof surpasses in beauty most of those in the midland counties, was built by John of Gaunt as a penitential offering in consequence of his *liaison* with Catharine Swynford, whom he afterwards married. . . . Whether or no the great church of St. Mary were connected with any of the religious houses I venture not to say, but that the estate belonging to the church in the parish of Great Bowden was large and valuable, is evident to all acquainted with the rich pastures around what remains of St. Mary in Arden. Over these rich pastures, and through Rockingham's royal forest (Arden), passed Thomas Cromwell on his way to Huckleton, near Northampton, where he had a house and fair estate. These having been taken from the church, have changed their owners often since his time. We can believe that Cromwell persuaded Henry to endow Christ Church with the lands or tithes of St. Mary in Arden. He could suggest that the church of St. Dionysius at Harborough would, when daily prayer had ceased at the mother church, be sufficient for the wants of those whose spiritual and temporal need had long been supplied from the revenues of St. Mary. Bereft of all endowment, the church soon came to decay. For awhile it was repaired, and briefs were issued to obtain money for its repair, but the great storm of wind which was felt through Europe about the time that Oliver

* "Ornaments of the Church Considered," 4to., 1761.

Cromwell died blew down the spire, which fell upon the church and left it a heap of ruins. Before this downfall, the inhabitants of St. Mary had been as sheep, if not without, yet with very faithless, shepherds, for information was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of the diocese, that the curate of the parish of St. Mary in Arden had so small a stipend allowed by the farmers there, that no sufficient scholar would accept the curacy, which was therefore taken by "scandalous and offensive ministers," who, for the sake of fees, celebrated unlawful marriages as well in the night as in the day; and that sundry inhabitants of the parish of Market-Harborough, being altogether ill-affected to the religion established in this realm of England, or otherwise dissolute and profane men, had absented themselves from Divine Service at the said chapel under pretext that they had been at the said church of St. Mary in Arden. To prevent these scandals and inconveniences, and that the people be better taught and instructed, the Bishop of Lincoln, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, did annex, unite, and incorporate the said church of St. Mary and chapel of Market-Harborough, and both these several cures into one. . . .

Although the church of St. Mary in Arden, the mother church of the parochial chapel of Market-Harborough, is in the parish of Great Bowden and county of Leicester, its endowment is in the parish of Little Bowden and county of Northampton. This parish consists of 1,322 acres; the tithe of 745, or thereabouts, goes to the Rector of Little Bowden, and the tithe of 516, or thereabouts, to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. Within the last few years the population of St. Mary in Arden having materially increased, and several cottages having been built, the Dean and Chapter have made the grant of £100 per annum to the perpetual curate of Market-Harborough, such a grant not having been made to any former perpetual curate. THOMAS W. BARLOW.

Melton Mowbray.

[1815, *Part II.*, *pp.* 493, 494.]

Melton Mowbray church is maintained in a state of the utmost neatness and reparation, by the unremitting care of the venerable Dr. Ford, who for forty-two years has performed the pastoral duties of an extensive parish, having four chapels within its boundaries, all which he himself superintends, preaching usually four times every Sunday, and reading the Church Service five times. . . .

As the Bishop of Lincoln holds his visitation at Melton, Dr. Ford has provided a handsome chair, after the model of the true antique, with Dr. Tomline's arms on it, impaled with those of the see.

Previous to the last visitation, the chancel having been new paved, and the old pew seats repaired, a gravestone was discovered, which

could not have been seen by Mr. Nichols, the historian of the county, and which therefore I transcribe :

"Here lies the body of Thomas Daffy, A.M., and Master of the High School in this Town about 40 years. He died May 12, 1716, aged 67 years."

. . . In the churchyard is a large slab, surrounded by iron rails, and inscribed with the name of Mr. Thomas Palmer whom I well recollect as a gay London tradesman, having often met him at the old Anderton's Coffee-house, and at the Mitre Tavern, more than forty years ago. He died in 1789; and on the same stone are recorded three of his maiden sisters, who all died at or about the age of threescore years and ten; Mary, 1807; Eleanor, 1811; and Catharine in 1812. CARADOC.

Naseby.

[1793, *Part II., p.* 985.]

The "History of Naseby," reviewed in your present volume, p. 147, having been published without a view of the church, allow me to supply that deficiency by sending you a drawing of it (see Plate II.), accompanied with an illustration from Mr. Mastin's entertaining little book :

"The church is dedicated to All Saints, but no record is left of the time when it was built, or who was its founder; the materials, as to stone, are from the quarries of Weldon, Haslebeech, and Harlstone. It consists of a body, two ailes, and chancel, with a porch on the South side, leaded. At the West end is an embattled tower, in which are five fine maiden bells, having never been chipt, or wrought upon with a chisel, from their first casting.

"Upon the tower is a little more than half a pyramidal spire covered with lead, and a notion did prevail that it was decollated at the time of the battle; but upon examination, dates were discovered upon this lead prior to 1645; a proof that this was not the case. Mr. Ashby, some years ago, at a considerable expense, caused an addition to be made to the spire of woodwork, consisting of a king-post and four supporters, rising to the height of fifteen feet above the stone work; at the top of which is a large hollow copper ball, capable of containing, according to the account of the person who performed the work, sixty gallons, ale measure;* above this ball is some ornamental ironwork, and a large weather-vane; from the top of which to the ground is 103 feet. With a good glass from the top of the spire may be seen Boston Deeps, an arm of

* It is well worth the notice of an antiquary that this copper ball (together with a fine-toned bell) was brought by Sir Gyles Allington from Boulogne, when that place was taken by the English, in the reign of King Henry VIII., A.D. 1544, and was placed upon the cupola of his house at Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire, which he built; and was sold, amongst the rest of the materials, when that once noble seat was dismantled. Mr. Ashby paid only for its weight as old copper, although the metal was as perfectly free from decay as when first manufactured, probably owing to the coats of gilding and painting.

the sea, in Lincolnshire, distance above sixty miles nearly N.E., when the air is free from vapours, and the sun in a proper direction; the most favourable time is about three p.m."

Fig. 2 in the plate represents a sundial in the garden of the vicarage house, placed on a curious stone; of which you shall have an account before the end of the month.

Fig. 3 is a thumb-ring in the possession of Mr. Mastin.

T. P.

Norton juxta Twycross.

[1813, *Part I., p.* 513.]

Norton, in Leicestershire, commonly distinguished by the name of Norton juxta Twycross, is also called sometimes Hog's Norton (as the common saying is thereabout), "where pigs play o' th' organs"; which adage, says Sir Thomas Cave, might come upon this occasion: "Looking for antiquities about this church, I found in a corner an old piece of a pair of organs, upon the end of every key whereof there was a boar cut; the Earls of Oxford (by Trusseli) sometime being owners of land here."

This town was given by King Eldred, in 951, to Elfeth, his servant, and in Domesday Book is thus noticed:

"Six ploughlands in Nortone, which in the reign of the Confessor had been valued at five shillings, were worth six shillings at the general survey, when they had been held by the Countess Godeva. The land was equal to seven ploughs. Three were employed in the demesne; and a priest with one villan and two bordars, had one plough. There were eight acres of meadow."

This manor was the ancient inheritance of the Griesleys, of Castle Griesley and Drakelowe, in the county of Derby, held by grant of the Earl Ferrars. They gave land in this manor to the Abbey of Merevale, in Warwickshire, and to the Nunnery of Polesworth, in the neighbourhood.

This parish was enclosed in 1749, when it appears that the King was seised of the perpetual advowson; Charles Jennens, Esq., was lord of the manor; John Clayton was rector; and Sir Thomas Abney, Bart., Henry Vernon, Esq., and others, were freeholders and landowners in the said manor, which contained about 1,744 acres, 377 acres of which, being heaths, wastes, and common grounds, had been of little value.

Sir John Moore,* Lord Mayor of London, in 1681, was born here, as was also the Rev. William Whiston, . . .† whose father was rector here from 1661 till 1685.

* See an account and portrait of him in Harding's "Biographical Memoir," vol. ii., p. 25.

† For a portrait and ample memoirs of Mr. Whiston, see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. i., p. 494; or "History of Leicestershire," vol. iv., p. *854.

By the return in 1811, it appeared that Norton contained a population of 289. . . .

The church (see Plate I.) dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consists of a tower, in which are three bells, a nave, chancel, and south porch. In 1534, the rectory was worth £11. In 1650, it was returned worth £70; and its present value in the King's Books is £14. The present rector is the Rev. William Casson.

B. R.

Peckleton.

[1787, *Part II., p.* 952.]

The writing that accompanies this (Plate II., Fig. 7) is an exact representation of an inscription upon a marble tombstone in the north side of the chancel of the parish church of Peckleton, whereon is placed the effigies of a knight, lying cross-legged, with his wife by him. This is certainly the monument alluded to by Burton, in his "Antiquities of Leicestershire," wherein he says: "Here is an ancient monument of a knight lying cross-legged, and his wife by him, in the north side of the chancel. This part of the inscription was only remaining, MOTON." Why Mr. Burton should only say "this part of the inscription" is not known, unless, like me, he did not understand the former; as it certainly must have been upon the monument then as well as now. The last word evidently appears to be MOTON.

T. W. JEE.

Quenby.

[1814, *Part II., pp.* 113, 114.]

Herewith is sent (see Plate II.) a view of Quenby Hall, about seven miles distant from Leicester. . . .

A larger view of Quenby Hall is given by Mr. Nichols in his "History of Leicestershire," with a correct ground-plan, accurate admeasurement of the different rooms, and an exact account of the extensive prospects from this place. The hall is flat roofed, and leaded; a most substantial building, on an expensive plan; thick brick-walls, with door and window jambs of stone.

This pleasant mansion has been long in the possession of the Ashbys;* was purchased in 1759, of his relation, Waring Ashby, Esq., by the late Shuckbrugh Ashby, Esq., M.P. for Leicestershire in 1784, and is now the property and place of residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ashby,† relict of William Latham, M.D., F.R.S., etc.

Mr. Shuckbrugh Ashby was a gentleman of first-rate moral and literary attainments, under whose benignant care a village of new cottages was soon erected at the adjoining village of Hungerton,

* An account and copious pedigree of this very ancient and highly respectable family may be seen in vol. iii. of the "History of Leicestershire."

† In 1808 the King was pleased to grant to Mrs. Latham his royal licence and authority that she and her issue might take and use the surname and bear the arms of Ashby only. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808, Part i., p. 78.

which he permitted the inhabitants to enjoy at the trifling quit rent of sixpence a year; besides which, he furnished other comfortable and respectable looking houses for tenants upon the Quenby land. Mr. Ashby died January 18, 1792.*

Of this family, also, was the Reverend George Ashby, B.D., F.S.A., President of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Barrow, co. Suffolk, a full account of whom is given in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. i., p. 577; and also in your vol. lxxviii., p. 658.

A Traveller.

Radcliffe-upon-Wreke.

[1814, *Part I., p.* 17.]

The village of Radcliffe-upon-Wreke is about seven miles distant from Leicester; and its name Rad (red) Cliffe, is derived from a hill of red marl hanging over the river Wreke.

At the Domesday survey the ancient family of Burdet possessed property here. In the time of Edward I. the manor belonged to the Bassets of Drayton. Ralph, the last Lord Basset, entailed it on his nephew Sir Hugh Shirley, Knt., ancestor of Robert Shirley, the present Earl Ferrers, who is now the owner of the manor and of almost the whole parish.

In 1774 about 800 acres were enclosed by Act of Parliament.

The church (see Plate II.) within these few years has been thoroughly repaired by Earl Ferrers and his tenants, and his lordship has rebuilt all that was defective of the beautiful spire, the expense of the whole being near £300.

The living, which is in the gift of the Crown, is a small one, rated at £7 16s. 8d. in the King's Books; certified value, £80, land in lieu of tithes.

Within a mile of Radcliffe, near the Foss-way, which runs through this lordship, is "an antient funeral monument," says Mr. Carte, "in the manner of the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, consisting of a mound of earth about 350 feet long, 120 broad, and 40 high, conjectured to perpetuate the memory of a battle between the inhabitants and the Belgian Britons." Dr. Stukeley also notices it; "the country people call it Shipley Hill, and say a great captain, called Shipley, was buried here. I doubt not but this is of great antiquity, and Celtic. On the top are several oblong double trenches cut in the turf, where the lads and lasses of the adjacent villages meet upon Easter Monday yearly, to be merry with cakes and ale." An old shepherd in 1799 remembered these sports; but they have long fallen into disuse.

After all, the conjectures of these two eminent antiquaries were erroneous; as "the hill has been lately proved to be the wonderful

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1772, Part i., pp. 183, 277.

work of Nature, not of art, and has been produced by some uncommon surflux of the river Wreke. It was cut open a few years past, and found to contain strata of gravel and red marl, evidently washed together by some extraordinary vortex of the river, or waters, making strands round it, which are very perceptible. There are strata of different sorts of earth: first, soil; then gravel; marl, red and white; some little blue marl; mixture of gravel, etc.; but all evidently appear to have been the work of Providence, not of man." These latter observations were obligingly communicated by Earl Ferrers to Mr. Nichols, in whose "History of Leicestershire" a full account of the parish may be seen.

By the return of 1811, Radcliffe contained a population of 117, consisting of 56 males and 61 females.

B. N.

Rothley.

[1785, *Part I., p.* 89.]

I herewith send you a drawing (see Plate, Fig. 4) representing a flooring brick or quarry, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, ploughed up with many more at Rodely in Leicestershire; the figures on most of them were gone. I selected the above, being perfect, and the impression very strong. It is evidently the arms of one of the Hastings; the T in the upper part might be a characteristic mark for a Knight Templar. This place is called Rodeley, or Rothley, Temple, and belonged anciently to the Knights Templars.

Sapcote.

[1788, *Part II., p.* 1071.]

In digging a grave under the north wall of the chancel at Sapcote, a large stone coffin was lately discovered, quite entire, which the Rev. Mr. Burrough, rector of that place, caused to be opened. It contained a human skeleton, very perfect, turned almost black; and was afterwards, by this gentleman's order, reburied. The coffin was made remarkably strong; the lid, raised in the middle like a trunk, which was a kind of bass-relief carved in devices like a human figure, in the form of a breast-plate, nearly resembling what is sketched in Plate I., Fig. 9 (perhaps the Bassets' arms), but no visible inscription. The inhabitants say it contained the body of some officer buried there in the time of the civil wars, as the soldiers lay encamped on both sides of the town; but more probably of some grandee, buried there in the time of Lord Basset, or the Barons' wars, which happened in the time of Ralph Basset, who was summoned to Parliament as a baron, 49 Henry III.

HINCKLEIENSIS.

[1812, *Part II., p.* 113.]

Fig. 3 is an exact representation of a curious monumental relic found in the churchyard of Sapcote, in the county of Leicester, on

January 18, 1812, about 18 inches below the surface of the earth. It is of calcareous stone, the length 4 feet 9 inches; the breadth, at the greater end, 16 inches; at the lesser end, 12 inches; and the depth at the side, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It rises gradually from each side to the middle of the upper surface, and terminates in a sort of relievo as in the figure. It is highly probable that this stone was a sepulchral covering to one of the ancient family of the Bassets, formerly owners of this parish and founders of the parish church, as a small human skeleton, with part of an oak coffin, were found immediately beneath it. It is rather extraordinary that this was placed in a position different from what monumental stones are usually done, its direction being from south-west to north-east. There is no inscription or ornament upon it except what appears in the figure. A stone, nearly of a similar description, was found in this churchyard in the year 1788.

W. SPENCER.

Scalford.

[1861, *Part II., p.* 546.]

I enclose you a sketch of a small bronze vessel (size of original) dug up some time ago in the parish of Scalford, Leicestershire. I have been much puzzled as to its origin and use. Its similarity in form to the marmites depicted in your last two numbers induces me to send you this sketch.

T. NORTH.

Scraptoft.

[1844, *Part I., p.* 246.]

The village of Scraptoft is four miles from Leicester. Its font, which I found embedded in nettles, was turned out of the church to make way for a ridiculous wash-hand-basin-looking thing on a high stone pedestal. The old font was placed by a western wall, and served the villagers for many years as a cistern (Fig. 3). It was lately removed from its exposed situation, and placed in the belfry, where it now remains, a receptacle for ropes and rubbish. It is of early English character, and the mouldings are very sharp and nearly perfect. The church has some good parts about it, particularly two windows of a Decorated character.

There are good remains of an old cross in the churchyard.

J. F.

Sharnford.

[1813, *Part I., p.* 113.]

The parish of Sharnford, in the county of Leicester, is eleven miles from that town, four from Hinckley, and six from Lutterworth. It is in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; and in the ecclesiastical division of the county, in the Deanery of Guthlaxton. In 1764 the parish was enclosed by Act of Parliament. Since the enclosure, the town has

improved in its buildings. By the Return made to Parliament in 1811, Sharnford contained a population of 394. The stocking manufactory has of late years much increased in this parish, and is still increasing.

The whole of the houses and lands belong to yeomen, or people of the middle class in society. The valuation of the parish under the schedule A, in the Property Tax, in 1810, was £2,080. The lands consist of arable, pasture, and meadow, level and fertile, some light land, but the greater part argillaceous. . . . The Roman Foss Road lies between this parish and those of Frolesworth and Cleybrook, but is now neglected.

Edward Stokes lost his sight when a boy at school here, in 1741. He afterwards became rector of Wymondham, county Leicester; and died in 1798, after being fifty years rector of Blaby, in the same county.*

The church of Sharnford (see Plate II.), dedicated to St. Helen, consists of a short tower, surmounted with four neat pinnacles, and in which are three bells; a small south porch; a nave, in which is a wide open space, between two rows of unenclosed seats; and a chancel, somewhat narrower, separated from the nave by a neat screen.

The value in the King's Books is £9 18s. 9d.; and in 1791 it was worth about £200. Its present value is upwards of £360, owing to a part of the lands being used for horticulture.

The parsonage-house was built in 1639, and under-built about seventy years ago, as represented in the Plate; but since the drawing was taken it has been repaired, at a considerable expense, by the present rector, the Rev. Joseph Cotman. The front and one end were entirely rebuilt, the windows in the front being curiously arched in the fancy Gothic style.

The Rev. John Horton died rector of this parish in 1793, which preferment he had enjoyed fifty-five years. He was of King's College, Cambridge, M.A., 1740, and left a widow, nearly of his own age. This respectable old couple had not, for nearly half a century, been farther from home than Hinckley, a distance only of four miles, where, so long as they were able to walk, they had paid an annual visit. They had both died at the age of eighty-one.

That excellent divine, and very learned critic, the Rev. Robert Nares, resigned this rectory in 1799, on being appointed Archdeacon of Stafford. He was for some years one of the Assistant Librarians in the British Museum; which he relinquished on being presented to the rectory of St. Mary at Reading, where he now resides. He was for some time Preacher at Lincoln's Inn Chapel; and has published, amongst other valuable works, a regular course of Warburtonian Lectures. EUGENIO.

* For a particular account of Mr. Stokes see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1785, Part II., p. 537.

Staunton Harold.

[1819, *Part II.*, *p.* 113.]

With this communication you will receive a view (see Plate II.) of the beautiful church of Staunton Harold, which was built by Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., in the time of the Civil war. . . .

On a tablet of white marble in the church is an inscription commemorative of its foundation; over which are the arms of Shirley impaling Okesver, with their crests carved in stone; and on each side a large figure of an angel.

It being told the usurping Powers then reigning that Sir Robert Shirley had built a church, they directed an Order in Council to him to fit out a ship, saying, "He that could afford to build a church could no doubt afford also to equip a ship." And thus he and other good men were endeavoured to be frighted from doing any works of piety.

Sir Robert Shirley* died in the Tower, after being seven times imprisoned there, in the very prime of life (his twenty-eighth year), November 6, 1656. . . .

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consists of a beautiful embattled tower (in which are six good bells, inscribed, "Sir Robert Shirley, founder, 1653"); a nave and two aisles, separated by three arches, over which are clerestory windows; and a very handsome chancel, parted from the nave by elegant wrought-iron gates, on which are the family arms, supporters, and coronet. The ceiling is painted; and the ascent to the altar is by three steps of bluish marble. The chancel is paved with marble. The furniture of the church is purple velvet, with rich gold fringe and embroidery. The communion-plate, which is gilt, remarkably fine, ancient, and costly, was given to the church by Sir Robert Shirley, the founder. The organ is the production of the celebrated Schmidt, and is extremely sweet-toned and melodious.

Earl Ferrers, the immediate descendant of Sir Robert Shirley, is the sole proprietor of the lordship of Staunton Harold. The park contains about 150 acres of land, and has in it about 100 head of remarkably fine deer. A fine sheet of water of about 25 acres runs through the park. The mansion-house is a light and elegant square building, backed by a fine wood.

M.

Stoney Stanton.

[1812, *Part I.*, *p.* 17.]

I send you a view of the church of Stoney Stanton in Leicestershire (see Plate II.).

The Marmions, a family of great note in the feudal times, were

* His portrait and a full account of him and of his noble family are given in vol. iii. of "History of Leicestershire."

possessed of this lordship. It afterwards progressively belonged to the Bassets, Motans, Palmers, and Vincents; and the lands and tenements in the parish now belong to John Frewen Turner, Esq., M.P., besides no less than forty-two other proprietors.

The Wake is kept the first Sunday after Old Michaelmas Day.

The parish contains 1,470 acres, of which thirty are in bad roads. The soil consists of clay and ironstone, in due proportion for dairy, tillage, and sheep pasture.

Before the enclosure, which took place in 1764, the inhabitants were generally little freeholders, when there was much tillage, little grazing, and no poor-rates, and very few, perhaps not half a dozen, manufacturers; seven cottagers kept cows, and sold milk. Now, the rates are nearly £300 a year; there is less tillage, more fat sheep, more dairies, more manufacturers, and more poor; the number in 1809 being 222. The parish does not grow corn enough for its own consumption.

This place had to boast of a singular character, the Rev. John Bold,* who had the care of the parish during the former half of the last century; whose beneficence from his small fund was almost a miracle, like that of the augmentation of the widow's cruse of oil by the prophet of old.

In 1801 Stoney Stanton contained a population of 355. It is one of the fifteen parishes belonging to the house of industry at Sapcote. The whole land tax in the assessment for 1810 amounted to £90 3s. 10d.; of this £32 13s. 10d. had been redeemed. The valuation under the property tax in 1810 was £2,278 12s. 6d.

The present rector is the Rev. Dr. Robert Boucher Nickolls, Dean of Middleham. S.

Sutton.

[1811, *Part I., p.* 424.]

The following epitaphs are from the Meeting-house Yard, at Sutton, in the parish of Broughton Astley, near Hinckley. Mr. Cracherode (it is said) was related to the very eminent divine of the same name, who died in 1779:

M. Green.

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of Sutton Church, who died suddenly on the 22d of November, 1807, aged 49 years."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

On another stone at the same place:

"Here sleepeth the body of Mr. Robert Gilbert, Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of the Church-meeting in this place. He departed this life December 17, 1742, in the 27th year of his age."

* Of whom some interesting particulars, drawn up by Dean Nickolls, are given in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. iv., p. 975.

Woolthorpe.

[1789, *Part II., p.* 992.]

I send you a drawing by Mr. Schnebbelie (see Plate I.), of the ruins of Woolthorpe, in the neighbourhood of Belvoir Castle, which is said to have been demolished in the time of the Civil War, by the cannon of the castle pointed at a battery which stood near it.

VIATOR.

[1804, *Part I., p.* 516.]

I am at a loss to reconcile Woolthorpe Church under Belvoir (ruined) in Mr. Nichols's "Leicestershire" with Mr. Benjamin Howlet's Woolthorpe, apparently new; neither is Woolthorpe as Howlet says, the parish church of Sir Isaac Newton, but a hamlet of Colsterworth, in which latter church he and his family are deposited. P. Q.

The church engraved in Mr. Nichols's "Leicestershire" (and in our vol. lix., p. 992), is that whose tower was made a ruin in the Civil Wars, as described in the history of that county, vol. ii., p. 14; where it is mentioned that a new church was then building (1792), not on the site of the old one, but where a chapel formerly stood in the centre of the town, which is the church now published by Mr. Howlet; who mistakes, however, in supposing this Woolthorpe (instead of that by Colsterworth) to have been the birthplace of Newton.

The following articles are omitted:

1795, part i., pp. 185-189. Report of progress in the "History of Leicestershire."

1816, part ii., p. 129. Case respecting the Hundreds of Gartre and Guthlaxton.

1837, part ii., pp. 18, 19. The Blue Boar Inn, Leicester.

1848, part ii., pp. 580-582. Etymology of the name of Leicester.

1863, part i., pp. 642, 766. Discussion as to Cardinal Wolsey's grave in Leicester Abbey.

1865, part i., pp. 569-571. A house of the fifteenth century on Chitterman Hill.

References to other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Prehistoric Remains:—Skeletons at Burrow Hill and Kegworth; stones said to be "hand-mills," at Garthorpe; encampments at Husbands Bosworth; tumulus at Kibworth, Harcourt, Knaptoft, and Market Bosworth.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 71, 134-136, 276-281.

Roman Remains:—Discoveries at Barrow-upon-Soar, Hinckley, Kegworth, Kingston, Leicester, Medbourn, Ratby, Sileby, Wibtoft and Wymondham. —*Romano-British Remains*, i., pp. 166-175; ii., p. 593.

Anglo-Saxon Remains:—Domesday churches.—*Archæology*, part ii., p. 268.

Architectural Antiquities: — Ashby-de-la-Zouch church. — *Architectural Antiquities*, i., pp. 128-131, 371.

Folklore:—Calving superstition; superstition of colliers; salt placed on dead bodies; witchcraft; customs at Haloughton and Hinckley; legend of Hostonstone; ghost at Kilncote.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 135, 196, 198, 199, 235, 248, 249, 272-274; *Manners and Customs*, pp. 215, 216, 218-220; *English Traditions*, pp. 123-125, 197.

Ecclesiology:—Stained glass window at Donington.—*Ecclesiology*, p. 315.

Lincolnshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

[1818, *Part I., pp.* 17-24.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Coritani.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Ad Abum, Winterton; Aquis, Aukborough; Bannovallium, Horncastle or Ludford; Causennæ, Ancaster, or Great Ponton; Lindum, Lincoln; Vainona, Wainfleet.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities.—Lincoln Roman tesselated pavement, hypocaust, and Newport Gate, Cathedral, Castle, Gates, Lucy's Tower, Bishop's and John of Gaunt's Palaces, Jew's House, Stone Bow, High Bridge, Grey Friars Monastery, Priory, Deanery, and Vicars College. Stamford Churches, St. Leonard's Priory, Convents of White and Grey Friars, Schools, Croyland Abbey and Triangular Bridge; Bardney, Barlings, and Thornton Abbeys. Thorneham or Thornholm Priory. Temple Bruer. Churches of Boston (tower 282 feet high), Clee, Gedney, Gosberton, Grantham (steeple 273 feet), Great Grimsby, Heckington, Holbeach, Horbling, Kirton, Leasingham, Long Sutton, Lowth (steeple 288 feet), Market Raisin, Pinchbeck, Sleaford, Spalding, Swineshead, Stow, and Tattershall.—Castles of Bolingbroke, Castor, Horncastle, Somerton, Tattershall, and Torksey. —Hussey, Kirkstead Moor, North Kyme, and Richmond Towers. — Gainsborough Old Hall. Bitham and Pinchbeck castellated Mansions.—Somerby Cross.

Stow, the ancient Sidnacester, was an Episcopal See.

In Lincoln, in 475, was buried Vortimer, king of the Britons. Its magnificent cathedral was founded in 1086, by St. Remigius de Fescamp, Bishop of Dorchester, In it had sepulture Catherine

Swinford, third wife of John of Gaunt, died 1403, and Joan, Countess of Westmoreland, their only daughter, died 1440. Among the more eminent of its bishops who were here interred, are St. Remigius, its founder, died 1092; Alexander de Blois, styled "the benevolent," 1147; St. Hugh Burgundus, whose remains were conveyed to the cathedral by two kings, John of England, and William of Scotland, 1200; Robert Grosthead or Grosseteste, the celebrated scholar and patron of learning, 1253; Henry Burghersh, Lord Chancellor, 1340; Philip Repingdon, a cardinal and learned writer, 1423; Richard Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, died at Sleaford, 1430; John Russel, Chancellor to Richard III., 1194; and William Smith, founder of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, 1513. The bell called "Great Tom of Lincoln," weighs 9,894 lbs.

Bardney was a mitred abbey, founded before 647. Ethelred, King of Mercia, who renounced his crown and became its abbot, and St. Oswald, king and Martyr, were buried here; but the body of Oswald was subsequently removed to Gloucester.

Croyland was a mitred abbey, founded in 716, by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, on the spot where his tutor Guthlac, the Saint of the Fens, was buried. After its destruction by the Danes, it was rebuilt in 948, by the brave Chancellor Turketul. The historian Ingulphus was one of its abbots. Its bridge, built as an emblem of the Trinity, is considered particularly curious, and is ornamented with a rudely sculptured statue of Ethelbald.

New House was the first house in England of the Premonstratensians or White Canons. It was built by Peter de Goulsa or Gousel in 1143.

At Sempringham, in 1148, was founded by its native, Sir Gilbert, the first house of the Gilbertines. This order consisted both of men and women, who lived under the same roof.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Ancholme, Bain or Bane, Dun, Glen, Humber, Idle, Limb, Lud, Mowbeck, Nen, Rasin, Slea or Slee, Torn, Trent, Waring, Welland and Witham.

Inland Navigation.—Foss Dyke, the first canal of its kind in England, made in 1121. Caistor, Grantham, Grimsby, Horncastle, Louth canals, Ancholme, Bane, Humber, Slee, Trent, Welland, Witham rivers.

Eminences and Views.—Lincoln Cathedral; Belmont Tower; Aukborough Cliff; Yarborough Camp; Brocklesby Mausoleum; Boston Church Tower; Gunnerby, Hunnington, Leadenham, Skirbeck and Tathwell hills.

Natural Curiosities.—Axholme Island; Blow Wells near Clee; Heronries near Spalding and Surfleet; Bourne, Cawthorp, Grantham, and Stanfield medicinal waters.

Public Edifices.—Lincoln County Gaol, Shire Hall, Bluecoat School, Hospital; Boston Iron Bridge (one arch of 86 feet span); Schools; Gainsborough Bridge; Dunston Pillar; Stamford Town Hall.

Seats.—Belton Park, Earl Brownlow, Lord-Lieutenant of the County; Ashby de le Laund, Neville King, Esq.; Aswarby, Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart.; Ayscough Fee Hall, Rev. M. Johnson; Barrow, George Uppleby, Esq.; Blankney, late Charles Chaplin, Esq.; Bloxholm, General Manners; Bourne, Mrs. Pochin; Bouthorp Park, P. D. Pauncefort; Branston, Earl of Buckinghamshire; Brocklesby Park, Lord Yarborough; Burton, Lord Monson; Burwell Park, M. B. Lister, Esq.; Cainby Hall, C. Tennison, Esq.; Canwick, C. W. Sibthorpe, Esq.; Carlby, Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart.; Caswick, Sir John Trollope, Bart.; Coleby Hall, Earl of Lindsey; Culverthorpe, M. Newton, Esq.; Denton, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.; Easton, Sir Montague Cholmeley; Elsham Hall, — Corbett, Esq.; Frampton Hall, Thomas Tunnard, Esq.; Froston, Lord Manners; Fulbeck, General Sir Henry Fane; Gautby, Robert Viner, Esq.; Gate Burton, William Hutton, Esq.; Gersby, George Lister, Esq.; Glentworth, Earl of Scarborough; Goltho, Charles Manwaring, Esq.; Gosberton, J. I. Colthorpe, Esq.; Grantham House, Sir C. E. Kent, Bart.; Gretford, Dr. Willis; Grimsby (Little), J. Nelthorpe, Esq.; Grimsthorpe Castle, Lord Gwydir; Gunby Hall, W. B. Massingberd, Esq.; Hackthorne, John Cracroft, Esq.; Hainton Park, G. Heneage, Esq.; Hanby Hall, Sir Wm. Manners, Bart.; Harlaxton Manor House, G. de Ligne Gregory, Esq.; Harmston, Samuel Thorold, Esq.; Harrington Hall, Lady Amcotts; Haverholm Priory, Sir Jenison Gordon, Bart.; Hollywell, Jacob Reynardson, Esq.; Holton Lodge, T. Caldicot, Esq.; Hurst Priory, Cornelius Stovin, Esq.; Irnham, Lord Arundel of Wardour; Kettlethorp Park, Lady Amcotts; Kirton, S. R. Fydell, Esq; Knaith, Henry Dalton, Esq.; Langton Hall, George Langton, Esq.; Lea, Rev. C. Anderson, Bart.; Leadenham House, Wm. Reeve, Esq.; Manby, Hon. C. A. Pelham; Nettleham, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.; Nocton, Earl of Buckinghamshire; Normanby Hall, Sir J. Sheffield, Bart.; Norton Place, late John Harrison, Esq; Ormsby (South), W. B. Massingberd, Esq.; Owston Place, Jervace Woodhouse, Esq.; Panton House, Edmund Turner, Esq.; Parlut, Sir John Wentworth, Bart.; Paunton (Little), Mrs. Pennyman; Redbourn, Lord William Beauclerk; Revesby Abbey, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S.; Riseholme, Francis Chaplin, Esq.; Scawby, Sir Henry Nelthorpe, Bart.; Scrivelsby, The Champion, L. Dymocke, Esq.; Somerby, — Weston, Esq.; Somerby Park, John Beckwith, Esq.; Sproxton, — Perceval, Esq.; Stoke Rochfort, Edmund Turnor, Esq.; Stubton, Sir Robert Heron, Bart.; Sudbrooke Holme, Richard Ellison, Esq.; Summer Castle, Lady Wray; Sutterton, late Dr. Hutton; Swineshead, Viscount Milsington; Swinthorpe, Rev. M. Allington; Syston, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.;

Tathwell Hall, late C. Chaplin, Esq.; Temple Bellwood, Wm. Johnson, Esq.; Thorrock Grove, Mrs. Hickman; Thoresby, Mrs. Wood; Thorphall, Captain Birch; Thurgunby, Lord Middleton; Thurlby Hall, Sir Gonvile Bromhead, Bart.; Torrington, Sir R. S. Ainsley, Bart.; Uffington, Earl of Lindsey; Walcot, Thomas Golton, Esq.; Well Vale, F. B. Dashwood, Esq.; Wellingore, Colonel Neville; Willingham House, late Ayscough Boucherett, Esq.; Wotton, John Appleby, Esq.; Wyberton, Rev. Martin Sheath.

Produce.—Oats, wheat, barley, hemp, flax, coarse wool, cattle, horses, rabbits, geese, wild fowl, fish.

Manufactures.—Yarn, woollen stuffs, blankets, carpets, leather.

History.

A.D. 518, Lincoln, besieged by the Saxons under Cerdic and Colgern, relieved, and the invaders defeated by Arthur, king of the Britons.

A.D. 630, at Torksey, inhabitants of Lindsey, baptized in the Trent by Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in the presence of Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria.

A.D. 827, at Caistor, Egbert, King of Wessex, defeated Wiglaff, King of Mercia, who fled to Croyland, where he was concealed three months, when by the mediation of its Abbot, Siward, he was restored to his kingdom on paying homage and becoming tributary to his conqueror.

A.D. 868, at Gainsborough, Alfred the Great married to Alswitha, daughter of the Chief of the Ganii.

A.D. 870, at Humberstan, Danes landed, destroyed Bardney Abbey, slew the monks and devastated the country round.

A.D. 870, Lacundon (from the event of the battle since called Threekingham), in September, Danes defeated, and three of their kings slain, by the men of Lincolnshire, commanded by Algar, Earl Mercia; but the day following, the Danes, who had been reinforced, were victorious; when Algar and his two Seneschals, Wybert and Leofric, were killed; after which the invaders marched to Croyland burnt the Abbey and murdered the monks. Algar was buried in Algarkirk, thence so named, and the residence of his seneschals is recognised in the villages of Leofrington and Wiberton.

A.D. 873, at Torksey, the Danes wintered, and were there visited by Burhred, King of Mercia, who purchased a short peace.

A.D. 941, Stamford and Lincoln taken by Edmund I. from the Mercian Danes called the Fif-burghers from dwelling in the towns of Stamford, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham.

A.D. 1013, at Gainsborough, Sweyn, King of Denmark assassinated.

A.D. 1140, Lincoln surrendered to Stephen, but whilst the articles of capitulation were signing, the Empress Maud escaped.

A.D. 1140-41, Lincoln, which had been retaken by Ralph de Gernons, Earl of Chester, and garrisoned for the Empress, again besieged (in February) by Stephen, but relieved by the Earl of Gloucester, when the king, after fighting with desperate valour, having shivered both his battle-axe and sword, was taken prisoner.

A.D. 1147, Lincoln, given up to Stephen, who entered with great pomp crowned and in royal robes, and passed his Christmas there.

A.D. 1155, at Wickford, near Lincoln, Henry II. was crowned a second time ; his former coronation was at Westminster.

A.D. 1174, in the Isle of Axholme, Roger de Mowbray, Constable of England, one of the adherents of the young King Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II., surrendered to the men of Lincolnshire, who razed his castle.

A.D. 1200, at Lincoln, assembled a Parliament, at which William King of Scotland did homage to King John.

A.D. 1216, at Swineshead Abbey King John first rested, after losing all his baggage, and narrowly escaping with his life in the washes near Forsdike. Being attacked with dysentery, he was removed on a litter to Sleaford, whence he proceeded to Newark, where he died. Some historians, and Shakespeare, attribute his death to poison, administered by a monk of Swineshead.

A.D. 1217, June 4, at Lincoln, the associated barons, under Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, and the French under Count de Perch, defeated by the Earl of Pembroke, regent for the young King Henry III., when Count de Perch and most of the French were slain, the principal barons and 400 knights taken prisoners.

A.D. 1291, November 28, at Hardeby, near Grantham, died Eleanor, the excellent and beloved Queen of Edward I., daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile and Leon.

A.D. 1301-2, January 21, at Lincoln, assembled a Parliament, which affirmed Edward I.'s right to the crown of Scotland, and protested against the interference of the Pope.

A.D. 1305, at Lincoln, Edward I. passed the winter, and confirmed Magna Charta.

A.D. 1306, in Sixhill Abbey, Edward I. immured Mary, wife of Christopher Seton, and the sister of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

A.D. 1316-17, January 28, at Lincoln, assembled a Parliament, which granted men and money to Edward II. in aid of his war against the Scots.

A.D. 1327, September 15, at Lincoln, a Parliament assembled by Edward III.

A.D. 1396, at Lincoln, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married to his third wife, Lady Catharine Swinford.

A.D. 1536, at Barlings, commenced an insurrection of the Lincolnshire men, in consequence of the vicegerency of Cromwell, and the

WOOLWICH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

suppression of some religious houses. The insurgents were headed by Dr. Mackerel, Abbot of Barlings, under the assumed name of Captain Cobler; but on the King promising them pardon, they dispersed, and Mackerel was taken and hanged at Tyburn.

A.D. 1642-43, March 22, Grantham taken by Colonel Charles Cavendish, and 360 Parliamentarians made prisoners.

A.D. 1643, near Grantham, twenty-four troops of Royalist cavalry defeated by Oliver Cromwell at the head of his own regiment.

A.D. 1643, May 11, at Ancaster, Parliamentarians, under the younger Hotham, defeated by Colonel Cavendish.

A.D. 1643, July 30, Gainsborough taken by the Parliamentarians under Lord Willoughby of Parham, and its Governor, Robert Pierrepoint, Earl of Kingston, taken prisoner, who on his passage down the Humber to Hull, was, by a mistake, shot by the Royalists.

A.D. 1643, near Gainsborough, Royalists defeated, and their commander, General Cavendish slain by Oliver Cromwell.

A.D. 1643, October 11, at Horncastle, Lord Widrington, at the head of a detachment of the Marquis of Newcastle's army, defeated, 500 Royalists slain and 800 taken prisoners by the Earl of Manchester.

A.D. 1644, May 6, Lincoln stormed by the Earl of Manchester, who took its Governor, Colonel Francis Fane, and about 800 Royalists prisoners.

Biography.

Anderson, Sir Edmund, Lord Chief Justice, Broughton (died 1605).

Ascough, William, Bishop of Salisbury, confessor to Henry VI., Kelsey (murdered 1450).

Askew, Anne, martyr, Kelsey, 1520.

Ayrmin, William, Bishop of Norwich, Chancellor to Edward II., Aswarby (died 1337).

Barlow, Francis, painter of animals (died 1702).

Barnard, John, divine, Castor, about 1625.

Bloxham, John, head of the Carmelites, ambassador, Bloxham (flor. 1334).

Boston, John, "Boston of Bury," bibliographer, Boston (flor. 1410).

Buck, Sir George, historian and apologist of Richard III. (flor. temp. Jac. I.).

Burgh, or Borough, Thomas, Lord, Viceroy of Ireland, Gainsborough.

Busby, Richard, schoolmaster, Lutton, 1606.

Caius, Thomas, translator, sixteenth century.

Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh, statesman, Bourne, 1520.

Centlivre, Susannah, comic writer, Holbeach (died 1723).

Cotterell, Sir Charles, translator of Cassandra, Wilsford (died 1687).

Cowley, Thomas, benefactor, founder of Free School, Donnington (died 1718).

Crowland, Roger of, biographer of Becket, Crowland (flor. 1214).

Diamond, blind calculator and schoolmaster, Boston, 1731.

Disney, John, divine, Lincoln, 1677.

Dodd, William, unfortunate divine, executed 1777, Bourne, 1729.

Emlyn, Thomas, Arian, Stamford, 1663.

Fines, Edward, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral of England (died 1585).

Fitzalin, Bertram, Carmelite writer, founder of Library at Lincoln (died 1424).

Flinders, Captain Matthew, naval discoverer, Donnington (died 1814).

Fotherby, Martin, Bishop of Salisbury, Great Grimsby (died 1619).

Fox, John, martyrologist, Boston, 1517.

Fox, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, founder of Corpus Christi, Oxford, Ropesley (died 1528).

Gainsborough, William de, Bishop of Worcester, diplomatist, Gainsborough (died 1308).

Gilby, Anthony, divine (flor. temp. Elizabeth).

Gill, Alexander, divine and schoolmaster (Milton his pupil), 1564.

Goodrich, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, Chancellor to Edward VI., Kirby (died 1554).

Hartop, Job, voyager, Bourne (died 1595).

Harwood, Sir Edward, Colonel, Bourne (slain at Maestrecht, 1632).

Henry IV., Bolingbroke, or Bullenbrook, 1367.

Heywood, Thomas, voluminous dramatic writer (flor. temp. Elizabeth).

Holbeach, Henry, *alias* De Rands, Bishop of Lincoln, Holbeach (died 1551).

Holbeck, Laurence, Monk of Ramsey, Hebrew lexicographer, Holbeach (died 1410).

Holland, Gilbert of, Abbot of Swineshead, friend and biographer of St. Bernard (died 1280).

Hornby, John, Carmelite, writer against the Dominicans (flor. 1374).

Horne, John, nonconformist divine and author, Long Sutton, 1615.

Husee, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice (died 1495).

Jackson, William, Bishop of Oxford, 1750.

Johnson, Maurice, antiquary, Spalding (died 1755).

Johnson, Robert, founder of Uppingham and Oakham schools, Stamford (died 1616).

Kelham, Robert, antiquary, illustrator of Domesday Book, 1718.

Kirkstead, Hugo, historian of the Cistercians, Kirkstead (flor. 1220).

Langton, Bennett, friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Langton.

Langton, Stephen, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, Langton (died 1228).

Langton, William, President of Magdalen, Oxford, Langton (died 1626).

Lidlington, William, provincial of the Carmelites, Lidlington (died 1309).

Lynwood, William, Bishop of St. David's, diplomatist, Linwood (died 1446).

Monson, Sir John, loyal lawyer, South Carlton (flor. temp. Car. I.).

Monson, Sir William, admiral, South Carlton, 1569.

Moore, Henry, divine, philosopher, and poet, Grantham, 1614.

Morrison, Fines, traveller and historian (died 1614).

Morwing, Peter, divine (flor. temp. Mariæ I.).

Newcome, John, Dean of Rochester, author of "Sermons," Grantham (died 1765).

Newton, Sir Isaac, philosopher, Woolsthorpe, in Colsterworth parish, 1642.

Partridge, Samuel, divine, Lincoln, 1750.

Patrick, Simon, Bishop of Ely, author of "Paraphrase" and "Commentaries," Gainsborough, 1626.

Peck, Francis, antiquary, historian of his native town, Stamford, 1692.

Pell, John, mathematician, 1610.

Rainbow, Edward, Bishop of Carlisle, Gainsborough, 1608.

Rastrick, John, nonconformist divine and author, Heckington, 1749.

Ray, Benjamin, miscellaneous writer, Spalding (died 1760).

Reyner, John, nonconformist divine and author, Lincoln.

Rossiter, ——, Parliamentarian General, Somerby.

Sargeant, *alias* Smith, John, Roman Catholic divine, answered by Tillotson, 1621.

Scrope, Sir Adrian, loyalist, Cockrington.

Scrope, Sir Carr, poet, satirist, Cockrington.

Sempringham, Sir Gilbert de, founder of the Gilbertines, Sempringham (died 1189).

Sheffield, Edmund, musician, author of Sonnets, Butterwick (slain 1449).

Skipwith, Sir William, Lord Chief Baron, Ormesby (flor. temp. Edward III.).

Skipwith, Sir William, jun., conscientious judge, Ormesby (flor. temp. Richard II.).

Smith, Robert, mathematician, author of "Harmonics," 1689.

Sommercot, Robert, Cardinal of St. Stephen, Sommercot (died 1241).

Sparks, Thomas, divine, author on Unity and Uniformity, South Sommercot (died 1610).

Stanford, Nicholas, schoolman, Stanford (flor. 1310).

Still, John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, supposed author of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," Grantham (died 1607).

Stubbe, Henry, physician and miscellaneous writer, Partney, 1631.

Stukeley, William, antiquary, Holbeach, 1687.

Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, Knaith, 1532.

Tighe, Robert, one of the translators of the Bible, Deeping (died 1620).

Trekingham, Elias de, chronicler, Threekingham (flor. 1270).

Tuckney, Anthony, nonconformist divine and author, Kirton, 1599.

Walsh, John, victorious combatant with a Navarrois in 1385, Great Grimsby.

Waterland, Daniel, divine, Anti-Arian, Waseley, 1683.

Watson, Colonel Henry, East Indian Engineer, Holbeach, 1737.

Waynfleet, William of (William Partin), Bishop of Winchester, founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, Wainfleet.

Welby, Henry, eccentric character, 1552.

Wesley, Charles, Methodist, Epworth, 1708.

Wesley, John, founder of Methodism, Epworth, 1703.

Wesley, Samuel, poet, author of "Battle of the Sexes," Epworth, 1690.

Whitgift, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, Great Grimsby, 1530.

Willis, Francis, physician, eminent in cases of insanity, Lincoln (died 1807).

Wilson, Thomas, Dean of Durham, Secretary of State to Elizabeth (died 1581).

Woolton, John, Bishop of Exeter (died 1593).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Belleau was the residence of the fanatic and republican Sir Henry Vane, who used frequently to preach to his neighbours at this place.

In Belton Church, among several splendid monuments of the Brownlows and Custs, is the memorial of Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, created first Lord Brownlow, who died 1770, aged fifty-two.

At Boston, "the Arch Druid" Dr. Stukeley was educated and practised as a physician; thence he removed to Grantham, where he continued the same profession; but afterwards was ordained, and became rector of All Saints and St. Peter's, Stamford.

Brand Broughton was the rectory and residence of the learned William Warburton, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester; and here the foundation of his "Divine Legation" was laid.

At Burwell was buried, in 1657, the physician Sir Matthew Lister, aged ninety-two.

Colsterworth was the rectory of William Walker, master of Grantham Free School, and author of a treatise on English Particles. His monument in the church is inscribed, "Hic jacent Gulielmi Walkeri *Particulæ.* Obiit 1^mo^ Aug^ti^. anno Dom. 1684, ætatis 61."

Coningsby was the rectory of Lawrence Eusden, poet laureate, who died there in 1730.

Edenham Church is the burial-place of the noble family of Bertie, of whom Robert, Earl of Lindsey, was slain at Edgehill in 1642, and Robert, first Duke of Ancaster, died in 1728.

In Glentworth Church is the monument of Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice to Elizabeth.

At Grantham Free School, under Henry Stokes, was educated Sir Isaac Newton, "pure intelligence!" In the church are handsome monuments for Lord Chief Baron Sir Thomas Bury, who died 1722, aged sixty-six; and Lord Chief Justice Sir Dudley Ryder, who died 1756, aged sixty-four. The Prince Regent is a freeman of the borough.

Kirkstead was the residence of Dr. John Taylor from 1715 to 1733, and here his "Hebrew Concordance" was composed.

Scrivelsby Manor is held by the Dymocks, by performing the office of Champion at the Coronation of the King.

At Sleaford, in 1789, died the accomplished novelist and dramatic writer, Mrs. Frances Brooke.

At Stamford, in St. Martin's burial-ground, was interred Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who died in 1809, aged thirty-nine. He measured 3 feet 1 inch round the leg, 9 feet 4 inches round the body, and weighed 739 lbs.! All Saints was the rectory of Richard Cumberland, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, author of "De Legibus Naturæ." This town is famous for an annual bull-running on St. Brice's Day.

To Woolsthorpe, his native place, Sir Isaac Newton retired during the plague in 1666, and here his system of gravitation was first suggested to his mind, by observing an apple fall from a tree.

Byro.

Coats of Arms in the Churches of Stamford and its Neighbourhood.

[1862, *Part I., pp.* 336-341.]

I beg to send you the following notes of the heraldry of the churches of this town and neighbourhood. They are all the result of recent personal investigation.

Justin Simpson.

St. George, Stamford.

In the chancel are the following:

1. On a monument to John Wyldbore, gent. (died November 3,

1674): Argent, a chevron between three (2 and 1) boars passant proper, impaling or, a fesse indented ermine between three ravens sable.

2. On a monument to James Oldershaw, M.D., died March 3, 1796, and Anne (Roe) his wife, who died November 4, 1801: Argent, three annulets; on an escutcheon of pretence Argent a bend between three garbs (2 and 1).

3. On a monument to Humphrey Orme, Esq., died October 6, 1860: Argent, a chevron between three (2 and 1) escallop shells gules. Crest, a dolphin embowed argent, fins, tail, and tusk gules.

4. On a monument to Ursula, only daughter and heiress of Edward Woodcocke, Esq., of Newtimber, in the county of Sussex, and wife of Pury Cust, Esq. (died January 24, 168$\frac{3}{4}$): Ermine, on a chevron sable three fountains proper—Cust; impaling Or, on a bend gules three cross-crosslets fitchée of the field. Crest, a lion's head erased sable, gorged with a collar, gobony, argent and sable.

5. On a very fine monument, by Bacon, to Sir Richard Cust, Bart. (died July 25, 1734), and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart., of Belton, Lincolnshire (died December 29, 1779): Quarterly: 1. Cust. 2. Argent, a bend or, between three cinquefoils of the field. 3. Argent, on a fesse engrailed gules three mullets between as many ravens of the field. 4. Gules, a fesse ermine between three lions passant of the field, impaling Or, an escutcheon between eight martlets in orle, sable, for Brownlow. Crest, Cust, as before.

6. On a monument to Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq., and Dame Alice, his wife (died January 27, 1772): 1. Cust. 2. Argent, three cocks (2 and 1) gules—Cockayne. 3. Argent, on a bend sable three owls vert. 4. Argent, on a chevron, wavy, sable, a pomeis. Crest, Cust, as before.

7. On a hatchment, Cust, as before, an escutcheon of pretence gules; on a chevron argent three mullets sable, between as many ravens of the last.

In the windows are a large number of quarries containing the legend *Hony soyt qy mal y pense*, in a garter, supposed to have been placed in this church when rebuilt by Sir William Bruges, first Garter King at Arms, *circa* 1450. He was buried in the choir. In the windows on each side of the choir were formerly the figures of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, Henry Duke of Lancaster, kneeling before the figure of St. George, the patron, and the first twenty-five Knights of the Garter with their armorial bearings. These figures were drawn by Hollar, and etched in brass, coloured, and put into Ashmole's "History of the Garter." John Anstis, Esq., Garter King at Arms, after Ashmole's death, purchased it, and in the title it is mentioned that they were taken from these windows, and were also copied by Sir William Dugdale. The arms of Bruges were: Ermine, a cross-

pierced ermine, impaling Sable, a chevron between three wolves' heads couped argent, collared or.

St. Mary.

On the south wall are the following:

1. On a monument to Mary (Rogers), wife of Joshua Blackwell, Gent. (died May 22, 1699): Paly of six, argent and azure, on a chief gules a lion passant gardant or, within a border ermine; impaling Argent, a chevron between three bucks sable, attired or—Rogers. The crest of Blackwell, a swan's head erased or, gorged with a coronet azure, has been destroyed.

2. On a monument to Joshua Blackwell, Esq. (died October 15, 1727), and Lettice (Williams), widow of John Winder, his wife (died November 16, 1730): Blackwell as before, impaling Sable, a chevron between three fleur-de-lis argent—Williams.

3. On a monument to John Blackwell, Esq. (died September 26, 1770): Blackwell as before, impaling Checkey, or and azure, a fesse gules—Winder.

4. Under the north-east window is the effigy of a knight, said to be of the time of Edward II., but attributed by Mr. J. H. Parker to a much later date. On the breast are three lions' gambs erased. In Butcher's "Stamford," 1646, the following coat is stated to be then lately existing in this church: Sable, three lions' gambs couped and erected argent, armed gules—Usher. But Holles, in his "Church Notes," assigns this coat and monument to Brown.

St. John.

On the north wall:

1. On a monument to Cassandra, wife of James Whitley, Gent., who was entombed February 10, 1769, and Elizabeth, her daughter, wife of Andrew Joseph Gosli Carrighan (died February 7, 1813): Argent, on a chief gules three garbs or. Crest, a stag's head argent, attired or.

2. In the west window, recently filled with stained glass to the memory of the late Richard Newcomb, Esq., who died July 24, 1852: Argent, a lion's head erased sable, between three crescents gules.

All Saints.

In the chancel are the following:

1. On a brass plate to John Saunders, Esq., of Sapperton, Lincolnshire (died December 12, 1693): Parted per chevron, between three elephants' heads erased sable. Crest, an elephant's head erased sable.

2. On a monument to Thomas Truesdale, Gent. (died October 23, 1700): 1. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse gules, over all a pile of three points sable, a canton ermine—Truesdale; 2 and 3, Sable,

in chief three stars argent, in base a wolf rampant or. 2. Truesdale, impaling Sable, on a bend argent three olive-leaves proper. 3. Truesdale, impaling Argent, on a chevron engrailed sable three escallop shells or. 4. Truesdale, impaling Argent, a lion passant sable, armed gules, on a bordure of the last eight mullets sable.

On the south wall:

3. On a monument to Cornewall Tathwell, M.D. (died February 27, 1773): Quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse engrailed between six ink-pots sable; 2 and 3, Azure, three fleur-de-lis or; impaling Or, a lion rampant regardant gules, armed sable. Crest, an arm couped and supported in a sling.

On the north wall of the chancel:

4. On a monument to Frances, wife of Richard Butler, of Hundleby (died February 1, 1726): Azure, a chevron between three esquires' helmets or; impaling Argent, on a bend gules, cottised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field argent—Wingfield.

In the chancel:

5. On a monument to George Denshire, and Mary his wife (the former died January 16, 1743; the latter December 10, 1741): Barry of five, argent and sable, a canton or; on an escutcheon of pretence a chevron between three pheons sable, a star and wolf's head erased or; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a fesse between three crescents or; 2 and 3, Argent, a fesse checkey, or and sable, between three wolves' heads erased gules. Crest, a wolf's head erased or.

6. On a monument to George Denshire, Esq. (died October 27, 1782), also Langton Denshire, his son, a Captain in the 34th Regiment, who died at the siege of Havannah in 1762, and also Sarah Denshire, his daughter, who died July 28, 1782, are the same arms as the last.

On the south wall:

7. On a brass tablet to the memory of several members of the family of Torkington: Argent, a fesse between three talbots passant (2 and 1) sable. Crest, a talbot passant sable.

8. On a monument to John Wyche, Gent. (died July 23, 1820): Azure, a pile ermine. Crest, a demi-arm, embowed, habited gules, turned up or, holding in the hand proper a sprig vert.

St. Martin.

This church is very rich in stained glass, consisting of coats of arms, figures, etc., principally brought from Warwickshire, Snape, Yorkshire, and Tattershall, Lincolnshire. Those in the east windows are:

1. Gules, a cross patonce or, within a bordure azure, charged with twelve cross crosslets argent.

2. Argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks ermine—Walcot.

3. Barry of six, argent and gules, over all a cross potent azure—Gilbert de Gand.

4. Argent, a fesse wavy between three estoiles azure—Gylby.

5. Azure, a pastoral staff in pale or, heightened with a cross patée argent, and surmounted of a pale of the last, charged with four crosses formée sable—York, ancient; impaling Vert, three bucks trippant argent (2 and 1), attired or—Scott, alias Rotheram.

6. Gules, three martlets proper.

7. Argent, a fesse, between three crescents jessant as many fleurs-de-lis gules—Ogell.

8. Gules, two keys in saltier or, between four cross crosslets fitchée of the last—Abbey of Peterborough.

9. Sable, a fess or, between three asses trippant ermine—Ayscough.

10. Gules, two chevrons argent—Panell.

11. Azure, two bars argent, in chief three lozenges gules—Fleming.

12. Azure, a cross flory or, between four lions rampant argent—Prior of Durham.

13. Azure, a chevron between three greyhounds' heads erased or.

14. Azure, two chevronels or, between three roses argent, seeded or—Roscel, alias Russell, Bishop of Lincoln.

15. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or; 2 and 4, Gules, three lions passant gardant or—Elizabeth, Queen of England.

16. Party per pale indented or and gules—Holland.

17. Argent, three battering-rams (2 and 1) proper, headed and garnished azure—Bertie.

18. Argent, a fret sable, on a canton of the last a mullet argent—Irby.

19. Gules, a fesse ermine, between three water-bougets argent—Meeres.

20. 1. Argent, a chevron gules between three garbs gules—Sheffield. 2. Barry of four, argent and azure. 3. Argent, fretty, a chief azure—Beltoft. 4. Argent, a chevron gules, fretty or, between three defts sable—Delves. 5. Quarterly, or and gules. 6. Gules, on a bend argent, between two lions' heads erased argent, three leopards' faces of the first, within a border argent—Barnham. 7. Party per fesse, azure and or

21. Argent, a cross gules.

22. Roscel, as 14.

23. Barry of ten, argent and azure, over all six escutcheons (3, 2, and 1) sable, each charged with a lion rampant of the first—Cecil.

24. Argent, a chevron sable, between three stone-bills of the last—Bilsby.

25. Argent, a chevron between three crosses botonny gules—Copledyke.

26. Gules, three chevrons argent—Baude.

27. Argent, three bars sable—Bushy.

28. Quarterly of four—Lord Borough: 1. Azure, three fleur-de-lis sable—Borough. 2. Gules, a chevron or, charged with three stars sable—Cobham. 3. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant azure, armed gules—Percy; 2 and 3, Argent, three pallets sable—Comyn.

29. Quarterly: 1. Argent, six cross crosslets fitchée (3, 2, and 1) sable, a chief azure—Clinton; 2 and 3. Quarterly, or and gules—Saye and Sele; 4. As the first, on the chief two mullets or, pierced gules—Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

30. Argent, a chief gules; over all a bendlet azure, a label of three points for difference—Cromwell.

In the south windows are:

31. Barry of eight, or and gules.

32. Or, a bend azure.

33. Azure, a cross flory argent.

34. Vaire, a fesse gules—Marmion.

35. Barry of six, azure and argent, over all a bend azure—Grey.

36. Argent, a chevron between three cross crosslets sable—Russell.

37. Gules, two lions passant gardant or, on a chief azure the Holy Virgin and Child sitting on a chair, crowned, and bearing a sceptre of the second—See of Lincoln.

38. Roscel, same as 14.

39. Sable, an escallop-shell between three cross crosslets fitchée argent.

40. Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed argent—Grey.

41. Same as 39.

In the north window:

42. Same as 39.

On monuments on the south wall are the following:

1. Martha Etough, died April 20, 1835: Argent, a chevron ermine, between three daggers erect. Crest, a demi-arm grasping a dagger.

2. Rev. John Jackson Serocold (died December 20, 1835), and Mary his wife (died February 8, 1830): Party per chevron, argent and sable, in chief two fleur-de-lis, in base a castle proper. Crest, out of a castle issuant a fleur-de-lis.

3. Henry Fryer (died May 17, 1823): Sable, a chevron argent, between three dolphins naiant or, a canton ermine.

4. Joseph Michael, Esq. (died November 1, 1838). Crest, two swords in saltier enfiled by a ducal coronet.

5. Samuel Judd, Esq. (died July 11, 1826): Gules, a chevron raguly argent, between three (2 and 1) boars' heads couped proper; impaling Azure, a fesse argent between three cross crosslets fitchée of the last. Crest, a boar's head couped.

6. John Truman (died January 8, 1788): Azure, a chevron or,

between three human hearts crowned. Crest, a human heart crowned.

On the north wall:

7. Bridget, fourth daughter of Sir Arthur Hesilrigge, Bart. (died July 12, 1813), and Hannah, third daughter (died August 18, 1822): Argent, a chevron vert, between three (2 and 1) hazel-leaves slipped proper.

8. William Mackenzie (died March 12, 1770), and Mary (Humberstone), his wife (died February 12, 1813): Vert, a stag's head caboshed or. Crest, on a mount, a beacon, flames of fire issuing therefrom proper. Above this tablet is a hatchment bearing Mackenzie, impaling Argent, three bars sable, in chief three pellets of the last—Humberstone.

9. Edward Dethe, Esq. (died March 5, 1687): Two bars between three (2 and 1) crescents, impaling a lion grasping a staff raguly.

10. Mary and Henrietta Mottram; the former died January 9, 1814, the latter December 9, 1817: A chevron charged with three cinquefoils between as many cross crosslets.

In the chancel:

11. John, fifth Earl of Exeter, and Ann (Cavendish) his countess; he died August 29, 1700, and she June 18, 1709: Cecil, impaling Sable, three bucks' heads caboshed argent, horned or—Cavendish.

12. Richard Cecil, Esq., and Jane his wife (parents of the Lord Treasurer); he died May 19, 1552, and she March 10, 1587: Quarterly, 1 and 4—Cecil; 2, parted per pale, gules and azure, a lion rampant argent, sustaining a tree vert—Winston; 3. Sable, a plate between three towers triple-towered, with ports displayed, argent—Cairleon; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a bend between two cottizes gules three cinquefoils or—Heckington; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks ermine—Walcot.

13. On the monument of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who died in August, 1598, are three shields: the dexter, Argent, three crescents gules—Checke; the sinister, Argent, a chevron componé argent and azure, between three cinquefoils gules—Cooke; the centre, Cecil, enclosed in a garter surmounted by the crest on a chapeau gules, doubled ermine, a garb or, supported by two lions, the dexter argent, the sinister azure.

On the west wall:

14. John Davies, Esq. (died March 19, 1815): Or, a chevron between three mullets sable, pierced or. Crest, the Holy Lamb passant argent, with a cross and banner.

On the corbels of the roof are these arms: 1. Ancient York, impaling Rotherham, as No. 5; 2. Roscel, as No. 14; 3. A chevron, between three griffins' heads erased—Chadworth; 4. A chevron between three roundells—Sherrard.

St. Michael's (New Church).

On a tablet to some members of the Hunt family is this crest: A leopard's head between two wings expanded or. And on another, to Jeremiah Belgrave, Esq. (died August 19, 1818): Gules, a chevron ermine, between three mascles, in a mullet for diff. Crest, a ram's head, couped argent.

Brown's Hospital.

In the west window: 1. Sable, 3 mullets (2 and 1)—Browne; 2. Browne, impaling Ermine, on three bars couped sable fifteen (5, 5, and 5) elm-leaves proper—Stocke.

In the south windows occur the arms of Stocke impaling Ermine.

On the wall opposite to the west entrance to the hospital, on a plate of brass, are the arms of Browne, as before.

On the chancel-roof of All Saints' Church is the crest of Walters: a lion's head erased, between two spears erect.

Uffington.

On the south wall of the chancel are these monuments:

1. Roger Manneres, Esquier to the bodye of Queen Marye and Queen Elizabeth, and therd sonne to Thomas late Erle of Rutland; Anno Domini 1587. Olyver, 5th sonne to the late Erle, who died at Newhaven in 1569: also Roger Manners, Generosus, who died 11 Decembris, 1607. On it are three shields of arms:

1. Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly of the last, and gules; on the 1st and 4th, two fleurs-de-lis or; on the 2nd and 3rd, a lion passant gardant or—Manners (modern); impaling Argent, six fleurs-de-lis azure, a chief indented or—Paston.

2. Quarterly of sixteen pieces: 1. Manners. 2. Gules, three water-bougets argent—De Ros. 3. Gules, three Catherine wheels argent—Espec. 4. Azure, a Catherine wheel or—Belvoir. 5. Gules, a fesse or, between six cross crosslets of the last—de Beauchamp. 6. Checquy or and azure, a chevron ermine. 7. Gules, a chevron argent between ten (6 and 4) crosses patée of the last. 8. Or, a bar sable between two chevronels of the last. 9. Gules, a lion passant gardant. 10. Gules, within a bordure argent three lions passant gardant or. 11. Argent, a cross saltier engrailed gules. 12. Or, a lion rampant gules. 13. Argent, a fesse gules between two bars gemels of the last—De Badlesmere. 14. Checquy argent and gules—De Vaux. 15. Gules, within a bordure argent, an eagle displayed of the last—De Todeni. 16. Or, within a bordure gules two chevrons of the last—Albini. Crest, On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a peacock in pride proper, and in the centre of the field a mullet or for difference.

And on the third shield: Or, two bars azure, a chief gules

(Manners), ancient; impaling Azure, fretty argent, on a chief or a crescent gules—St. Leger.

Near to the last is a monument to Laurence Staunton, Doctor of Theology, who died September 17, 1613; also Agnes (Doley?), his wife. On it are five shields of arms:

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vairé, argent and sable, on a canton gules a cross formé fitchée or—Staunton; 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant sable. The crest is gone, but it was a lion passant or, holding in the dexter foot a cross formée fitchée gules, which, together with the arms, were granted in 1610.
2. The See of Lincoln impaling the above arms.
3. Staunton.
4. Staunton, impaling Or, three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points azure, each point charged with three plates argent.
5. Or, three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points azure, each point charged with three plates argent.

On the north wall of the chancel, which divides it from the north chapel, the burial-place of the Trollope family, are the following monuments:

To Mary (Tryon), wife of the Hon. Charles Bertie, fifth son of Montague, Earle of Lindsey, Lord High Chamberlaine of England; she died the 13th day of January, $167\frac{8}{9}$, in the 25th yeare of her age: Argent, three battering rams, barwise in pale proper, headed and garnished azure—Bertie; impaling Azure, a fesse crenellé between six estoiles of the last—Tryon.

To the Right Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq., fifth son of Montague, Earl of Lindsey, who departed this life y^e^ 22 day of March, in y^e^ 71^st^ year of his age. Arms same as last.

Between the last two monuments is a hatchment bearing Bertie, impaling Gules, a chevron or, between two estoiles rayonant of the last, a crescent in base of the second, on a chief azure three estoiles rayonant, as in the arms.

In the east window are:

1. Gules, three water-bougets argent—Ros.
2. The same impaling Or, a chevron gules—Stafford.
3. Bertie, impaling Tryon.
4. Bertie, with supporters and crest, viz.: On the dexter side, a friar, vested in russet gray, with a crutch, rosary, and beads all proper; on the sinister, a savage proper, wreathed about the temples and middle with leaves of ivy vert. Crest, a Saracen's head couped proper, ducally crowned or, being the crest of the Barons of Willoughby (the paternal crest of Bertie is a pine-tree proper). Motto, *Virtus ariete fortior.*

In the north chapel, recently restored and beautified by the present Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., are the following arms on the corbels of the roof:

1. A chevron between three eagles displayed.
2. On a bend three griffins' (?) heads erased.
3. A bend.
4. Within a bordure 3 bucks trippant.
5. A pale surmounted by a cross patée, impaling three bucks trippant.
6. An eagle displayed.

In the north window:

Vert, three bucks trippant argent, attired or, within a bordure of the second—Trollope; impaling Argent, a chevron gules between three garbs of the last, within a bordure argent and azure—Sheffield, Bart. Crest (of Trollope), on a mount vert, a buck trippant, as in the arms, holding in the mouth an oak-leaf proper. The arms of Trollope, with the family crest, occur again on the floor.

In the wall which divides the chancel from the north chapel, and open to both, is the effigy of a knight in tolerable preservation. On the jupon is a bend sinister. It is said to be a monument of William de Albini, third Lord of Uffington and Belvoir (a celebrated leader of the associated barons opposed to the measures of King John) who died May 6, 1236. He was buried at Newstead-juxta-Stamford, a house or hospital which he had founded and amply endowed, for the health of his soul, and the souls of Agatha, his second wife, and Mary, his first wife, who was the daughter of Odinel de Umfreville, a powerful Northumbrian baron, in 1231, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution of the house by Henry VIII., the effigy, according to tradition, is said to have been removed to this church, but I do not know to whom to assign it, as the arms are totally different from any borne by that family.

On the chancel arch, which is painted in a singularly incongruous manner, and dated 1682, are these arms:

1. Bertie impaling Tryon. Motto, *Virtus ariete fortior.*
2. Quarterly: 1. Bertie; 2. Argent, fretty azure.
3. Gules, a cross cercellé argent.
4. Sable, a cross engrailed argent.
5. Argent, a lion rampant sable.
6. Quarterly, gules and or; in the first quarter a mullet or—Vere.

Above is the crest of Bertie. Motto, *Loyaulte me oblige.* Below each of the coats is the crest of Bertie, which occurs in other parts of the church.

On the wall of the south aisle are monuments to—

Charles Pierrepont, Esq., and Mary, his wife: Argent, semée of cinquefoils, gules, a lion rampant sable. Crest, a lion rampant sable, as in the arms. Motto, *Sie repone te.*

Susanna Neale, daughter of Chas. and Mary Pierrepont and relict of John Cleave Neale: Per pale gules and sable, a lion passant gardant, impaling Pierrepont.

On the buttresses of the north chapel are these arms:

1. An eagle displayed—Harpins?
2. Three bucks trippant—Trollope.
3. On a bend three crosses flory.

In painting the clock on the south side of the tower, recently, was found a shield, fretty, which was placed a little lower down.

Over the west doorway are these arms:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, three water-bougets; 2 and 3, a fesse gules between two bars gemels. Crest of Manners, and another has a bend sinister (?).

Near to the south doorway is an altar-tomb to Margaret Evans, Widow (of the Rev. John E., A.M., Rector of this parish), who dyed October 5, 1729, aged LXVII.: A fesse embattled between three martlets (2 and 1), a canton ermines.

[1862, *Part II., pp.* 737-741.]

BRACEBOROUGH.

On the north wall is a tablet to Jane Wansey, who died June 18, 1805: Ermine, on a bend gules three escallop-shells or, impaling Per pale gules and vert, three lions rampant counterchanged.

In one of the windows near to the above memorial are two shields, one bearing Argent, a rose or, within a bordure verdoy; and the other is the same, only the bordure is entoyer.

GREATFORD.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to the Rev. Peter Lafargue, who died March 16, 1804. Underneath is a marble shield of arms, which is almost entirely erased: A chevron sable, a roundle of the last in base, is all that is now seen.

On the east wall of the north aisle is a shield of arms near to several tablets of the Willis family, bearing: A chevron gules between three mullets, impaling Paly of six, over all a fesse. Crest, a mullet, as in the arms. Motto, *Integrity*.

When Blore wrote his "History of the County of Rutland," he gave, at page 93, an account of the family of Browne, merchants of the staple of Calais, and their descendants (a member of which family, Robert, was the founder of the sect of Brownists, who died in Northampton gaol in 1630, to which he had been committed for an assault on the constable who came to demand a parish rate from him); and at page 96, illustrations of their pedigree. He there speaks of the following monuments as existing at this time, being in the north chapel of this church:

A stone to Edward Browne, Esq., who departed this life May y^e^ 15th, 1713; also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life y^e^ third day of May, 1701: (Sable), three mallets argent—Browne; impaling (Argent), three greyhounds passant (sable), collared (or)—Wigmore.

Near to the above is another to Francis Browne, Esq., who departed this life August 18, 1751. On it are the arms of Browne as above, quartering: 1. Per bend argent and sable, three mascles bendways counterchanged; 2. Or, on a fesse gules three crosses patée argent; 3. Argent, on a bend sable —, a bezant in chief. (The crest of the family was: On a wreath argent and sable, a stork's head couped, and the neck nowed gules, between two wings displayed argent.)

When I visited this church in May of the present year, I found the last-named memorial, but partly hid by the pews, which no doubt is the case with the former. On the latter is a small square piece of white marble inserted, which bears the initials, "M. P. 1839," in allusion to the death of Mary, the only daughter and heiress of his nephew, Thomas Trollope, Esq. (son of his sister Anne by Thomas Trollope, Esq., who was descended from Matthew Trollope, Gent., of the parish of All Saints in Stamford, youngest son of Sir Thomas Trollope, the first baronet, by his second marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Christ. Clitherow, Knt., Alderman of London, Lord Mayor of the same in 1636, and who died in August, 1691), who, upon succeeding to the estates of his uncle, assumed the surname of Browne, and died in 1770. Mary, his only surviving daughter and heiress, married, August 29, 1793, the Right Hon. George Fermor, third Earl of Pomfret and fourth Baron Lempster. Her ladyship died s. p. September 17, 1839. She was the last of the descendants of this ancient and wealthy family, to whom the town of Stamford stands indebted for the erection of All Saints' (then All Hallows') Church, and a callis (a local name for an hospital), which bears their name.

Barholm.

This church is well worthy of a visit by the architectural antiquary. The south doorway is enriched Norman, so are also the north arches of the nave. On the north side of the tower are the initials "I. H., 1648," and below is this inscription:

> "Was ever such a thing
> Sinc (*sic*) the creation,
> A new steeple built in the
> Time of vexation."

On the east wall of the north aisle is a monument to Richard Walburghe, Gent., of Stamford, lord of the manor of Barholme-cum-Stowe, which he purchased in 1705, and fell asleep in ye Lord on ye 21st day of May, Anno Dom̄ 1751. It was erected to his memory by his widow, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edw. Curtis, Gent., late of Stamford. At the top is a coat of arms, and by the assistance of a ladder I was enabled, although it was almost obliterated, to distinguish the following: Bendy of four, impaling Chequy argent and azure, or else, or and azure.

The families of Walburghe and Curtis are old Stamford ones. In the list of the tradesmen's tokens struck at Stamford in common with almost every town in England, there is one in the cabinet of Mr. H. Boor, of Stamford, issued by one of the same surname about 1660, in conjunction with A. Manton, which reads thus:

Obverse.—S. Wallburgh, A. Manton; in the centre a shield of arms charged with a chevron between nine garbs.

Reverse.—Of Stamford $\begin{matrix}\text{S.W.}\\\text{A.M.}\end{matrix}$

The issuer of this token may have been of the same family as the personage who is commemorated on the monument in the above church, who at his death left, I think, three daughters and a son.

The manor afterwards became the property of the Ullet family, by whom it was recently sold to the present Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P.

West Deeping.

At the west end of the south aisle is a monument to John Figg, Gent., who died September 27, 1792; also to four sons and one grandson. On the top are—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Per bend crenellé argent and gules; 2 and 3, Gules, a wolf salient, argent. Crest, an ostrich proper.

On the east wall of the same aisle is a tablet to Mary, widow of John Figg, Gent., who died November 20, 1827. Crest, as the last.

And on the south wall of this aisle are monuments to—

1. Richard Figg, Gent., who died December 6, 1729; Annie his wife, who died March 22, 1714; William their second son, his wife Mary, and also to six of his brothers. Same arms and crest.
2. Mary Figg, who died May 31, 1819. Same arms, no crest.
3. Frances, wife of Richard Figg, Gent., who died June 29, 1762; also of Richard Figg, Gent., who died September 6, 1785; Mary their daughter, and Richard their grandson. Same arms and crest.

At the west end of this aisle is the font, a very good specimen of the Early English style, but unfortunately its beauty is hid by the many coats of drab paint it has been covered with. Round it are these arms:

1. Two bars, in chief three torteauxes.
2. A fesse indented, five fleurs-de-lis (3, 2).
3. Three chevrons.
4. A fesse, in chief two bars dancette (?), in base three torteauxes.
5. On a fesse five cross crosslets.
6. A fesse between three chevrons (?)
7. Four bars embattled.
8. Billety.

Holywell.

In the east window are three coats of arms:

1. Or, two chevronels engrailed gules, on a canton of the last, a mascle or. Crest, a buck's head couped or.

2. Same as the last; impaling Argent, on a chevron sable, five horse-shoes or. Crest, a greyhound (?) statant or.

3. Same as No. 1, impaling Vert, three storks in fesse or. Crests: 1. as No. 1; 2. an eagle displayed or

The glass below is composed entirely of stained glass, but put together in a very disjointed manner. Among it I distinguished the following heraldic fragments: Sable, a lion rampant argent; Sable, an eagle displayed or; and Sable, a fleur-de-lis or.

At the bottom is this crest: A stag proper lodged, holding in its mouth a branch vert.

This estate is now the property of the Reynardson family; Charles, who lives at the hall, is the High Sheriff of this county. It formerly belonged to a family named Goodhall, the earliest member of which, William, was living temp. James I.; and the last, William Goodhall, Esq., died in great poverty, at Tinwell, Rutland, in August, 1766, and was there buried. The arms of this family were: Or, a pile sable, on a canton azure a saltire engrailed argent. In this church also was buried, in October, 1766, Henry Dove, Esq., Sheriff of the county in 1761. He was the lineal descendant and heir of Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. The arms granted to the bishop by Dethicke, Garter and Camden Clarencieux, on May 5, 1601, were Azure, a cross patée between four doves argent.

Bourn.

On the south wall of the chancel is a small brass plate on a marble tablet, to James Digby, Esq., obt. August 20, Anno Dom. 1751. Above are these arms: Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent, impaling Gules, three lions rampant argent.

Next to the foregoing are the following tablets:

1. James Digby, Esq., of Red Hall, in this parish, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, who died August 7, 1811; also his father James, and his mother Elizabeth. Arms, Digby, impaling Azure (should be gules), a saltire or between four bezants, a chief ermine—Hyde. Crest, an ostrich proper—Digby. Mr. Digby was the last heir male of the ancient family of that name, of South Luffenham, Rutland, descended from Sir John Digby, of Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire, third son of Everard Digby, Esq., who was slain in the cause of Henry VI., at the battle of Towton (the English Pharsalia), Yorkshire, May 29, 1461.

2. Catherine, relict of James Digby, and sole daughter and heiress of the Rev. Humphrey Hyde, late Vicar of this parish and Rector of

Dowsby, and last male descendant of the family of Hyde, of Langtoft, in this county. She died February 29, 1836. Digby impaling Hyde. This lady was descended from John Hyde, Gent., of Thurgarton, Notts, whose grandson Bernard, of London, merchant and renter of the Customs under James I., died in 1630. The arms granted to the family by Sir William Segar, Knt., Garter, etc., September 16, 1609, were: Gules, a saltire or between four bezants, a chief ermine. Crest, a unicorn's head coupé argent, armed and maned or, collared vairé or and gules.

Above a tablet to George Pochin, Esq., Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Lincoln, who died May 13, 1798, also of Eleanor Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park, Leicestershire, who died on July 15, 1823, are two hatchments, one bearing: Or, a chevron gules between three horseshoes sable, a crescent argent for difference—Pochin; impaling Azure, a lion rampant or, a chief of the last—Dixie. Crest, a harpy, with wings, proper, full-faced. Pochin motto, *In cælo quies*. 2. The same, excepting there is no crest or motto, and the impalement is on a shield of pretence.

On the roof are figures sustaining shields of arms. Those on the north side are: 1. Barry wavy of ten, gules and or. 2. Azure, a cross or. 3. Party per cross gules and or, in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis or. 4. A cross moline argent. Those on the south side are the same, the only difference being in placing them.

On the south side of the churchyard is a monument to Mr. John Haughton, who departed this life Jan. y^e^ 18th, 1727; also to Thos. Barney, Gent., son of the Rev. William Barney, of Worstead, Norfolk, and Dorothy his wife, who departed this life November 18, 1759. Arms, Three bars. Crest, a bear's head (?) erased, gorged with a collar.

This church forms part of the abbey founded by Baldwin Fitz Gilbert, youngest son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, lord of Tunbridge and Clare, in the year 1138, for an abbot and eleven canons of the Augustine Order. It of course shared the fate of its brethren, being suppressed in 1540. Its revenues, according to Leland, were valued at £200; by Dugdale, at £157 14s. 6d.; and its site was granted to Sir Richard Cotton, December 21, 30th Henry VIII., John Small, the last abbot, receiving a small retiring pension.

Thurlby.

On the south wall of the chancel is a small monument to James Trollope, merchant (second son of James Trollope, Esq., of this parish*), who departed this life August 16, 1709. Also to Jane and

* This gentleman was the second son of James Trollope, Esq., who died June, 1649, by Alice his wife, daughter of Anthony Oldfield, Esq., of Spalding, in this county. James Trollope, Esq., who died in 1649, as above stated, was the

Margaret Minshull, daughters of Thomas Minshull, Esq., of Erdswicke, in Cheshire, by Alice his wife, sister to James Trollope, merchant. Jane died March 21, 1735; Margaret died June 5, 1740. Arms and crest as Trollope, Bart., and below is a crescent having within the horns a mullet for difference.

Visitation of the Churches in the Neighbourhood of Stamford.

[1862, *Part II.*, *pp.* 502-504.]

Carlby.

There is nothing to interest the heraldic antiquary in this church, which sadly wants looking to, especially the flooring. However, I noted the following monuments, which may perhaps be worth recording. On the floor near to the chancel is a very early slab having a cross cut thereon, in very good preservation. Around it is an inscription in Lombardic (?) characters. Unfortunately the first five letters are very indistinct, but the remainder I was enabled to decipher thus: "Git : Ici : De [W] De Sa. Alma Eyt Merci." I conjecture the second De is inserted in mistake by the maker, and the W which I have placed in brackets is, perhaps, a modern insertion, especially as it seems to me to be made of two V's placed together, similar to those upon monuments of the reign of Elizabeth. Should any antiquary visit this church, I shall be glad if he would favour me with his view of the subject. On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of "the Rev. Thomas Toller Hurst, 53 years Rector of this parish and 51 of the adjacent parish of Braceborough. He departed this life on the 18th day of June, Anno Dom. 1844, aged 82. Also of Isabella his wife, who departed this life 16th September, 1856, aged 85." The arms of Hurst are, Argent, an estoile of ten points gules. Crest, a grove or hurst of trees proper. In the chancel is a slab thus inscribed: "Here lyeth inter'd the body of Captain Edward Holford, who departed this life the 9th day of February, 1699, in the 67th year of his age." Adjoining this is another one with this inscription: "Here lyeth interr'd the body of Vrsula, relict of Captain Edward Holford, who departed this life the Tenth day of May, 1704, and in the 63d year of her age." Within the communion-rails are, with another to a member of the same family, two slabs—one inscribed to "Frances Tighe, relict of John Tighe, Esq., one of y^{e} daughters of S^{r} Thomas Allen of Finchly, Knt., deceased the 24 of Augu', 1675, aged 35 years"; and the other is to "Lister Tighe, Esq., one of his Majesties Justices

youngest son of William Trollope, Esq., of Thurlby (who died June 8, 1637), by his wife Alice, daughter of William Sharpe, of Bourne, and was the father of Thomas Trollope, Esq., of Casewicke, Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 16 Charles I., created a baronet February 5, 1641-42, and died May, 1654.

of the peace for this county, who died 23rd of Nov., MDCCCXXXVII." When Holles visited this church temp. Charles I., the following coats of arms were here: 1. Gules, a cross and crescent argent, impaling Gules, a cross patonce or—Latimer; 2. Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces argent, impaling a cross patonce or—Latimer; 3. Quarterly, or and gules, a bordure bezanty—Rochfort; 4. Sable, three pickaxes argent, impaling a cross patonce or—Latimer; 5. Gules, three herons argent, a mullet for difference; 6. Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces argent; crest, a heron proper; 7. Same as the last; 8. Argent, a fesse between three crescents, a border engrailed gules; 9. As No. 6; 10. As No. 5, without the difference; 11. Vaire, argent and Gules; 12. As No. 6, without the crest; 13. Sable, three boars' heads couped, a bordure engrailed argent; 14. Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces argent, a bordure argent—Monke.

Witham-on-the-Hill.

In the north window of the north aisle, among some fragments of stained glass, is a shield thus charged: 1. Ermine; 2. Azure and or, over all a bend (?); 3. Chequy, or and gules, impaling—I am inclined to think, although patched up—Argent, a bend engrailed gules. On the north wall of the chancel is a hatchment bearing the arms of Johnson—Argent, a chevron sable, between three lions' heads erased gules, crowned or. Crest, a lion's head as in the arms, between two ostrich feathers erect argent. Motto, *Spes mea in Deo.* At the east end of the church is inserted in the wall a small brass plate, which may perhaps account for its excellent preservation, bearing the following inscription: "Hic Jacet Robertus Harington, Armiger, et Alicia Vxor Ejus Qui Quidem. Robertus obit Quarto Die Januarii, Anno Dni' 1558, et anno Regni Elizabeth, Dei Gra' Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensoris, etc. Primo. Eademq' Alicia obit 23 Die Novembris, Anno Dni' 1565, et Anno Dictæ Reginæ Octavo.

Careby.

On the south side of the chancel, within the communion-rails, are very fine semi-effigies of a knight and his lady. The head of the knight rests upon a lozenge-shaped cushion, under which is a square cushion, and he is in chain-mail. The hood of the lady falls over the shoulders. There is the wimple, or chin-cloth; the dress is plain from the neck to the waist, the folds of which die away under the slab that covers both effigies from that point; the sleeves fit close to the wrists, a knob of curled hair hides each ear, and the uplifted hands are uncovered. The heads are within cuspings. Upon the upper part of the slab, which covers the effigies from the waist to the feet, is a shield bearing two bars, in chief three escallops. Near

to this, but without any armorial bearing, is a most beautiful effigy representing a Crusader, apparently of the reign of Edward I. It is without the usual Norman-shaped shield. The head rests upon square and lozenge-shaped cushions supported by cherubs, and the feet upon a lion, the body being enveloped in a hooded hauberk of ringed mail, over a portion of which, from the shoulders, is the surcoat. The genouillières represent iron plate, and the legs are covered with chausses de mailles. The legs are crossed; the rowel of the spur of the upper one is gone, but the buckle and strap that secured it remain. Two straps are round the waist; the upper one exhibits a buckle and three trefoils (emblem of the Trinity), which appears to have fastened the hauberk, and the lower strap secures the hilted but sheathed sword. Round the wrists are ribbons and knots, the uplifted hands being enveloped in ringed mail. There is a plain band below the sword-strap, from the centre of which the hauberk opens and shows the ring-mail. This effigy is seven feet in length. The former are six feet long and three wide, and are well worth a visit from the antiquary. In the north aisle of the church is a very interesting early sepulchral memorial, found a short time since at Aunby, an adjoining parish, on some ground which has produced a large quantity of architectural fragments, consisting of pillars, mullions, stone coffins, etc., clearly proving the existence of a church or chapel at this place. It represents two demi-arms supporting a human heart; both the hands and the heart have suffered a little, and below is a shield, all sculptured on a triangular piece of stone, which is ornamented round the edges. The shield bears in chief three torteauxes, and under it I could distinguish the outlines of a bar. As the powerful family of Wake had very considerable property in this county, especially in the neighbourhood, and held a considerable portion of Careby of the abbey of Peterborough, which they let or devised to a family of the same name as the village in knight's service, I have no doubt that this memorial was intended to commemorate one of its members. Adjoining it is their coat of arms, in early stained glass—viz., Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes; and among some Early English stained glass are the arms of Colville—Two bars, in chief three annulets. On the corbel-table under the parapet of the tower are the arms of Wake and Colville. On the east wall of the north aisle is a handsome marble monument thus inscribed: "Underneath lies the body of Thomas Hatcher, esq., descended of the ancient family of Hatchers, for many generations Lords of this Mannour. He was born November the iij^{d}, MDCLX, and died September the vith, MDCCXIV. He had two wives, but no issue. The first was Grace, daughter of William Harbord, Esq. The second was Jane, daughter of Sir Charles Hussey, of Caythorpe in this county, Bart., who, surviving him, in memory of her indulgent husband erected this monument, Anno

Dom. MDCCXXXI. Here is also interr'd the body of Jane, relict of the said Tho. Hatcher, who departed this life June the 3d, 1735, in the 80th year of her age." Above are these arms: 1. Azure, a chevron between six escallop-shells argent—Hatcher; 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a cross vert, 2 and 3, Barry of six, ermine and gules—Hussey; 3. Argent, on a bend wavy sable three martlets of the field. The family of Hatchers have been seated at Careby in this county for many generations.

[1864, *Part II.*, *p.* 762.]

Castle Bytham.

I found nothing in this church to interest the heraldic antiquary. In the north wall of the chancel is a sepulchral recess, but nothing to be seen underneath. When Colonel Gervase Holles visited this church, he found the following coats:

1. Argent, a plain cross gules.
2. Barry of six, argent and azure (Grey of Codnor), impaling Verry-Beauchamp of Hach.
3. Grey, impaling Or, three piles gules—Basset.
4. Or, a lion rampant double quevé gules—(Mallory), impaling Argent, two roses and a canton gules.
5. Or, a fesse gules—Colville.

Little Bytham.

In this very interesting church, which exhibits some fine Norman characteristics, sadly wanting restoration, I found nothing of an heraldic character. On the north side is a fine Norman doorway, exhibiting the zigzag moulding, now blocked up; and on the south side is another, also blocked up, having the billet moulding and a rude representation of two birds. In the north wall of the chancel is a sepulchral recess, with the remains of a canopy, but nothing at present to be seen underneath. On the stone which partly supports the reading-desk is the date 1590, the nine being reversed. I may safely add, without fear of contradiction, that this church would repay any ecclesiastical antiquary to visit it; and, also, that it requires judicious restoration. When Holles visited this church he found the following coats of arms:

1. Or, a plain cross vert—Hussey; 2. Barry of six, ermine and gules—Hussey. Crest (of Hussey): A hind trippant argent, collared and chained, in an hawthorn bush.

Thurlby.

This church presents some interesting features, and at the time of Holles' visit it had the following coats, although not a single vestige now remains:

1. Or, a fesse between two bars gemelles azure, a label of five points gules.

2. Argent, a chief gules, over all a bend azure—Crumwell.

3. Barry of six, argent and gules, on a bend azure three lions passant or.

4. Gules, a chevron sable between three goats passant argent.

5. Or, a fesse between three bars gemelles azure, a label of three points gules.

6. Or, a lion rampant double quevé gules.

7. Or, a lion rampant double quevé gules, impaling Argent, three cinque-foils and a canton gules—Driby.

8. Barry argent and gules.

9. Barry argent and gules, impaling Gules, three cinquefoils argent.

[1864, *Part II., pp.* 762, 763.]

Clipsham.

In the east window of the north aisle are some portions of mediæval-stained glass, said to have been brought from the destroyed church at Pickworth. Amongst it are the following coats:

1. A shield-bearing quarterly: 1. France and England. 2. Plain. 3. Argent, a harp (a portion only) azure. 4. Quarterly: 1. Argent, three fleurs-de-lis or; 2. Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or; 3. Plain; 4. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or.

2. Gules, three lions passant gardant or, impaling Chequy azure and or.

3. Per bend dancetté argent and sable.

4. Bendy of six, or and sable, a canton ermine, impaling A lion passant gardant sable, crowned or; the latter half of the part bearing the impalement is thus charged, but the upper part is plain.

5. Gules, a cross saltier ermine; underneath is this legend . . . MAS . NEVILE.

6. Quarterly: 1 and 4. France. 2 and 3. England; both this and No. 1 is surrounded with the motto of the Order of the Garter.

7. Azure, a lion rampant argent, a label of three points gules—Colvyle (of Newton, Cambridgeshire), impaling Or (not argent, as described by Blore in his "History of Rutland," p. 191), three mill-rinds gules—De Marisco.

8. Argent, a fleur-de-lis sable.

In the north aisle are the following monuments:

1. In memory of Esther, the beloved wife of Edward Russell, who departed March 9, $173\frac{8}{8}$, aged 34 years. She was one of the progeny of Mr. William Kirk, of Gramham (Grantham?). At the top is a coat of arms, of which only the impalement remains; the field is or, in the centre is a mascle gules, and on its dexter side is a lion

passant gardant sable. Crest: A demi-arm embowed holding a scimitar.

2. A handsome marble monument with a bust, probably intended for the deceased lady, at the top, to the memory of Anne, wife of Richard Snow, Esq., and daughter of John Sandys, Esq., of South Petherton, Somerset, who died June 3, 1706; also of five infants who died between 1685 and 1694. Arms: Party per fesse nebulée azure and argent, three goats' heads couped counterchanged—Snow; impaling Or, a fesse dancetté between three crosses crosslet gules—Sandys.

3. Adjoining is a very handsome brass, designed by the late Mr. Pugin; it contains an inscription under exquisitely wrought foliated canopies and minute buttresses panelled and crocketed: "In memory of the Rev. Matthew Snow, A.M., the only son of Paul George and Mary Snow, Rector and lord of the manor of this parish; born Jan. 31, 1759, died April 18, 1809. And of his six sisters: Jane, married to John Paget, Esq., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset, died Dec. 13, 1845; Mary Anne Snow, died April 9, 1829; Frances, died Feb. 3, 1843; Mary, died May 31, 1847." Above are the arms: Quarterly, 1. and 2. Sable, four eagles displayed argent, on a cross engrailed argent five lions passant gardant sable; 3. Sable, within a bordure engrailed or a swan rousant argent; 4. Azure, a fesse argent between three eagles' heads couped of the second; over all on an escutcheon of pretence—Snow.

4. Adjoining is a tablet to the Rev. Paul George Snow, M.A., only child of Matthew Snow, Esq., and Marianne Muriel, his wife, and grand-daughter of Richard Snow, Esq., of this place, Prebend of Wells Cathedral, Rector of Stanton Wyville, Leicestershire, and of this parish, who died August 27, 1796, aged 66 years. Also to the memory of Mary, his widow, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells; died August 31, 1818, aged 85 years. Beneath are these arms: Snow, impaling (Argent), a chevron (sable) between three mullets (gules). Crest: A horse's head erased.

On the south side of the wall which divides this aisle from the chancel are two stones affixed to the wall, crests lost; one has the arms of Snow with a crescent for difference, and the other Snow impaling three demi-boars erased.

Ancient Names of Towns in Lincolnshire for Illustration.

[1789, *Part I., p.* 202.]

The following are the names of some towns and villages in Lincolnshire found in Domesday:

	Page.	Par.
Adewelle	345b	3
Aldulvebi	342	15
,,	352	Last
,,	356	Last
,,	357b	Last
,,	365a.a.	6
		14
Aresbi*	343	Last but one
,,	344b	2
,,	371	25
Asedebi	338	7
Asebi	338b	8
,,	355b	23
,,	357b	4
Branzuic	352b	11
Burgelai	355b	18
Burgrede	342b	19
Butiate	363b	10
Caldecote	362b	2
Ceila	344b	8
Cheneide	344	11
Coteland	344b	3
,,	369b	8
Covenebi	344	3
Derbi	338b	26
Dresbi	352	7
Dunetorp	337b	8
,,	338	6
Endretorp	356b	9
Esnelent	339b	11
Exewelle	349b	17
Galdesmere	363b	8
Hardetorp	339	17
,,	341	19
,,	355	20
,,	360a.a.	2 and 4
,,	363	8
Haroldestorp	355	25
Hedebi	345b	7
,,	346	6
,,	349	14
,,	361	15
Hubaldestorp	369b	1
Humendone	338b	26
Lageham	356	10
Langene	349b	6
Lenesbi	353b	2
Leresbi	355	9
Lobingeham	349	18
,,	350b	18
,,	353b	4
,,	360	10
,,	361b	3
Lolestorp	345b	10
,,	352	19
,,	369	4
Lopeham	338	23
,,	347	3
Mara	369b	5
Mare	375b	13
Mingeham	361b	21
Nevberie	349b	Last
Offran	354b	26
Overtune	366b	Last
Ouretone	367	9
Scaltorp	345b	Last
Scemin	376	16
Stangrim	376	29
Steveninge	348	17
,,	363	6
Stigandebi	358	Last but one
Stith	368	11
Sudwelle	361	7
Sumerlede	342	16
,,	347	3
,,	359	19
Tatebi	339b	7
Toudebi	343	13
Trie	348b	6
,,	360	19, 22
,,	363b	9
Turlai	351	5
Watreton	369b	5
Werche	346	10
Wichingedene	367	2
Witenai	353b	1

LINCOLNIENSIS.

[1790, *Part II.*, *p.* 794.]

I will offer my conjectures as to some of the names of towns in Lincolnshire enumerated above.

Asedebi.—Asterby, near Horncastle.

Asebi.—Aswardby (pronounced "Asserby"), near Spilsby.

* Query Eresby?—ED.

Aresby.—You are perfectly right in your correction of this word.

Bransvic.—Brawnston, near Lincoln. The variance is occasioned by the broad or French *a*, and the adopting the usual termination of *ton* instead of *vic*, the abbreviation of *vicus*, a town.

Covenebi.—Sink the second syllable, which is very common where that syllable is *ve* (*e.g.*, Lavenham, in Suffolk, pronounced Lanham, *cum multis aliis*), and it will be read Conebi; from whence, by an easy transition, is formed Cunesby, the corrupt writing and speaking of Coningsby, the original true meaning of which is, "The King's Habitation."

Caldecote.—There is a village of this name in nine several counties; but it does not occur in the "Index Villaris" as being in Lincolnshire. It is pronounced "Cawcot."

Dresbi.—Driby, near Wainfleet.

Endertorp.—Anderby, near Alford. The difficulty is occasioned by the terminations *torp*, or *thorpe*, and *by*, which are nearly synonyma, the former being strictly a town, and the latter a habitation, or place of abode.

Leresby.—Lasesby, near Great Grimsby.

Lageham.—Ledsham, near Grantham.

Sudwell.—Well, *South* of Alford, as is expressed by *Sud*, French.

Watreton.—Warton, near Gainsborough.

M. H.

Alvingham.

[1867, *Part II., p.* 81.]

In the parish of Alvingham not only do the two churches of St. Adelwold and St. Mary stand together, separated only by a distance of twenty yards, but they are both still used regularly for the performance of divine service. One of these churches was from the first the parish church of Alvingham; the other was, doubtless, originally a private chapel attached to the abbey which formerly stood here; but it has for many years been used as the church of the neighbouring parish of Cockerington St. Mary, now consolidated with Alvingham.

Another curious circumstance I may mention in connection with this churchyard is the fact that it is in private hands, and is regularly let and sold, together with the adjoining farm, as a part of the old abbey lands alienated at the Reformation. The parishioners of both parishes, I should add, exercise the rights of burial; but the fees are claimed by the owner of the property.

Arthur Scrivenor.

Amcott's Moor.

[1749, *p.* 203.]

Fig. 8 represents the form of a woman's sandal, found in digging peat at Amcott's Moor, in Lincolnshire. It was a flat piece of ox-leather as at *a*, on which the foot being placed, it was laced together, from whence the workman was called a cordwainer, now a shoemaker. A very particular account of the discovery is given in the "Philosophical Transactions," No. 484, just published, with Mr. G. Vertue's opinion as to its antiquity. He supposes it must at least be earlier than Edward IV., in whose times piked shoes had so increased in length, that those who wore them were mulcted, or were to have them cut shorter, as they passed the gates of London.

Ashby-cum-Fenby.

[1831, *Part II.*, *pp.* 592-595.]

The village of Ashby-cum-Fenby is pleasantly situated in a romantic valley, at the foot of the wold hills in the north-east parts of Lindsey, on the old road from Grimsby to Louth, being about twelve miles from the latter place, and half the same distance from the former. At the compilation of Domesday, we find Fenby, now only a small and unimportant hamlet, giving its name to a hundred; without, however, possessing any manorial jurisdiction, for it was in the soke of Waltham, and belonged to Earl Alan. The manor of Ashby was the property of Wido de Credon, or Croun, which formerly belonged to Aslac the Saxon, but was now occupied by Alured the vassal of Wido. It had nine acres and a half of coppice wood, and was tallaged at forty shillings. Earl Alan had also a part of this lordship, which was in the soke of Waltham, and had five acres of coppice wood. No vestiges of these woods are now remaining.

Subsequently to this period, the following desultory notices appear in the State records. Thomas de Wodehays claimed and substantiated before a jury his right to a gallows, and infangthef, and assize of ale in Ashby-cum-Fenby, and several adjoining parishes, where he possessed estates;* and at his death in 1295, the property and privileges were confirmed to his heir.† Prince Henry held in Ashby and other places in the soke of Waltham, thirty-one librates of land, which were a royal donation, and he gave them to Henry the Chaplain, but the service by which they were held is not expressed in the record.‡ About the same time, Richard de Lindon had in Ashby, Brigsley, and Waith, one knight's fee of the Constable of Chester§; and John de Santon held half a knight's fee of the

* Placit. quo warr. † Inquis. post mort. 23 Ed. I. ‡ Testa de Nevil.

§ Alan Rufus, first Earl of Richmond, died without issue; and was succeeded by his brothers Alan Niger and Stephen, the latter of whom died in 1137. The

barony of Croun of the old feoffment. Simon of Louth held a knight's fee and a half in the same village, of the Earl of Lincoln, who held of the king in chief. The Hundred Rolls record an inquiry about purprestures, in which it was deposed that the Abbot of Louth Park had taken purprestures without any authority, on the king's highway, between the fields of Ashby-cum-Fenby and East Ravendale, in length ten perches, and two feet broad, by which the inhabitants of Ashby were injured to the amount of six shillings a year; and the jury decided that the Abbot should make restitution.*

The plan of the church is, a nave and north aisle, with a chancel and tower at the west end. The bell windows are circular-headed, and divided into lights by cylinders; and the parapet of the tower is embattled. Here are three bells with the following inscriptions:

1. "Gloria in altissimo Deo. 1699."
2. "The same. John Whaley, Churchwarden, 1725."
3. "Voco, veni, precare. Ebor. 1725."

On the south front is a porch with a pointed arch, and three mutilated windows of as many lights, with trefoil heads, and quatrefoils in the recesses; and two others of a similar character in this face of the chancel. The east end contains the remains of another, which is flanked by graduated buttresses. On the north side, the aisle is in a state of perfect dilapidation, and being separated within from the body of the church, the inside is filled with rubbish. In this receptacle of dirt and pollution is a large and beautiful slab of black marble, in the floor, purfled with a broad margin of white marble, and containing an inscription to Christopher Wray, Esq., who represented the borough of Grimsby in the Long Parliament, and died A.D. 1669.

The interior of the church possesses some good monuments. The north aisle is supported by circular arches springing from clustered columns of four conjoined shafts, under which has been placed a monument in the Grecian style, to the memory of Sir Anthony Irby, the ancestor of Lord Boston, to which family the Wrays were related by marriage; and it is probable that the two monuments were executed by the same artist, as Sir Anthony Irby died in 1623, and the Lady Frances Wray before 1647. The monument has been miserably neglected. It consists of an altar-tomb, on which lie the effigies of a knight in complete armour, and a lady in rich drapery at his right hand. It is surmounted by a canopy supported on ten pillars of the Composite order, and crested with a shield containing fourteen quarterings, as follows: 1. Argent, on a

property then became vested in Conan, whose son Conan inherited it at his death, and was succeeded by Galfrid, the next in descent. He was slain at a tournament in 1186, and his widow Constance married Ranulph Earl of Chester, and he assumed by patent the title of Dux Britanniæ, Comes Cestriæ et Richmondiæ.

* For a charter relative to this parish see Rot. Origin. 28 Ed. I., Ro. 17.

chief azure a tau between two mullets or. 2. Azure, seven cross-crosslets gules, a chief dancetté. 3. Sable, six cinquefoils azure. 4. Chequée gules and azure, on a fess or three escallops. 5. Gules, an eagle displayed regardant, a crescent sable for difference. 6. Or, three fusils in fess gules. 7. Or, a fess azure between three lions rampant. 8. Azure, bendy of six gules. 9. Gules, a fess between three saltires azure. 10. Azure, a fess between three horse-shoes gules. 11. Gules, barry wavy of six sable, three lozenges azure. 12. Sable, a bend between six escallops or. 13. Or, barry of six gules, over all a bend sable. 14. Argent, on a chief azure a tau between two mullets or. On the back of the same shield: Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent, on a chief three martlets gules. 2 and 3, Argent, on a chevron sable between three birds' heads erased proper, three cinquefoils of the field. On an escutcheon of pretence the bloody hand. Motto: *Et Juste et Vray.*

On one of the pillars of the monument is this shield, with the arms of Wray and Drury: Or, in chief three martlets; impaled with Or, on a chief azure, a tau between two mullets of the first. In these arms, the tinctures are probably in several instances erroneous, as it was difficult to distinguish between or and argent, azure and sable, from the very dilapidated state of the monument.

Round the frieze is a mutilated inscription, from which the following only can be gathered:

"The noble and religious Lady Frances Wray, eldest daughter and coheir to the honourable and worthy Sir William Drurie. . . . Elizabeth Stafford, descended from the renowned and illustrious familie of the Staffords of Buckingham. . . ."

There is a splendid monument erected to the memory of Susanna Drury in the chancel, which occupies the greater portion of the north wall. It consists of a Corinthian arch supported by pillars, the inner part divided into compartments, and decorated alternately with mullets and Stafford knots. Underneath is the effigies of a lady reclining on a tomb supported by two greyhounds sejant, collared; accompanied by a shield with the arms of Drury. [Inscription omitted.]

At the west end lies an ancient effigy in tolerable preservation, of a crusader in the mail armour of the time of Edward I. with a ponderous sword and shield, but without either inscription or date.

The font is octagonal, placed on a clustered pedestal, and panelled with quatrefoils in niches; near which is a curious ancient implement, used before the establishment of the poor laws for the purpose of collecting alms. It consists of a clustered column of stone, on the capital of which is a box with antique locks, surrounded with this inscription:

"Εφ' ὁσον εποιησατε ἑνι τουτων των αδελφων μου των ελαχιστων εμοι εποιησατε."

On the front of the pulpit is a date carved in the oak, 1584; and on one of the pews near it is the following inscription sculptured in relief, in rude characters, accompanied by a badly executed shield of at least equal antiquity: "CHRISTOFERUS POYNTON DE FENBY."

GEORGE OLIVER.

Aslackby.

[1810, *Part I.*, *pp.* 7, 8.]

Aslackby, Iselby, or Aslaby, a small village two miles north of Folkingham, was formerly much noted for a preceptory or commandery of the Templars, founded by John le Mareschel, about the time of Richard I. They had the church and lands here by gift of Hubert de Ry before 1185, as appears by the rental made that year;* but the preceptory might only commence from John le Mareschel, heir to Hubert de Ry, giving them the capital messuage about 1193.

According to Tanner,† it was afterwards given to the Hospitallers; and, as part of their possessions, was granted, 33 Henry VIII. (1541), to Edward Lord Clinton.

Here was also a large round church, now rebuilt as a farmhouse, and still called The Temple. The embattled square tower‡ remains at the south end of two stories; the upper story was formerly open to the roof, but has of late years been fitted up as a chamber by Mr. Williamson, the present occupier. The lower story is the cellar, vaulted with groined arches, on whose centre are eight shields. The central one is charged with a cross, the others are: A chevron charged with a crescent between three squirrels—Lovell; in a bordure engrailed a chevron between three spread eagles.—Twenty roundels, a dexter canton, ermine—Zouch; Barry of eight, in chief a greyhound—Skipwith; in a bordure engrailed, a chevron ermine. —A chevron between three fleurs-de-lis. — Three garbs quartering seme-de-lis, a lion rampant.—Ermine on a fesse, three crowns.

At other joints of the ribs:

Ermine, a fesse fusilée, impaling a bend, ermine—Hebden, impaling Rye.—On a bend three stars impaling on a bend three birds—Two bulls impaling the bend and birds—a plain shield.§

Over and under the south window without are three shields, one charged with a cross, and the two next—On a bend three birds.

JOHN MOORE.

Aubourn.

[1826, *Part I.*, *p.* 496.]

About seven miles south of Lincoln there is a little village called Aubourn, the situation very recluse, on a gentle rising hill, the

* "Monasticon Anglicanum," vol. ii., pp. 532-535. † P. 276.

‡ A south view of this tower, engraved by B. Howlett from a drawing by John Moore, is given in the "Second Part of Collections for a Topographical History of the Hundred of Aveland, County of Lincoln."

§ Sanderson's MS. in Museum.

river winding close at its foot. There are a little church and manor-house, several comfortable farms and cottages, old enclosures, which could not, I think, be the place in Goldsmith's eye when he wrote his beautiful poem of the "Deserted Village"; but adjoining to and within the precincts of that parish and tything is a small hamlet called Haddington, where the manor-house can only be traced by its moated area, and no church; at present it is a little farming dairy place—but how far this place sixty years ago might fit Goldsmith's description I am not able to say. C.

Aukborough.

[1786, *Part I., pp.* 474, 475.]

The parish of Aukborough is bounded on the north-east by the lordship of Whitton, on the east by that of Halton, on the south by that of Burton, on the west by the river Trent, and on the north-west by the Humber; it is three miles long from north to south, and two broad, containing near 3,000 acres, two-thirds of which are grass-land.... Part of the parish has been enclosed a long time, as is evident from a great number of large ash-trees in the hedgerows, some of which have stood above a century; the other part was enclosed in the years 1765 and 1766, which contained near 2,000 acres. The principal proprietors are: Thomas Goulton, of Mount St. John, Esq., lord of the manor, Mr. Jonathan Dent, Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Watson, Mr. Edward Smith, Mr. John Dudding, Mr. Samuel Huterson, and Mr. Thomas Anderson. The old enclosure, called Walcot-closes, on the west side of the road from Aukborough to Burton, is held by lease under the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Peterborough, by Thomas Goulton, Esq. Here is an estate of £40 a year belonging to Magdalen College, Cambridge, the gift of a Countess of Warwick. The living is worth £40 a year, in the gift of Thomas Goulton, Esq. Here are two villages in the parish, Aukborough and Walcot; the former is situated on the summit of a steep cliff (which runs through the parish in a north and south direction, steep to the west, and plain and level to the east), opposite the influx of the rivers Trent and Ouse into the Humber; it contains about 250 inhabitants, has a neat stone church with a square tower; the choir was rebuilt in the year 1771 by Christopher Goulton, Esq., who lies interred there, and a neat marble monument is erected to his memory by his son, the before-mentioned Thomas Goulton, Esq.

A branch of the Roman road, called Hermen Street, comes from Winteringham to Aukborough, and at the south end of the village is the Roman camp, now called Countess Close; it is square, 310 feet on each side; the ditch and rampart are very perfect on three sides; the west is terminated by the cliff; the rampart is 15 feet high from the bottom of the ditch, which is dry, and 27 feet wide. . . . The camp commands a beautiful and extensive prospect of the rivers

Humber, Trent, and Ouse, the west of Yorkshire to the distance of 40 miles, the isle of Axholme, and part of Nottinghamshire. . . . In a plot called the Green (adjoining the camp on the north) is Julian's Bower; it is a circular work, cut in paths wide enough for a person to walk upon, in the form of a labyrinth or maze; it is 42 feet in diameter, and the paths, to the centre and back again, measure 430 yards; I have enclosed a drawing of the bower (see Plate II., Fig. 3). Walcot is half a mile south of Aukborough; here is a small seat, the temporary residence of Thomas Goulton, Esq., which, with a farmhouse and four cottages, make up the villa. Not far south of Walcot, on the side of the cliff, is a fine spring, called Kell Well; in the stream flowing from it are found great numbers of star-stones; and, in most parts of the parish, fossil-shells of different sorts are plentiful. Q.

Barnoldby le Beck.

[1833, *Part II., pp.* 506, 507.]

The village of Barnoldby le Beck occupies a secluded situation, about midway between the Lincolnshire wolds and the mouth of the Humber, and is distant six miles equally from Grimsby and Castor. It is in the south division of the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, and in 1821 contained 220 souls. At the irruption of the Norman invaders the lordship was in full cultivation, and displayed the singular instance of a small village with the unusual proportion of two hundred acres of meadow-land. It was given by the Conqueror to Earl Alan, but, like all other places, the leaseholds were soon converted into copyholds, and became vested in divers proprietors. . . .

At the Domesday Survey the lordship was tilled by twelve ploughs, and the fallow fields, as I conjecture, were termed waste, as no profit was derived from them. A similar system of cultivation prevailed down to the time when the lordship was enclosed in 1769, and it was then in the hands of twelve occupiers. At this latter period one portion of the property belonged to the family of Dashwood, and the other proprietors were the Hewsons and the Bonsors, who were connected by marriage, and still possess their patrimonial estates, which have been in the family for more than three centuries. The present representative is Thomas Hewson, Esq., of Croydon, in Surrey.

The church is a rectory in the patronage of Southwell College, and valued in the King's Books at £14 13s. 4d. In the unhappy reign of Charles I. Anthony Harewood, a stanch adherent to the King's party, was the rector, and was ejected on three several charges by the Earl of Manchester when the Independents gained the ascendency. 1. For being absent from his cure, having fled to the King's quarters for safety. 2. For advocating the Royal cause, and

dissuading his parishioners from joining the Parliamentary party. 3. For observing and defending the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. . . .

The church stands on a bold hill which overlooks the village, The plan is a nave and two aisles, a chancel, and tower at the west end. A porch in the south face is entered by a circular-headed arch, and on each side is a square-headed window of two lights. The windows of the aisles are somewhat mutilated, but this deficiency is amply compensated by the appearance of a noble clerestory of four large windows of three lights, each trefoil, with triangular heads, in excellent preservation. The parapet is embattled, and tall crocketed pinnacles spring from between each pair of windows, four in number, with very good effect. On the north parapet is an ornamented cornice, with bold projecting figures of animals. This clerestory and its accompaniments very much resemble some of the fine churches in the Lincolnshire fens, but they are not common in the ecclesiastical edifices of the wolds. The tower is low, but it is crowned with a handsome battlement, ornamented with pinnacles, panelled and crocketed, and grinning figures for gargoyles at the angles.

The interior is not particularly striking, and, indeed, it differs little in its general appearance from the churches which surround it, except that it is lighter, and furnished with a lacunary roof of extraordinary beauty and in good preservation. The nave is supported on four arches acutely pointed, and springing from elegant columns composed of four conjoined cylinders. The ceiling is divided into square panels by moulded cross-beams, ornamented at their intersection with knobs of flower-work and other designs carved in oak, and in the nave the following invocation, beautifully executed in relief:

"ihc. Mabell burgh. help lady."

In the ceiling of the north aisle is a corresponding inscription:

"ihc. richard burgh. lady help."

The chancel contains a double piscina under pointed arches, and separated by a small cylinder, and there is also a single one in the north aisle. The font is cylindrical, panelled with a series of semi-circular arches interlaced, and standing on a broad cylindrical pedestal. The south aisle exhibits a painted window much defaced, but the design of Christ crucified, with the women weeping about Him, is still visible.

GEO. OLIVER.

Barton-on-Humber.

[1833, *Part I., p.* 586.]

On the west side of the town of Barton-upon-Humber we have a spring of water called St. Trunnion's Well; and there was, some

years ago, an old thorn-tree in the arable fields called St. Trunnion's Tree. . . .

St. Chad is a well-known saint in our neighbourhood, and it is supposed that St. Trunnion may have been one of his contemporaries, and that he was the tutelar saint of some of the allies of Anlaf, upon his invasion of this country in the ninth century; the spring known by his name being near to the spot where some of those forces are supposed to have been stationed in Barton, previous to the battle of Brunnum.

W. T. Hasleden.

[1861, *Part II., pp.* 505-507.]

I send you for publication in the *Gentleman's Magazine* an inventory of the goods of a Lincolnshire farmer of the seventeenth century. I know few documents that give a more accurate picture of a rural household of the Commonwealth period. The original is in private hands.

Edward Peacock, F.S.A.

A true and perfect Inventorie of all the goods and chattles of Thomas Teanby, late of Barton-vpon-Humbar, in the countie of Lincoln, yeoman, deceased, valued and apprised the xxijth day of July, 1652, *by vs whose names are herevnto subscribed.*

Imprimis his purse and apparell, vj^{li}.

In the Hall howse.

It'm one cubord, 2 longe tables and frames, six high buffit stooles, one low stoole, one short table, one glasse case,* iij^{li} xj^{s}.

It'm one Andyron, j gallowbalk wth crookes, a little chaire, a paire of bellows, with other ymplements, viij^{s}.

In the best parlor.

It'm one bed stead wth beddinge and furniture, one long table and frame, one liverie cupbord, two formes, three chaires, three high stooles, three low stooles, x^{li}.

It'm eleaven quishions, two cupbord cloathes, xlvj^{s} viij^{d}.

It'm one table carpet, with other ymplements, x^{s}.

In the litle parlor.

It'm one stand bed, w'th beddinge and furniture and a foote stoole, iiij^{li} x^{s}.

It'm one halfe headed bed, w'th furniture, liij^{s} iiij^{d}.

It'm one trundle bed w'th bedding, and an oth'r foote stoole, xxvj^{s} viij^{d}.

It'm one oke pannell chiste, one fflaunders chist,† and one cradle.

* A looking-glass. "In the Parler on glasskase."—"Inventory of Henry Graye" (1633), Raine's "North Durham," p. 193.

† Flanders chests are of frequent occurrence in old wills and inventories. I believe that "Flanders" does not indicate, in all cases, that these chests were of

It'm a paire of sheets with seaminge, one paire of lininge sheetes, one longe table clothe, two towells, seaven pillow-bears,* one litle table cloath, 19 lining table napkins, a paire of hempen sheetes, iiij^{li} xv^{s} viij^{d}.

It'm one face cloth† for a child, one cradle cloath, a paire of white vallance,‡ one olde table cloathe, xx^{s}.

It'm about fower yardes of lining cloath, a store of hempen cloath, a web of harden, 2 paire of harden sheetes, a dozen of table napkins vnbleacht, xlvij^{s} viij^{d}.

It'm§ mantles, a little cusnet,‖ a litle basket, and other implimentes there, xij^{s}.

It'm all the pewter and brasse, chaving dish, and a brasse ladle, iij^{li}.

In the house Buttrie.

Three barrells, j fry . . . . , one cheese-presse, one baskett, and other ymplementes, xj^{s}.

In the litle parlo^{r} Buttrie.

It'm two treys, one boll, one basket, old yron, two stonpottes, and other ymplem^{tes} there, xxv^{s}.

In the Kitchin.

It'm 3 brasse pans, one iron pot, three kittes, one mashtub, one pick, three bolls, j kimlin,¶ one fruggin,** w'th oth'r implem^{tes}, xxiiij^{s}.

In the chamber over y^{e} hous.

It'm eight quarters of wheat, xij^{li}.

It'm two quart^{r}s of peas, xl^{s}.

It'm two quart^{r}s of mashlin†† and barley, lv^{s}.

Flemish manufacture, but only that they were richly carved or coloured after the manner of the Flemings. There is a chest of this kind yet remaining in the church of Wath, near Ripon, which is believed to be the one mentioned in the will of Christopher Best (1557):—"It'm I gyffe unto George Best xl*s.* y^{t} he hathe of myne remayninge in hys hande, with all other stuffe he hathe . . . except a Flanders kyste, and y^{t} thing y^{t} ys within it." "It'm lego Rob'to filio meo mea' . . . mensa flandrens' et mea' o'tima Cista flandrens'."—"Will of William Bliton, of Kirton in Lindsey" (1498).

* Pillow-cases.—*Halliwell.* "iij paire of fine pillobeares."—"Test. Rob. Widringtone" (1598), "Durham Wills," Surtees Soc., vol. ii., p. 288.

† An infant's veil.

‡ "A kind of saye, serge, or stuff to make curtains of beds with."—*Richardson.* Probably from the material being first imported from Valentia in Italy.

§ *Sic.* ‖ Perhaps a little cushion.

¶ A tub, especially a brewing-vessel; still in use. "Kimling, in Lincolnshire, or a kimnel, as they term it in Worcestershire. Vas coquendæ cerevisiæ."—Littleton's "Dictionary," 6th edit.

** A fork with which fuel is put into an oven; still in use. Fr. *Fourgon*, "A coal-rake or an oven-fork."—*Boyer.*

†† Maseldine, maslin, monk-corn, blend-corn, *i.e.*, wheat and rye mixed. Lat. *mixtitio*, Law-French, *mestilo.*

It'm ten seckes, a hopper, a strike skep, a meal tub, wth other ymplementes, xvj^{s}.

In the chamber over the great parlor.

It'm fower bacon flitches and a chawder of coales, two fir deales with horse trees, swingle trees, with other ymplementes, iii^{li} v^{s}.

In the malt chamber.

It'm 12 quarters of malt or thereaboutes, with 2 quart^{rs} of mashlin, xv^{li}.

It'm a new haire clothe, with malt shovells, xl^{s}.

In the Kitchin chamber.

It'm two stock beddes, w'th the furniture, xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

It'm three axletrees, with other old wood, v^{s}.

It'm fowerteen sheep treys, vij^{s}.

In the Stable.

It'm eleaven horses, w'th plow and plowgeare, xlv^{li}.

It'm heckes and mangers, 3 ioystes, 28 fir deales, with other wood, xxxiiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

In the Yarde.

It'm fowerteen old swine, seaventeen holdinges,* viij^{li} x^{s}.

It'm three swine stockes,† v^{s}.

It'm three ladders wth a buckit and band, xx^{s}.

It'm fower waines, two rolls, 5 sheepe cratches,‡ with oth^{r} loose wood, xj^{s} iiij^{d}.

It'm three yron harrows and a wood harrow,§ xvij^{s} vj^{d}.

It'm two yron swath rakes, x^{s}.

It'm the long helme,‖ the litle helme, with about two loades of straw, vij^{li} x^{s}.

It'm 12 loades of manure, vj^{s}.

It'm an other loade of straw, v^{s}.

It'm eight oxen with yoakes and teames, xxxij^{li}.

It'm eight kine, eight yonge holding calves, xvj^{li}.

It'm seaven young beastes, v^{li}.

* Young pigs. "It'm xviij ould swine and viij houldings."—"Invent. Joh. Nevill of Faldingworth," 1590, "Midland Counties Historical Coll.," vol. ii., p. 29.

† Swine yokes, or swine collars, *i.e.*, a wooden frame for a pig's neck, to hinder it from going through hedges.

‡ Sheep troughs. Fr. *creche*, "a manger."

§ *I.e.* harrows with iron teeth. In former days, as is here shown, it was sometimes customary to use harrows with wooden teeth.

‖ A shed built of wood, sticks, or straw; still in use. Anglo-Saxon *helm*. "The greate helme in the staggarth."—Best's "Farming Book" (1641), Surtees Soc., p. 58.

In the ffeilde.

It'm one hundred sheepe, xxxiij^{li} vj^{s} viiij^{d}.
It'm 20 trays and a fold pike, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.
It'm 75 acres of wheat and rie, and 67 acres of barley, ccxij^{li}.
It'm 32 acres and three stonge* of beanes and pease, 8 acres of lintells, and 17 acres of white peas, lx^{li}.
It'm 28 acres of land cartmanured, and three acres sheepe foulded, xvij^{li} xij^{s}.
It'm land in tyle, xviij^{li}.
It'm a lease of Robert Pointers howse for diverse yeares yet to come, worth iiij^{li}.
It'm a lease of Thomas Teanby, blacksmith, house in Barton, worth v^{li}.

The totall sum̃e is DLXIX^{li} XVI^{s} X^{d}.

THOMAS KERRIS,
THOMAS THOMPSON, } *Prisers.*
RICHARD ....., }

Belton.

[1853, *Part II., p.* 377.]

The Church of Belton, near Grantham, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and sepulchral chapel, with a tower at the west end. Part of the interior is of Norman architecture. The nave is separated from the aisle by two wide circular arches, resting upon a circular column of considerable diameter, much ornamented about the shaft with Norman work.

The architecture of the walls of the nave and the aisle, within and without, is of late Gothic; in which style the repairs were made and the sepulchral chapel was built by Earl Brownlow in 1816, when the interior of the church was arranged and fitted up as it now is.

The font is Norman, octangular in form, and a view of it will be found in Mr. F. Simpson's volume of "Fonts," 4to., 1825. On its eight sides are the compartments of grotesque carving represented in the upper portion of the plate.

In one of these compartments is seen a man ringing two bells, which has been supposed to be an allusion to the name of the place. It more probably represents (as Mr. Simpson remarks), in conjunction with the subjects which follow, the induction of a priest into his benefice; for the next figure appears to be vested in a cope, and reading from a service-book; and the third is apparently a bishop, one of whose officers is perhaps shown in the following compartment. After this, it is difficult to follow the imagination of the sculptor. The rampant animal is of a doubtful genus. But the two last panels

* A rood of land. Anglo-Saxon, *stenge*, a "stake" or "pole." "Stang, a rood of land. *North.*"—*Halliwell.*

(as represented in the plate) form evidently one subject. A headsman and a hangman are both handling an unhappy culprit, whilst a bird of prey is already contemplating its feast upon his corpse.

Within the church there is a series of handsome monuments from the time of James I. of the families of Brownlow and Cust; among them one by Cheere, two by Westmacott, and a fine statue of Religion by Canova. The inscriptions anterior to 1806 will be found in Turnor's "History of Grantham," published in that year, which also contains a plan of the church previous to its enlargement.

On the south side of the church there is a pretty porch of late Gothic.

Bicker.

[1790, *Part I., pp.* 103, 104.]

In widening and deepening the New Cut, or Forty-foot River (the principal drainage of that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, between Bourn and Boston), last summer, the workmen discovered and dug out a considerable number of trees, and parts of trees, many with large, entire roots, some with boles, others without; some with branches connected as when growing, and some detached. They were found about two feet below the former bottom, and about seven from the present surface of the lands adjacent. I saw more than a dozen in this mutilated state, in the course of a mile, in the parish of Bicker. They were mostly yews and oaks, black as ebony, externally in a decaying state, but internally the thickest pieces were firm and hard, and the dusky tinge pervaded their whole substance. In those which I examined I found none with the bark on. The position they were discovered in plainly demonstrated that this was the place of their growth; and many ages must have passed since they composed, in part, that forest of which this part of Lincolnshire certainly consisted. M. F.

Bigby.

[1799, *Part I., pp.* 377-379.]

Enclosed I send you a drawing of the parish Church of Bigby (see Plate II., Fig. 1).

Bigby, or Beckby, is situated about four miles east of Glamford Briggs, and five nearly north of Castor. This small village consists of about twenty or twenty-two families, three of which occupy the greatest part of the lordship, the rest being small cottagers; but they, save a few whose houses are falling into ruins, live in comfort and decency. It is a rectory, in the presentation of Cary Elwes, Esq., to whom this place, together with Kettleby,* Wrawby, and by far the

* Kettleby, Kettlebie, or Kettlesbie, received that apellation from its having been the residence of a Danish captain under Canute, named Kettel (see M. Holles's "History of Great Grimsby"), and was, about two centuries ago, the chief seat of the ancient and honourable family of Tyrwhitt.

greater part of Glamford Briggs, belongs. The present incumbent is C. D. Barnard, A.B., who has lately built a neat parsonage-house. The parish church is a very ancient structure, and till about eighteen years ago was much larger; but the north aisle being at that time deemed irreparable (the inner part of the walls being only chalk-stone), it was wholly taken down, and the fabric reduced to its present size. There are three bells in the steeple. The nave is supported on each side by two rows of octagonal pillars, built of freestone, and in very good repair, as are the roofs both of this and the south aisle; but the floor is in some parts execrable, and a great number of the seats so broken and incommodious, as to be rendered almost perfectly inadequate to their purpose.

Close by the pulpit, under a stone on which are engraved the effigies of a woman in a praying attitude, with the figure of a grey-hound under her feet, lie the remains, as appears from part of an inscription round the margin, of one of the Skipwith family, who, about two centuries ago, were of great note in this county, and had a seat at Ormsby; but nothing of the inscription save the name, and that very difficult to decipher, is at present discernible. From a statue of a woman which, when the north aisle was standing, lay at a small distance from this place, and which, from position and several coincident circumstances, I conjecture might be cut in commemoration of one of the same family, it appears to be of great antiquity, the date of the above statue being 1156. There was also, formerly, an inscription on it in Saxon characters.

On the north side of the chancel, upon a tombstone elevated about five feet from the floor, around the base of which are carved in a kneeling position the resemblances of their twenty-three children, who, it appears, all died young, lie the statues of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt and his lady. They are cut in solid stone, of an enormous size, and clad in mail habiliments. Above them, against the wall, upon a tablet of white marble, and between the two Ionic columns, highly finished in alabaster, with gilt capitals, and which support a frieze and cornice decorated with a variety of emblematical devices, is the following inscription:

"HIC JACET ROBERTUS TIRWHITT, DE
KETTLEBIE, MILES, QUI OBIIT
13 DIE NOVEMBRIS, A° D'NI 1581;
AC ETIAM ELIZABETHA, UXOR
EJUS, QUE OBIIT DIE . . . .
VIGILATE ET ORATE, QUIA NESCITIS DIEM
NEQUE HORAM."

Upon a stone which covers the steps leading down into the vault, is the figure of a woman cast in brass, with the following inscription, but without any date:

"Here lyeth Elizabeth Skypwith, late the wyf of Will'm Skypwith, esquier, son and heyre to Sir John Skypwith, of Ormesby, in the counte of

Lincoln, knyght, and daught' unto Will'm Tyrwhyt, of Kettylby, in the same counte, knyght."

Near the altar rails, on the same side as the first, is a monument of another of the family, almost upon a like design with the other, only these statues are represented kneeling in a mural niche, and the cornice is supported by columns of the composite order. Here is also part of an inscription in English, and a Latin epitaph. The English is most of it lost; what remains is as follows:

". . . . DAY OF JULYE, 1604, FYNISHED THIS LYFE . . . LEAVYNGE BEHYNDE HER RUTLAND AND BRYDGET. IN MEMORYE OF WHOM, AS ALSO OF HYMSELFE, WHEN IT SHALL PLEASE GOD TO CALL HIM FROM THIS VALE OF MISERYE, HER DEERE HVSBAND, MR. ROBERT TIRWHITT, HATH AT COSTES ERECTED THIS MONUMENT."

[Epitaph omitted.]

There are no other monuments in the church of any antiquity; but there is a modern one within the chancel, a small brass plate in memory of William Cary, M.A., who died A.D. 1790, aged 80 [inscription omitted]. T. R——N.

Billinghay.

[1802, *Part I.*, *p.* 313.]

In the Church of Billinghay, monuments for Robert Hewett, vicar, who died May 13, 1760, aged 59. A Chevron engrailed gules, between three owls azure, impaling, Gules a bend vaire azure and argent between three unicorns argent—Wilkinson.

In the nave, a brass plate with this inscription in capitals:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Francis Foster, who died Aug. 13, 1654, aged 30.
Jesus
Mors lucrum."

The church rests on four pointed arches, and has two aisles. The font is octagon, adorned with niche work.

"Vicars.—Henry Bloxley, 1697-1702,
. . . . Squire.
Richard Lancaster."

The vicarage is in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam.

Bolingbroke Castle.

[1821, *Part II.*, *pp.* 305, 306.]

The annexed engraving (see Plate II.) represents the ruins of Bolingbroke Castle as they appeared prior to the year 1815. The site of this ancient castle is on the south side of the town of Bolingbroke, and at this day is only distinguished by the traces of its foundation, encompassed by a moat. It was built in the early part of the reign of King Stephen, by William de Romara, and has been an important station in the early periods of British history.

At this castle was born the celebrated Henry of Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, who married Blanche, the daughter of Henry,

Earl of Lancaster. On Bolingbroke's accession to the throne, the whole patrimony of the manor, through the line of Lancaster, was invested in the crown.

The most authentic description of the castle which we have on record is that given by Mr. Gervase Hollis, a native of Grimsby, and a representative of that place in several Parliaments (see the Harleian MSS. No. 6,829, p. 162).

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the castle was considerably improved by elegant and extensive erections, and remained a place of great importance down to the time of the civil wars. The peculiar situation of this castle always rendered it an advantageous place of defence, and it was consequently the theatre of many sanguinary contests betwixt Charles I. and his Parliament; but after the defeat of the royal army at Winceby, it was compelled to yield to the Parliamentarians, by whom it was entirely dismantled. Being subsequently unoccupied it fell to decay. A circular tower remained standing for many years, said to be the gate-house of the castle. In 1815, the last fragment of this formidable structure was levelled with the ground.

The intrenchments may be seen on the east of the enclosure, behind which the besiegers, in 1643, defended themselves in their assault on the castle. . . .

[1815, *Part I.*, *p.* 464.]

May 15. The last standing remains of Bolingbroke Castle, in Lincolnshire, the birthplace (in 1367) of King Henry IV., crumbled over their base last week, and came to the ground.

Boothby Pagnel.

[1801, *Part I.*, *pp.* 105, 106.]

The drawing sent herewith (Plate I.) exhibits the church and south-east view of the parsonage-house at Boothby Pagnel, in the deanery of Grantham. The middle part of the house, which connected the front with the study (a room 16 feet by 12), is down, and the whole in too bad a state for reparation. Dr. Robert Sanderson, whose long residence at Boothby Pagnel gives celebrity to the place, was born at Rotherham, educated at Lincoln College, in Oxford, and, in 1617, presented by his kinsman, Lord Viscount Castleton, to the rectory of Wiburton, near Boston; but, that air not agreeing with his constitution, he resigned that living, and, in 1619, became Rector of Boothby Pagnel, on the presentation of Thomas Harrington, Esq. In 1631, he was made chaplain to King Charles I.; and, in 1633, was recommended by George, Earl of Rutland, to the Rectory of Muston, in Leicestershire; which being in the immediate neighbourhood of Belvoir, he became of course an

attendant there, both in 1634 and 1636, when King Charles I. honoured that castle with a visit; and probably waited on the King at Oxford, where, in August, 1636, he was honoured with the degree of D.D.; and, in 1642, was professor of divinity in that university. In 1648 he was ousted of his professorship, and retiring to Boothby, was there taken prisoner, and carried to Lincoln, to be exchanged for the rector of Allington, who had been taken by the King's party. He was, however, soon released, but was afterwards plundered and ill-treated. In 1660 he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln at the age of seventy-three, and died January 29, 1662.

Previous to the passing of the Act of Uniformity (1661), some alterations were made in the liturgy by the bishops. The prayer "for all conditions of men," and the "general thanksgiving," were both added; compositions which have never been excelled, and but seldom equalled. The piety, the spirit, the happy adoption of language, conspicuous in these prayers, must ever render them subjects of admiration to men of true taste and principle. They are both ascribed to Bishop Sanderson, though there is a tradition in St. John's College that assigns the former to Bishop Gunning. There is, however, a similarity of style, which seems to mark them both as proceeding from the same pen; and, as the Thanksgiving was avowedly Sanderson's, we have a right to conclude that he was the author of both. . . .

List of Incumbents at Boothby Pagnel:

1575, John Hasker; 1605, Ambrose Ward; 1613, Thomas Burton; 1619, Robert Sanderson; 1661, Humphry Babington, D.D., by the King, on the consecration of Bishop Sanderson to the See of Lincoln; 1692, William Parkins; 1720, John Norvell; 1728, Thomas Cowper; 1733, Robert Rowland; 1780, John Rowland Litchford. E. T.

Bourn.

[1809, *Part I., p.* 507.]

To specify the exact time of the foundation of Bourn Abbey cannot be done, though it certainly was built by the Saxons about the end of the eighth, or the beginning of the ninth century.

Baldwin, son of Baldwin Fitzgislebert, placed here an abbot and eleven canons of the Augustine order, in the fourth year of the reign of King Stephen (1138), and endowed it with the churches of Helperingham, Morton, East Deeping, West Deeping, Barholme, Stow, Thrapston, Bitchfield, etc., with all their rights and appurtenances, besides divers other lands and gifts, which were confirmed by King Stephen, A.D. 1139.

By a mandate from Edward II. drected to Matthew Burn, or Brunne, it was provided, that he should have the custody or guardianship of this abbey, and in case of vacation, should elect and

confirm new abbots. This mandate bears date February 12, A.D. 1324. Matthew was escheator to the King for the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland. From him the family of the Wakes are descended, who were great benefactors to this abbey.

At the dissolution of Religious Houses by Henry VIII., A.D. 1540, the yearly revenues belonging to this abbey were valued, according to Dugdale, at £167 14s. 6d. Leland makes it £200. The site was granted to Sir Richard Cotton.

The ruins of the abbey, though but small, proclaim its former magnificence. . . .

The abbey, or more properly the site of it (as but a small fragment of the ancient building is now remaining) was lately in the possession of Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart.; who left it to his nephew, George Pochin, Esq., by whom the present edifice was erected, A.D. 1764.

At this time (1809) the abbey is the property of Mrs. Pochin of Bosworth Park, in Leicestershire, widow of the above George Pochin, Esq.

In the cellar of the present building is a subterraneous passage under the bed of the river, which is supposed to have communicated with the castle.

Deeping St. James.

On the east side of the churchyard was a Priory of Benedictines, founded by Baldwin Fitzgislebert, about the year 1139, and given to St. Mary's, and to the Church of Thorney, by his grandson Baldwin, to be held free from all secular service, only reserving a pension of two marks a year to be paid to the Church of St. James, in Deeping.

This grant was confirmed by Pope Innocent III., and bears date January 16, 1198, with a prohibition for any hereafter to infringe upon the privileges granted in his charter, without incurring the anger of Almighty God, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

At the dissolution of religious houses, it was granted to the Duke of Norfolk. But in 1809 it was the property of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., of Aswarby. J. M.

Brant Broughton.

[1804, *Part I., p.* 105.]

Brant Broughton is situate about eight miles to the south-east of Newark, in Nottinghamshire; contains about 150 houses, consequently about 900 inhabitants. . . .

The parish is enclosed, and contains near 3,000 acres. . . .

The church (Plate I.) has a beautiful slender spire, carried up to the height of 54 yards. There are a nave, two aisles, and a neat chancel. The advowson is in the Sutton family, who have also considerable property in the parish. The last proprietor was Sir Richard

Sutton, who died about a year ago, and was succeeded by his grandson, a minor, whose uncle is the present rector.*

The church is built of a hard stone, approaching towards a black granite. The age, I should suppose, about the time of Edward III., from the busts of him and his Queen Eleanor, forming an ornament of one of the porches. There are two handsome porches on the north and south sides, much ornamented with carving, chiefly of animals, among which are introduced some figures too indecent to be permitted to occupy one of your plates. . . .

There have been formerly some good monuments in the church, and many arms on the windows and on the walls, only one of which remains. S. A.

[1804, *Part I., pp.* 209, 210.]

From a curious MS. intituled "Antiquities of the County of Lincoln, collected by —— Frescheville, Esq., about 1630," are taken the following inscriptions in Brent Broughton Church.

On the north wall:

"Johan. de Aubigne gist icy
Deu de sa alme ait mercy."

"Jamys de Aubeney gist icy,
Deu de sa alme ayt mercy."

On a tomb in the chancel:

"Hic iacet corpus venerabilis viri Mag'ri Joh's Thorold, utriusque Juris baccalaurei, quondam Canonici Collegii de Southwell, necnon Rectoris et benefactoris huius Eccl'ae, qui obiit 29 Septemb'r An'o D'ni 1468. Cuius a'i'e," &c.

On one of the north windows:

"Orate pro a'i'a Joh'is Gosse; qui hanc fenestram vitriari fecit.
Hic iacet Johanna quondam uror Joh'is Gosse; quae obiit," &c.

The following is a very imperfect list of rectors:

John Thorold, died September 29, 1468.
Thomas Colstone, died in 1657 (see a monument in the chancel).
Thomas Kimpson, died in 1728.
William Warburton, died June 7, 1779.
Dr. Milner.
Mr. Sutton, the present incumbent.
The register begins in 1710. S. A.

Burgh-le-Marsh.

[1857, *Part II., pp.* 177-180.]

Burgh-le-Marsh has a few hundred inhabitants, an ancient market, and an early Perpendicular church with a very stately tower. The tower of Burgh, in this flat district, is an ornament and landmark for

* Bishop Warburton was formerly rector, and is said to have written a great part of his "Divine Legation" in the chancel of this church.

many a tedious mile. At the entrance of the town from the railway-station, and close to the road on the right hand, is a large and ancient artificial tumulus, which has been at some time scooped out to serve for a cockpit, and is still called "Cockpit-hill." Opposite this tumulus, on the other side of the way, there are the marks, almost defaced, of two square trenches, indicative of a remote occupation. These remains are attributed by the inhabitants to the Romans. The Romans, say they, constructed the "sea-bank" which protects the marsh from inundation; and coins of Antoninus Pius are said to have been found at Burgh. . . .

A gentleman showed me a peculiar and very rude kind of brick, which is sometimes found in quantities hereabouts, but never, as it would seem, in such a position that its use or age can be determined. If you were to take a large handful of soft clay, squeeze it into a cylindrical sort of shape, leaving your finger-marks all round it, then strike it flat at the top and bottom, and afterwards bake it, you would have produced a perfect facsimile of one of these bricks. . . .

The town is built of brick, half in the marsh and half upon a rising ground which there skirts the marsh towards the west. . . . About a mile to the west of Burgh is a place where there have long been diggings for road-stone, and I obtained there the following section, which throws much light upon the structure and geological age of the neighbourhood of Burgh:

1. Marly-looking alluvium, free from pebbles, but occasionally interspersed with morsels of white chalk. From 5 to 7 feet.

2. Red-coloured sand, mixed with pebbles. About 3 feet.

3. Rolled and water-worn chalk flints, commonly of large size, frangible and splintery, mixed indiscriminately with ostrea, inoceramus, ammonites, echinidæ enclosed in the flints, and, in one instance, the base of a gasteropous shell much resembling the common whelk. With these occurred fragments of fossil bones, which had apparently belonged to large animals. I was also shown a perfect tooth of a young mammoth found here; and the gentleman who showed it me assured me that horns of deer occur in the same pit. From 8 to 9 feet.

4. A loose bog, with trunks of trees, underlies this drift, but the depth of it is not ascertained.

This deposit of "diluvial elephantoidal gravel" appears to be of no very great extent, and probably does not underlie the marsh to the eastward of Burgh. Its average depth, from the report of the workmen, is about eight or nine feet; and the whole average depth, from the surface of the ground to the top of the subjacent bog, is said to be about twenty feet. The marsh itself seems to be a vast tract of alluvium, with traces of a subterranean forest to be seen, at low water, at Ingoldmells, and other places along the adjoining shore. . . .

The plan of the church of Burgh is: west tower, nave and aisles, north and south porches, and chancel. The tower is very handsome and stately, and built with a fine, close-grained white stone, in the manner of the purest Perpendicular age. It has a west door, west window, and west niche for the Madonna or patron saint, with buttresses and belfry-windows of very good character. The tower-arch, resting on capitals, is Perpendicular and plain. The nave has five arches on each side, resting on octagon piers, with poor and shallowy-moulded capitals (according to the fashion of Perpendicular architecture in the Burgh district, so far as I have been able to observe it). The windows in the clerestory are Perpendicular, of three lights. The ancient oak roof, very well preserved, with fair bosses, rests on stone corbels, variously, but not very legibly, sculptured. The subjects of the sculptures do not seem to possess much interest, so far as they can now be made out. The font, plain, but of good proportion, had till lately a cover of most cumbrous size and unsightly appearance, which is now in the north porch, amongst divers other vestiges. . . . It seems to be of Carolean age. . . . The north porch, now a lumber-room, has a Perpendicular inner door. The inner portal of the south porch is of early Perpendicular character, and this appears to be the age of the oldest parts of this church. There are windows in both aisles, three or four in number, which indicate a transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style of architecture. Especially the east window of the north aisle deserves careful notice. At first sight it might appear to be pure Decorated, but I do not hesitate to describe it as late and transitional. There runs underneath it a stringcourse, which is characteristic of the oldest parts of the present structure, and the absence of which serves to mark subsequent repairs and alterations. This string runs round the buttresses on the north side; its lower surface is undercut, its upper a good ogee. . . . The chancel is late and poor, and this distinctive string does not occur upon it.

There is an ancient rood-turret on the north side of the chancel-arch, and small remains of old glass are yet to be seen in some of the windows.

The chancel-screen is Perpendicular; the chancel itself not worth mention, except for its present furniture. I would, however, call attention to that part of its furniture which is next to be described. There are reared up round its walls what seem to be the ancient screens of the two aisle-chantries, and these are the best, perhaps of all the fine screens in this unusually interesting "screen" district. . . .

The pulpit of Burgh Church is Jacobean. . . . The wood, which must be of the firmest heart of oak, has endured remarkably, and looks quite sound.

The royal arms, surmounted with helmet and crest, and supported by the "Lion and Unicorn" of King James, are carved on

the upright board at the back, whilst on the front there is a legend, saying: "1623, John Houlden." This John Houlden seems to have been of old a great benefactor to Burgh; as, more recently, was one James Palmer.

There are legends on four out of five of the bells. They are:

(1.) "1611. I sweetly tolling men do call
To taste on meats that feed the soul."

This bell had the customary devices of cross, sun, and moon.

(2.) "James Harrison, founder, Barton, 1820."
(3.) "John Holden to all good Christian people,
Who gave this Bel to grace this Church and Steeple. 1616."

Devices of cross, etc., as in (1).

(4.) "Will[m] Paulin chimed so well,
He paid for casting of this Bell."
"Hic campana beata sacra Trinitate. . . ." (?)
"Thou Ryme."

(5.) No legend.

There was a little outside bell on the top of this tower, which bore this line:

"1633. Jesus be our speed;"

a common legend in that age. . . . T. W. DE DRAX.

Castor.

[1829, *Part II.*, *pp.* 221-224.]

Castor is a small market town in the wapentake of Yarborough, Lincolnshire. The town of Grimsby lies about twelve miles to the north-east; Barton upon Humber, eighteen miles towards the north; Louth, the same distance to the south-east; Brigg and Rasen each nine miles, the former towards the north-west, and the latter towards the south; while the massive towers of Lincoln Cathedral are visible from the upper parts of the town at a distance of twenty-five miles in a southerly direction.

The town is of great antiquity, though its early transactions are overshadowed by the dusky veil of oblivion. . . . Stukeley pronounces it to be a Roman station; and his authority, founded on personal investigation, is not lightly to be rejected. He asserts that he saw "enough of the old Roman wall to evince its founders. One great piece stands on the verge of the churchyard; there are more beside the school-house in the pastures; and I have met with many men," he adds, "who have dug at its foundations in several other places. The castle was built of white ragstone, sometimes laid sideways, sometimes flat in mortar, exceedingly hard, full of pebbles and sand," etc. The site of the edifice is still known by the name of "Castle Hill." . . .

In the year 827 a great battle was fought at Castor between Egbert and Wycklaff, king of Mercia, in which the latter was defeated with

the loss of his baggage, which was dedicated at the holy rood of Castor Church, and converted by the conqueror to pious and charitable purposes. In confirmation of this fact, a stone of an irregular shape was dug up nearly half a century ago on the castle hill, with a mutilated inscription, which has been thus interpreted :

"Cruci spolium, quod Egbert Rex in honorem."

This was a vestige of the memorial which had been erected as a trophy of the above victory.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Castor was a royal manor, and from the number of its mills must have been a very populous burgh. It had a hall or baronial residence, and appears to have possessed a jurisdiction over nineteen surrounding villages and hamlets. The church at this period was endowed with forty acres of land in the demesne ; sixty acres in the lordship of Grassby ; two villanes, one mill, and the soke of one hundred and twenty acres in Hundon. It was claimed by the Bishop of Lincoln, but the jury of the wapentake found that it had been given in alms to the church of St. Mary, in Lincoln. It still enjoys a peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the adjoining parishes of Clixby and Holton le Moor, and the hamlets of Hundon, Fonaby, and Audleby. . . .

A curious tenure occurs at Clixby, in the soke of Castor, which is thus recorded by Blount : "John de Clyxby, parson of the church of Symondesburne, acknowledged himself to hold a messuage and three oxgangs and a half of land, with the appurtenances, in Clyxby, in the county of Lincoln, of the King in capite, by the service of one knightcap or hood, and one falcon, to be paid to the King yearly at Michaelmas, for all services ; which said nightcap was appraised at one halfpenny." (De termino Trin. a° 33 Edw. III., Rot. 1.)

The church has been built within the area of the ancient fortress, and consists of a nave with aisles, a south transept, a chancel, and tower at the west end. The latter is not particularly lofty, but, standing on an elevated site, it is a picturesque object when viewed from the open country on the west. It has three stages separated by string courses, and is supported by graduated buttresses which diminish to the top, and a smaller one in the centre of the lower stage, which has been recently erected to prevent the damage which it was apprehended the tower would sustain without the aid of such an appendage. Behind this supplementary buttress appear the remains of a Norman or Saxon doorway with the zigzag ornament. The upper stages have each windows, and the tower is crowned with an embattled parapet and four crocketed pinnacles, and decorated with grotesque figures projecting from the angles and centre of the cornice.

The south façade has a plain porch, which is not frequently used, as the principal entrance is from the north. Here are also four

windows in the nave aisle, one of four and the rest of three lights, with trefoil heads and recesses; and four others of a similar description in the clerestory. The parapet of the nave is embattled. At the east end is a plain window of five lights, inserted probably about the year 1806, when the church underwent a thorough repair. On the north is a porch; and windows both in the lower and upper stories to correspond with those on the south side. In this porch I have many times witnessed the following curious ceremony that is performed every year as a tenure by which an estate is held at Broughton, near Brigg. On Palm Sunday, during the time of Divine service, the tenant presents himself in the porch, furnished with a huge whip having a heavy thong of white leather, called a gad, from its length, probably, the ancient gad in this county being a measure of ten feet. When the officiating minister commences reading the first lesson, the man deliberately cracks his giant whip three times, till he makes the fabric ring with the sound; and then wrapping the thong round the handle, together with some twigs of the quicken tree or mountain-ash (*sorbus aucuparia*), and fixing a purse containing a small sum of money (twenty-four silver pennies, according to the tenure), to the upper end of it, he proceeds into the church, and places himself in front of the reading-desk until the commencement of the second lesson, when he kneels upon a cushion and waves the purse backwards and forwards over the clergyman's head, until the lesson is concluded; after which he retires to the chancel during the remainder of the service. The whip and its appendages are then deposited in a farmhouse at Hundon; and as a new one is furnished every year, most of the neighbouring gentlemen are possessed of specimens of this curious instrument.

The interior of the church is plain, and almost without character. The nave is supported by slender columns with pointed arches, and the chancel is ceiled like a modern drawing-room. Behind the altar-table is the Decalogue, guarded on each flank by formidable figures of Moses and Aaron, standing under painted canopies of English architecture. On a slab at the entrance of the chancel are these arms: On a bend three mullets; and a brass plate with a Latin inscription to the memory of John Dusteby, who died in the year 1450, and Joan, his wife; and another to Godfrey Carrington, who was forty-four years Vicar of Castor, and Anne, his wife; both of whom died in 1670. In the wall of the north aisle is an arched recess, containing, it is presumed, a monumental statue or tomb; but it is so completely boxed up with boards, that no part of the contents is visible. . . . Under a pew in the same aisle is the effigies of a recumbent lady with her head resting on a richly sculptured cushion. Stukeley says: "In the church is a monumental effigies in stone of a knight of the name of Hundon; another of a lady; another of a knight of St. John of Jerusalem, cross-

legged." One of these knights probably reposes in a happy oblivion, ensconced in the above-named wooden case; the other I did not see.

In the vestry, which occupies the south transept of the church, are several mural monuments in tolerable preservation. On the east wall is an alabaster figure of a gentleman kneeling, with his hands elevated in the attitude of prayer, and a helmet before him. The inscription is as follows, in Roman capitals:

"Hic iacet Edwardus Maddison, miles, filius Christopheri et nepos Gulielmi de Unthank in com. Dunelmensi ar. qui duxit in uxorem An'a' filiam Will'. Roper de Eltham in com. Cant. ar. et de eadem genuit Edwardum, Christopheru', Joanne', Alicium, et quadragesimo an'o ætatis suæ obiit die Februarii, an'o salutis 1553."

Round the monument are these shields: 1. Quarterly: 1. A chevron between three birds; 2. defaced; 3. barry of four, in chief three roundels; 4. barry of six. 2. A chevron between three birds, a crescent for difference; impaled with a chevron between six cross crosslets. 3. The same, impaling defaced. 4. The same, impaling defaced. 5. The same, impaled with a fess between three horses statant.

In the west wall are monuments to the memory of Thomas Allenby, who died in the year 1771; and Susanna, the wife of Christopher Hildyard, and daughter of Thomas Allenby, who died in 1778. Also a mural monument with this inscription:

"Hic iacet Katherina una filiaru' Radolphi Bosseville de Bradborne in com. Kant. ar. uxor Edwardi Maddison ar. et nepotis Edwardi Maddison mil. quæ die obitus 1591, reliquit quatuor filios, et totidem filias, Rodolphu', Clemente', Thomam, Edvardu', Anna', Jana', Fide', Dorothea', qui equidem Ed'us, ar. obiit apud Ashborn in com. Derbiæ, 18 Decemb. an. D'ni 1619."

Round the monument are these coats: 1. Quarterly: 1. A chevron between three birds; 2. defaced; 3. barry of four, in chief three roundels; 4. barry of six. 2. A chevron between three birds, impaled with a fess between six cross crosslets. 3. The same, impaling defaced. 4. The same, impaled with a fess between three trefoils slipped. 5. The same, impaled with a fess between three horses statant.

On the same wall is a monument to the memory of William Fields, who died in 1732.

The hill on which Castor is situated is very fruitful in springs of excellent water; but the most remarkable is in an obscure situation adjoining the churchyard, at the end of Duck Street, and is known by the name of the Cypher Spring, from *syfer* (Sax.), pure, as descriptive of the quality of the water. It bursts out with some degree of violence through cavities of the rock at a distance from the ground, and falls like a small cascade. Near this, another spring issues silently from under the churchyard, and is reputed, how truly I know not, to possess the virtue of healing diseased eyes.

The market is much decayed . . . but the fairs are still deservedly

popular, and frequented by cattle-dealers from all parts of the kingdom. These fairs are for sheep, horses, and horned cattle, and are held three times a year—on the Friday and Saturday before Palm and Whit Sundays, and after old Michaelmas Day; and there are fortnight markets for stock from Palm to Whitsun fair, and one or two after Michaelmas.

In the year 1630 the Rev. Francis Rawlinson, Rector of South Kelsey, by his will dated December 20, devised to certain feoffees in trust the sum of £400, to be vested in the purchase of real property, for the foundation of a Grammar School at Castor, which should be open to the sons of all the inhabitants, to be instructed in the Greek, Latin, and English languages, as well as writing and arithmetic. The great tithes of Beesby were purchased with this bequest, which produce to the Rev. R. Bowstead, the present headmaster, about £150 per annum. Subsequently an endowment for an usher was made by William Hansard, Esq., and lands in the parish of Cumberworth were purchased, which produce about £60 a year. There is an exhibition at Jesus College, Cambridge, for scholars educated at this school, which has not of late years been used.

GEO. OLIVER.

[1831, *Part II., pp.* 203-205.]

There are strong reasons for believing that Castor was a British town. At the bottom of a new road, called Navigation Lane, were several small tumuli, which bore the name of Bean Hills, an evident corruption of Bealtine, or hills of the sacred fire. They were undoubtedly of British construction, and were in existence five-and-twenty years ago, but the subsequent enclosure of the moors may have subjected them to the operation of the plough, and their contents may have escaped investigation.

The castle was of prodigious strength and extent; and a hollow way, which still exists, went under the fortifications, affording a subterraneous passage, either for escape if hard pressed, or for the secret admission of troops or provisions; and formed an excellent outlet towards the south and west, for despatching scouts into the open country to watch the enemy's motions. A spring of fine water ran through the bottom of this vault, which had its rise within the limits of the fortress, and therefore it was impossible to cut off the supply. The garrison was manned with legionary troops, and had always within its walls a cohort of horse. . . .

The streets have been paved, and many houses were built with the materials taken from the ruins of the fortress; and it is said that the nave and aisles of the church were also constructed from the same abundant source. . . .

The hamlet of Hundon is situate in a valley about a mile north of the town; the family mansion has dwindled into an insignificant

farmhouse. In the seventeenth century the property belonged to the Tronsdales, but now forms part of the estates of Lord Eardley.

GEO. OLIVER.

Cattely.

[1810, *Part I., p.* 200.]

Cattely Priory was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Peter de Billinghay, whose son Peter confirmed to the nuns, priests, etc., all the donations of his ancestors, and added to them, in pure and perpetual alms, an acre of land, called Wych, in Billinghay.

Leland, in his Itinerary, writes, "Cattley Priory is about a mile from Hayder." In this he is wrong; its true situation being between Digby and Walcot, on the estate of Lord Harrowby. There are no remains of the extensive buildings left, which formerly belonged to this priory. The site, however, is very perceptible, and appears to cover about an acre of ground.

In removing some rubbish, about thirty-three years back, to procure stones for building a cottage in the same field, the church floor, consisting of several stone slabs, some of them broken, and some perfect, was discovered. On one of the slabs was a cross, and an inscription in Saxon capitals round its edge, perpetuating the memory of one of the priors. There were also inscriptions on several others, but rendered nearly illegible through the carelessness of the workmen in taking them up.

The yearly revenues of this priory, at the dissolution of religious houses, was £38 13s. 8d., which were granted to Robert Carr of Sleaford.

JOHN MOORE.

Clee.

[1829, *Part I., pp.* 413-416.]

The village of Clee, near Grimsby, anciently contained within its parochial jurisdiction six hamlets, viz., Clee, Weelsby, Holm, Itterby, Hole, and Thrunscoe, the three former lying within the Soke of Grimsby, and the rest in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe. Of these the hamlet of Holme is gone to decay, and Itterby and Hole have lost their primitive name in the modern appellation of Cleethorpes. The name of Clee was derived from the Celtic *Cleis*, chalk, of which article its shores formed an extensive depository in Roman times for exportation, at a haven half way between Grimsby and Itterby, but now wholly filled up and obliterated. The parish occupies a conspicuous place in Domesday; whence it appears that the Bishop of Bayeux held the manor of Clee; Ivo Tailbois that of Thrunscoe and Hole; Drogo de Beurere that of Weelsby and Holm; and Waldo Ingeniator that of Itterby.*

* Nearly the same manorial division still remains. Mr. Heneage claims the manor of Weelsby and Holm; the Corporation of Grimsby that of Clee; Lord Yarborough that of Cleethorpes; and Mr. Nicholson the manor of Thrunscoe.

A church was certainly in existence here before the Norman Conquest, although not mentioned in Domesday, because it was assigned to the abbey of Wellow by charter, a copy of which is in my possession, a little more than ten years after that record was taken. . . . The west door, which opens into the tower, is surmounted by a semicircular head, composed, together with the door-frame, of large, rough squared stones; above which is a very narrow loophole window with a circular head; and in the next story is a double bell window of the same character, separated by a cylindrical baluster, a description of light which appears uniformly on every face of the tower at the same elevation. The nave and aisles are decidedly Norman, and the transept with its lancet arches, is of the very beginning of the Early English period, as the following description of their respective styles of architecture may rationally determine.

The north front has a low-pointed door near the west end of the nave aisle, and two square-headed windows, each of two lights, with stone mullions, having trefoil heads and quatrefoils in the recesses. The end of the transept has a pointed window of three lights, stone mullions with cinquefoil heads and perpendicular tracery; a decisive proof that it was a subsequent introduction. This face of the chancel has been repaired with brick in modern times, and only one plain window remains.

The east window has lost its tracery, and by repairs in the seventeenth century was made squareheaded, and divested of its ornaments.

The south face of the chancel has a window of two lights; and there is another of three lights at the end of the transept, over which the date 1658 shows the year when the church underwent a thorough reparation. The nave aisle has two good windows of three lights each, with obtuse-angled heads, the tracery trefoil and quatrefoils in the recesses. The porch is triangular, with a square doorway, and displays obvious marks of the parsimonious policy which superintended the repairs in 1658. The massive entrance door is primitive, being composed of oak and driven full of nails with large heads at equal distances, the hinges and latch being in the ancient ornamental style. Fixed in the wall of the porch is a white marble tablet, which has evidently been removed from some other situation, containing the following inscription in old Church text:

"Hic iacet Tho's Rygger & Alicia uxor eius olim manc'tes in howle qui obieru't xx° die me's dece'bris anno d'ni m° cccc° xl b° Henricus Rygger fili tho'e Rygg' predicti, obiit xb° die me's marcii anno d'ni m° cccc° lbii° & Alicia xuor h'rici Rygger predicti obiit xxii° die me's dece'bris a° d'ni m° cccc° lxxx q'ru' a'i'ar' p'piet' d's."

The nave has three Saxon arches on the north side, profusely ornamented with various mouldings, the zig-zag, the cable, the nail head, and the embattled fret, and supported by square piers clustered

with cylinders; and on the south side two noble semicircular arches, with similar ornaments, supported at each extremity by piers of masonry, and in the centre by a massive cylindrical column, in which is the following inscription in Saxon capitals:

h : ECCLIA : DEDICATA : Est
IN : hONORE : SCE : TNITATIS :
ET : SCE : MARIE : V : III : N : MAREIL :
A : DNO : hVGONE : LINCOLNI :
ESI : EPO : ANNO : AB : ICARNACI
ONE : DNI : M : C : XC : II ✠
TEPORE : RICARDI : REGIS :

Against this pillar stands a curious cylindrical font. The chancel contains a double piscina on the south side of the altar, and an almery on the north.

The ancient inhabitants of Hole, Itterby, and Thrunscoe, situated on the sea coast, established an extensive trade by means of the haven or creek before mentioned, and even succeeded, so early as the reign of Edward II. in rivalling the adjoining port of Grimsby, and superseding its chartered markets. . . .

Few remains, except the church, exist at the present day, to mark the antiquity of this extensive parish. To the north of the village, however, and adjoining the eastern confines of Grimsby, are three artificial mounds of peculiar construction, which are supposed to have been thrown up by the Romanized Britons, as prominent sites for the erection of those little castellated towers which were so useful in repelling the incursions of the Saxons. . . . These mounds were doubtless used as beacons, from the apex of which to send up a fire by night, and a smoke by day, from the earliest times. In the village of Clee are the remains of an old building still known by the name of "The Hall," which has been fenced by an extensive moat, parts of which are distinctly visible. In the title deeds of the estate it is termed "Mordaunt Hall," and was formerly the residence of that noble family. The roof is thatched; the windows small and square, with strong mullions of stone; the chimneys of that form which is known by the name of Elizabethan, and some of the richly carved oak wainscoting occupies its original situation in the principal apartment, and shows the peculiar taste which decorated the mansions of our forefathers. It now belongs to Richard Thorold, Esq., of Weelsby House. . . .

Cleethorpes.

[1829, *Part I., p.* 417.]

Modern Cleethorpes, comprehending the ancient hamlets of Itterby and Hole, is now frequented as a place for sea-bathing. Many new lodging-houses have been recently erected, and the general accommodations much improved; and the salubrity of the air, whether proceeding from the German Ocean on the one hand, or the Wold Hills on the other, will always render it a desirable summer retreat for the valetudinarian or the invalid.

GEORGE OLIVER.

Coningsby.

[1802, *Part I., p.* 313.]

The Church of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, consists of a square tower of three storeys, embattled and buttressed, a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The nave rests on five pointed arches on octagon pillars, supporting a clerestory. The tower is open to the north and south, and has windows on the east and west, and a groined roof. The font is octagon. In the chancel, two stones with rude crosses. (Plate II., Figs. 1, 2.)

Mr. Dyer, the poet, was rector here on £140 a year, and held before it the rectories of Kirkby in Bane and Belsford. He died in 1782, and has no monument.

Crowland.

[1796, *Part II., pp.* 920, 921.]

Considering the situation of Crowland Abbey, that it "was on a raw and fenny island, encompassed with bogs and pools," the long-protracted lives of so many of its members is a matter truly astonishing. Of the eight monks who, together with their Abbot Theodore, were massacred by the Danes in the year 870, two were centenaries (dom. Grimketulus et dom. Agamundus, qui ambo centum ætatis annos exegerant, gladiis in claustro transsossi, in luquutorio, sunt inventi.—"Ingulphi Hist.," p. 493[a]). And, in the year 973, there were five monks, of whom the youngest was 113 years old.

[1829, *Part I., p.* 209.]

I send you the enclosed plan (Plate II.) of Crowland Abbey, from my own measurements, which, though taken in the year 1816, will strictly apply to the building in its present state. I will give such references to the ground-plan as will make it intelligible, viz., 1. West entrance to the nave. 2. West porch leading under the tower. 3. North entrance. 4. 4. 4. 4. Supporters of the tower. 5. Nave, now in ruins and roofless. 6. South aisle of the nave, also in ruins. 7. Ancient doorway (walled up) which formerly led to the cloisters. 8. Stone screen, which anciently separated the nave from the choir.

9. North aisle of the nave, now used as the parish church, being separated from the nave by having the arches between the pillars filled up to the top—this was done after the Reformation, when the nave was no longer serviceable. 10. The present chancel. 11. Ancient and beautiful screen. 12. Doorway under the window, now walled up. 13. Altar. 14. Vestry. 15. Font. 16. Ancient baptistry, in an arched recess, the roof of which is groined similarly to that represented by the minutely-dotted lines. 17. Steps leading to a modern schoolroom, over the vestry. 18. 18. The only remaining supporters of the great central tower. Of the other pillars, and of the transept, choir, cloisters, and abbey buildings, no traces now remain. C. R.

[1841, *Part I.*, *p.* 604.]

The western front of Crowland Abbey is one of the most elaborately ornamented by figures of all our remaining ancient ecclesiastical buildings in this country. . . .

With regard to the figures which ornament the niches (originally twenty-four), there are but twenty remaining, and they are so beautiful as to be worthy of preservation. I say this now, as they are, at this instant, in great danger from the base of the arch of the window on the right side having bulged, and the key of the arch at the point given way. At the period when the key of the arch gave way originally, brickwork was substituted, and at that time the three figures which ornamented the space were not restored to their original position, perhaps on account of their weight. One of them I trace to the bridge, and it is represented in most views of that singular structure. Although now on the south-west, it was, in the memory of the neighbours, on the opposite side; the other two were probably destroyed. . . . The figures ornamenting the western front of the church are most of them of a regal character and wear crowns, and are of the period of our first Edward in workmanship and costume, and the figure on the bridge wears a crown similar. . . .

The doorway is a specimen of exquisite carving, and gives the legend or history of the original foundation.

An Itinerant Antiquary.

Crowland Bridge.

[1763, *pp.* 179, 180.]

The triangular bridge at Crowland was well known so early as A.D. 943; and it is highly probable that it was built some years before that period, for it is thought to have been erected by the abbots, etc., some time in the reign of King Ethelbald, who was the founder of Crowland Abbey; and this opinion is strengthened by the antique image of that king being placed upon the bridge. Now King Ethelbald was upon the throne only from A.D. 856 to 860, so

we may venture to fix the building of it at A.D. 860, and it is my humble opinion that it is the oldest Gothic structure we have remaining entire in the kingdom.

Each base of this bridge, it is said, stands in a different county, viz., Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire ("System of Geography in fol.," vol. i., p. 170). Mr. Camden says that the inhabitants report there was a pit sunk, of a mighty depth, under the bridge, for to receive the fall of the three water-courses meeting in one confluence (Camden's "Britannia," translated by Philip Holland, 1637, p. 533).

P.S. It is highly probable, according to the superstition of the age in which this bridge was built, that it was intended as an emblem or representation of the Trinity; for though it has three arches, yet it is properly but one groin arch, consisting of three ribs, which form the arch or arches; and it may with equal propriety be termed a bridge of one or of three arches. GOTHICK.

Dunstan.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 561.]

Lincoln Lighthouse, or Dunstan Pillar, is a stone building, and stands upon the heath close by the turnpike road, about six miles north of Lincoln. It is in the parish of Dunstan; but the inconveniences that this building was intended to remedy are now done away with by the late enclosure of the heath. There is a bowling-green, and likewise an assembly-room near the building, where much company resort to at particular times. From the lantern at top there is a very extensive prospect. On the south side is inscribed: "FROM THE CITY CXXVI MILES;" west: "COLUMNAM HANC UTILITATI PUBLICÆ D. D. D. F. DASHWOOD, EQ A. MDCCLI;" east: "DUNSTAN PILLAR;" and on the north: "TO LINCOLN VI MILES."

C.

East Bourn.

[1798, *Part II., pp.* 1021, 1022.]

1. On a marble monument affixed to the north wall of the middle chancel, at East Bourn, having a bust in a Gothic arch, is the following:

"Sacred to the memory of HENRY LUSHINGTON, eldest son of Henry Lushington, D.D., vicar of this parish, and Mary his wife. . . ."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

2. On a marble monument on the same wall, within the communion rails:

"Underneath lieth the body of MARY LUSHINGTON, daughter of the late Roger Altham, D.D., archdeacon of Middlesex, etc., and wife of Henry Lushington, D.D., Vicar of this parish," etc.

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

3. On a flat stone under the first :

"Underneath lie the bodies of HENRY LUSHINGTON, D.D., vicar of this parish, etc., etc., and of MARY his wife, by whom he was father of Henry Lushington, of Bengal, and of seven other deservedly-beloved children. He died the 13th day of January, 1779, of his age the 69th, having been vicar 44 years. She the 24th day of July, 1775, of her age the 66th."

M. W. J.

Edenham.

[1808, *Part I., pp.* 17, 18.]

The parish of Edenham, in Lincolnshire, comprises the townships of Edenham, Grimsthorpe, Elsthorpe and Scottlethorpe ; and the site and demesnes of the Abbey of Vaudey, or De Valle Dei. The whole parish contains about 6,424 acres of land ; the whole of which, except about 160 acres, is the property of his grace the Duke of Ancaster.

The village of Edenham is situate about eleven miles north from Stamford, and three miles west from Bourne.

The parish church, situate in Edenham, was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Vaudey, and is now a perpetual curacy in the donation of the Duke of Ancaster, who is impropriator of the parish, and proprietor of the churchyard.

The church, dedicated to St Michael (a south-west view of which is engraved in Plate II.), consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, a handsome square tower at the west end, and a chancel at the east end of the nave, and a south entrance-porch. The length of the tower is 18 feet, of the nave 71 feet, and of the chancel 36 feet ; total 125 feet. The length of the north aisle is 75 feet, of the south aisle 65 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the nave is 19 feet, and of each of the aisles 13 feet 6 inches ; total breadth 46 feet. And the breadth of the chancel is 18 feet. The aisles are each divided from the nave by four arches ; and a smaller arch, or doorway, separates the north aisle from the chancel. The arch which separates the chancel from the nave is circular, with round mouldings ; that which separates the nave from the tower lofty and pointed. The arches between the south aisle and nave are pointed, deeply moulded, and supported by clustered columns, the smaller shafts of which are completely relieved from the main supports. The arches which separate the north aisle from the nave are pointed ; but, as well as the columns which support them, are of workmanship plainer than, and inferior to, the others.

The font, which is circular, is surrounded by eight attached columns, with ornamented capitals supporting small arches ; and seems (as, indeed, fonts generally are) more ancient than any other part of the church.

In the front of the porch are two ancient shields, on one of which may be traced, Crusilé botoné fitche, a lion rampant sinister ; and

on the other, Seme of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant—Beaumont; impaling, Three garbs—Comyn.

The parapet walls of the south aisle and porch are ornamented with a frieze, composed of square compartments with quatrefoils and various other fanciful devices.

The tower and some part of the church seem to be of the time of Henry VI.; the residue of an earlier date. The west door of entrance to the church through the tower is a flat-pointed arch, with quatrefoils in the groins.

There is on the floor of the south aisle a blue marble (which seems to have been one of the sides of an old tomb) ornamented with plain shields in quatrefoils; and there are several other large stones on the floor, from which brasses with effigies and inscriptions seem to have been torn away.

The pews, apparently coeval with the tower, are of oak, open at the ends, perforated in the form of quatrefoils at the sides, and ornamented with carving of pointed arches at the ends.

In the churchyard are remains of several ancient tombs. One, a stone in the form of a wedge, at the north door, very old, is the recumbent figure of a lady resting her head on a cushion, with her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer. Another on the south side of the church, at the east end of the south aisle, is an altar-tomb of stone, divided, in the front, into four compartments, which are separated by crocketed pinnacles, and each compartment decorated with rich and fanciful tracery, enclosing a shield of arms. The first and second shields have a fesse charged with three crosses botoné; the third has a bend between six martlets; and the charge upon the fourth is nearly effaced, but appears, by an Harleian Manuscript, No. 6,829, to have been: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chief indented—Neville; 2 and 3, three dolphins naiant—Simeon. On the tomb are the recumbent figures of a man in armour and his wife at his right side. His feet rest on a monkey. She is supported at the head by angels, has a canopy over her, and monks in cowls at her feet. This, in the Harleian Manuscript No. 6,829, is said to be for a Neville of Grimsthorpe and his wife; but it is more probable it was for a Simeon who married the heir general of Neville.* T. B.

WOOLWICH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Epworth.

[1844, *Part I., p.* 636.]

An extraordinary discovery of antique sculpture was made on May 14, by Mr. Fox, of the King's Head Inn, at Epworth, Lincolnshire. In digging a hole in his stack-yard to bury a pig, the head and body of a stone image were found, and, on a further search

* Here follows a full and elaborate description of the monuments erected in the church in memory of different members of the Bertie family.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808, pt. i., pp. 18-22.

being made, upwards of fifty stone figures of angels, saints, martyrs, bishops, etc., were brought to light. None of them are perfect, but the stone of which they are made is in an excellent state of preservation.

Flete.

[1798, *Part II., p.* 1094.]

The Church at Flete is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is a rectory. It is a neat stone edifice, having lately been very much repaired and beautified. The steeple is distant about twenty feet south-west from the west end of the nave. It contains five bells, with the following inscriptions :

1. "Joseph Mallows, of East Derham, in Norfolk, 1758."
2. "Ihesvs be our spede, 1589."
3. "Fili Dei vive. Anno Domini 1573. I's miserere nobis. J. B."
4. "William Denness and William Winkley, churchwardens. Lester and Pack, of London, fec[t] 1766."
5. "Thomas Norris made me, 1652."

The following arms are on painted glass in one of the north windows of the nave : Gules, three lions passant guardant or, a label of five points azure, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis, or.

The following are on slabs :

1. "Hic infra conditur corpus THOMÆ BODINGTON, quondam hujus ecclesiæ rectoris, qui obiit 12 Augusti, anno salutis 1729, ætatis suæ 45."
2. "JOHN, son of John and Susannah Jay, esq., obiit 28 December, 1691."
3. "SUSANNA, wife of John Jay, esq., daughter of Richard and Anne Parke, obiit 17 June, 1679."

"Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM JAY, gent., who departed this life 27 January, a'no Dom. 1706, in the 43d year of his age."

4. Arms : On a pale, three bucks' heads, cabossed within a bordure, impaling on a bend three bulls' heads couped.

"Here lyeth the body of RICHARD PARKE, gent., who married Anne, the daughter of Thomas Heton, esq., ye 8 day of January, 1623 ; by whom he had three sons and four daughters. . . . He departed this life the 4th day of February, 1651, aged 50 years.

"ANNE PARKE, relict of the said Richard, obiit 18 March, 1682."

5. Arms : On a fess a griffin and two escallops between three griffins' heads erased on as many plates, impaling, Parke, as No. 4.

"Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of John Green, of this parish, esq., who departed this life the 19th day of January, anno Domini 1729, ætatis suæ 30. Which said Elizabeth was the onely daughter of Reuben Parke, of Latton, esq., by Mary Hoste, one of the daughters of James Hoste, esq., of Sandringham, in the county of Norfolk."

There is only one monument to the memory of William Jay ; the arms, etc. as below :

Gules, on a bend argent, three roses of the first, seeded and leaved proper. [Inscription omitted.]

On a slab in the churchyard, near the north door, in Saxon capitals, nearly defaced:

"Priez pur Calmes Richard Attcorena et Oneys sa femme priez quatre vingt jours de Pa. . . ."

R. T.

Flixborough.

[1786, *Part II., p.* 825.]

The strange position of Flixborough church and steeple (see Plate II., Figs. 6, 7), in the county of Lincoln, will be a sufficient reason for furnishing you with drawings of them, though I am not able to say a word about their history. M. Green.

Fokingham.

[1802, *Part I., pp.* 313, 314.]

The Church of Fokingham has a square west tower of several stories, embattled and pinnacled; a bell-tower ribbed with twelve arches and rounds; the south porch has a ribbed roof and four shields; there is a nave with aisles divided from it by three pointed arches on a side, and a chancel.

"Hic in humo situs est Rev. Dom. Tho. Martin, rector of Kirkby Underwood, died Aug. 15, 1719, aged 42."

Under the pulpit:

"PVR LALME METIR
IOPAN DE RE[RIY."

Perhaps De Kirby.

On another stone:

"hic jacet . . . . . eccl'e qui . . . c . . , ld."

The canopy cut in.

A holy-water basin, and three flowered arches cut into by the chancel door.

The rector, 1782, was Dr. Fountaine of Marylebone, who succeeded Dr. Murray, of Gainsborough, about 1778.

At the east end of the south aisle, a stone coffin with a skull at head and feet, brought from the yard.

Over the west door without:

"Thos. Cooper, A. B. nuper de Boothby Pannel, pastor Feb. 14, 1736-7."

The north aisle had a chapel, now down, communicating with the chancel by an aisle, a piscina in the wall.

Fotherby.

[1832, *Part I., pp.* 8, 9.]

The Church of Fotherby is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of a tower, nave, and chancel; but the upper part of the tower was taken down many

years ago, and covered with a penthouse roof, like the nave. It still contains three bells; the first, or least bell, is 2 feet 3 inches in diameter; the second, 2 feet 5 inches; and the third, or largest, 2 feet 8 inches, with this inscription:

"All men that hear my doleful sound,
Repent before you are in the ground. 1608."

In the chancel, on the south side of the altar, is a piscina.

On a tablet against the north wall of the nave is this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Charlotte Mitchell, relict of Mr. John Mitchell of Boston, merchant."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

On a slab in the chancel is a short inscription in memory of Mr. Daniel Allenby, who died in 1790; and of his wife, who died in 1791. In the churchyard are three altar-tombs, in memory of Mr. George Richmond, who died in 1759, aged 77; of Mr. Joseph Shaw, who died in 1829, aged 52; and of Charles Marshall Clarke, M.D., late of Louth, who died in 1830, aged 75.

The register commences in 1568.

In 1764 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the enclosure of Fotherby. Erasmus Saunders, DD., and Samuel Roycroft, Esq., were then lords of the manor, which now belongs to John Maddison, Esq.

R. U.

Glamford Briggs.

[1796, *Part I., p.* 551.]

Enclosed you receive a south-west view of the Free Grammar School at Glamford Briggs, in Lincolnshire (Plate I., Fig. 2). It stands in an airy situation, from the town of Glamford Briggs towards the north-east, and was founded by Sir John Nettlethorpe, one of the ancestors of the present family, who liberally endowed it.

Over the school-door the arms of the founder are placed, in relievo, and under them this inscription:

"JOHANNES NELTHORPE, Bart., Scholam hanc, ex insigni pietate propriis sumptibus edificavit, at annuali subsidio donavit in perpetuum anno Domini MDLXXIIII."

W. S. H.

Glentham.

[1865, *Part II., pp.* 205-207.]

Glentham, county of Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, wapentake of Aslacoe.

Church said to be dedicated to St. Peter. Porch over south door of Perpendicular character, on the south front of which, above the apex of the arch, is a niche of good execution, containing a figure of the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ in her arms. Below the niche is a shield charged with a chevron between three bulls. [Tourney of Cavenby or Cainby, county Lincoln, Argent, a chevron

between three bulls sable attired or. MS., Queen College, Oxford, xcii., fol. 108.]

The little windows in the porch are mutilated, but of good character. It is to be hoped that they will be saved from restoration.

The tower was rebuilt in the last century; the north jamb of the door is inscribed, "F. G., 1756."

At the west end of the nave, near to the south door, is a mutilated female effigy of fourteenth-century date, with the hands clasped in prayer. The figure is broken off at the knees, and the lower part is wanting. This statue goes among the villagers by the name of "Molly Grime." A yearly rent-charge of seven shillings, issuing out of an estate at Glentham, was settled at some unknown time for the purpose of paying seven old maids of Glentham for washing this figure with water brought from Newell well. Until about thirty-three years ago the figure was regularly washed every Good Friday, and the seven old maids received one shilling each for performing the service. The conditions of the settlement ceased to be complied with in or about the year 1832, when Mr. William Thorpe, the owner of the land out of which the rent-charge was paid, became bankrupt, and his estate was sold without any reservation of this rent-charge. ("Charity Commissioners' Reports," xxxii., pt. iv., p. 410, as quoted in Edwards' "Remarkable Charities," p. 100.)

Chancel:

"Here lieth ye Body of Mary, ye 3d Daughter of Edw'd Tournay, of Cainby, Esq^{r}., wife of ye Rev'd. Richd. Cooper, A.M., Rector of Saltfleetby, All Saints. She died June ye First, Anno Domini 1730. Aged 32."

"Here lyeth ye Body of Jane, ye 2 Daughter of Ed. Tournay, of Gainby, Esq. . . ."

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Porter, who departed this life the eight day of January, 1739, in the fourth year of her age."

"In memory of Mary Porter, who died Febr'y 29th, 1752, aged 37 years."

"Here lieth the body of Revd. Thomas Cunnington, A.M. . . ."

"Here lieth the body of M^{rs}. Jane Monck, wife of . . . ."

"Here lieth the body of Laurence Monck, Esq., who departed this life, Dec. 31st, 1798. . . ."

The lower parts of the three foregoing inscriptions are concealed by the foot-pace of the altar. . . .

Vestry, on north side of the chancel. A brass plate representing a small, half-length female figure, the engraving on which is quite effaced. Inscription on a brass band below:

"Hic jacet Elizabeth Tournay quondam s'c'da vxor Johis Tournay armigeri et filia Joh'is Andrewle Armigeri que obiit xx^{o} die me'sis Nouembris A'o d'ni MCCCCLIJ cuj's a'i'e p'piciet' deus Amen."

There are two places for shields above the head of the figure, but the brasses are gone. The inscription runs great risk of being lost, as it is only attached to the stone by a single rivet:

". . . . od . . . . y of Cainby . . . . who dyed . . . ."

Nave:

"Sacred to the memory of Isabella Ann Johnson, who died July 2d, 1847, in her 25th year. Daughter of the Revd. James Johnson, Vicar of Glentham and Normanby, and Harriot Ann, his wife. Also Harriot Ann, daughter of the above, who died Nov. 19th, 1847, in her 10th year. Likewise Lewis, son of the above, who died April 23d, 1853, in his 21st year."

North aisle. A recess at the east end has painted in it a shield of arms:

"Argent, a chevron between 3 bulls sable, impaling, Argent, three bars sable on a canton . . . a lion's head erased . . . 1633."

The base of the recess is made up of fragments of early floriated cross tombstones. The following portion of an inscription is all that can be made out:

". . . . e . William . de . la . c . . . ."

On a brass plate on the north wall:

"Hic sunt ossa Annæ Tourney vidvæ (Nup' vx'is Joh'is Tourney Armigeri defuncti) tempore vitæ suæ servitio dei diligentis, indigentib' charactivæ administricis libero' educac'one p'sedulæ viduam vixit triginta quinq' Annos et amplius et abhinc migravit 19 die Aprilis A'o D'ni 1641, ætatis suæ 65.

"Abiit non Obiit: Preiit non Periit."

Fragments of stained glass of good character are said to have been wantonly removed from this church within the last ten years.

This church possesses a curiously carved oak chest of late Perpendicular character.

Goxhill.

[1797, *Part II., p.* 913.]

The village of Goxhill is pleasantly situated on the river Humber, nearly opposite to the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and at the south-west extremity of the village, on a fine eminence, stands the church (see Plate I.), which is justly esteemed an elegant structure. The tower is handsome and lofty; and from the top of it you have a fine view of the river and adjacent country. The nave of the church is both spacious and handsome, and is divided from the aisles by tall octagonal pillars, which give it a very light and elegant appearance; an old Grecian screen separates it from the chancel. . . .

The following inscriptions are in the chancel, and relate to some of the Strafford family, who are there interred. The two first are on plain black marble slabs in the chancel floor, and the third is mural.

1. "Here lyeth the body of EDWARD SKYNNER, of Thornton college, esquire . . . who died the 20th of Sept., 1707, aged 79."

2. "Here lyeth the body of the Lady ELIZA WENTWORTH, daughter and coheire of Thomas Savile, of Wakefield, esq. . . . who dyed the 9th of Novemb., 1666, in the 69th yeare of her age."

3. "In this chancel ly the bodyes of EDWARD SKINNER, esq., and ARABELLA (son and daughter of Edward Skinner, of Thornton colledg, esq., and of Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, second brother to Thomas Earl of Strafford). He dyed on Monday, the 27th of Sept., 1669, in the 15th year of his age. . . ."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

In this chancel also there is an old effigy of a knight, but of what order I am not certain. It is cut out of white marble, and seems to have lain there many years unnoticed. It may possibly have been part of some monument erected to the memory of Sir William Wentworth, though it does not appear that he was there interred. I was informed some of the inhabitants call it Lord Vere, but for what reason I could not imagine.

Collins, in his "Peerage," says, this Sir William Wentworth, was seated at Ashby Puerorum, in Lincolnshire, and, having been knighted, took up arms for Charles I.; was a commander of those forces under William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle, who were besieged at York for three months; and, at the breaking up of the siege, this Sir William Wentworth was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, July 3, 1644.

W. S. H.

[1801, *Part I.*, *pp.* 124, 125.]

Gockwell, anciently written Gokewelle, Gokwelle, or Galkewell, in the hundred of Manlake, where was a priory of nuns, of which Sir William Dugdale knew nothing more than that William de Altâ ripâ was the founder,* must not be confused with Goxhill, anciently written Gouxhall, Gouxyll, Gausle, Gousel, or Gousle, lies on the Humber, in the hundred of Yarborough.†

In the reign of Henry I., Peter de Gosle ("Gosla or Golsa") held lands in Lincolnshire, by the service of five knights' fees, under Ranulph de Baieux, who had great possessions there, Margaret, his wife, and their sons Hugh and Alan, his superior lords; with whose consent, towards the end (or rather about, or before the middle) of that reign, the said Peter, by deed executed at Welleburne, founded the Abbey of Newhus, giving to it all his lands in Newhus and his chief court, where his castle was, with lands in Gosle and divers other places, which he and his ancestors had held, from the Conquest, I presume, under the barons of Baieux and Lincoln, both of whom confirmed the said foundation. . . . In the reign of Richard I.‡ Walter de Vere, then a knight, gave to the canons of Brellington the church of Sprottele; and, though I find no mention of it in the "Monasticon," doubtless the learned antiquary (quoted by Investigator) has seen proof that this Walter also gave to them the church of Gousle, although it is said elsewhere to have belonged always to another religious house. . . .

In 13 Henry III., 1173, Simon (probably son of Walter) de Vere, who gave afterwards some land in Gouxhull to Thornton Abbey, was fined one mark for unjustly detaining the advowson of the church of

* "Monast. Angl., I. 945-6.

† Adams's "Index Villaris."

‡ In the year 1141, 2 or 3 Richard I., Gough's "Add. to Camd. Brit.," quoted by Investigator, p. 1087, a.

Gousle, which had always been appropriated to Thornton; and in 1262, 46 or 47 Henry III. the Church of Gouxyll was confirmed to the canons of Thornton, on Humber, by Pope Urban IV. . . .

C. C.

Grantham.

[1809, *Part II.*, *p.* 1209.]

The house of Grey Friars here stood at the east side of the church over the way. A large mansion stands upon the spot; it is an ancient building, and not unlikely formed the principal part of the original house of the Friars, particularly the north side. The gardens and pleasure-grounds reach, in a gentle descent, to the river Witham below. Lord Brownlow is now the owner of this property; it is a residence of Sir Charles Kent, Bart.

[1815, *Part II.*, *pp.* 492, 493.]

Grantham Church is supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century. The top of the steeple was thrown down in 1664, and rebuilt by subscription. In 1797 it was damaged by lightning, and the conductor put up. The length of the church is 195 feet, the width 79, and the height of the spire 273.

The monuments are numerous, and some of them handsome; but I had only time to copy two: one in memory of Baldwin Harington, the other on a marble monument with a medallion representing Lord Chief Justice Ryder in his robes and collar of SS.

[Epitaphs omitted.]

The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Euston, M.A., who was presented in 1792. His father died in 1786, aged seventy-five, after holding this rectory nearly fifty years; and his brother, the Rev. William Euston, was presented to the Rectory of Barrow, in Leicestershire, in 1794.

CARADOC.

Great Gonerby.

[1809, *Part II.*, *p.* 1209.]

According to tradition, here was a religious house, but not mentioned in the "Monasticon." The house alluded to is the estate of the Duke of Rutland, and given, it is said, to the family by King Henry VIII. It is now occupied by a farmer; is a very ancient building; the arched doorways and windows and construction of the roof are quite remarkable; it seems falling very fast to decay. C.

Greetham.

[1808, *Part I.*, *pp.* 33, 34.]

Before the Conquest the manor of Greetham was part of the possessions of Queen Edda. At the General Survey the woods there

furnished sustenance for thirty hogs; and Waleran, the hunter, possessed one hide of land.

The Manor Farm had formerly an admitted claim of turning all live stock on Woolmere Forest at proper seasons, except sheep; for, being close grazers, they would pick out the finest grasses, and hinder the deer from thriving; for this privilege the owner paid the King annually seven bushels of oats.

The manor is now the property of Francis Love Beckford, Esq., the manor house and demesne lands called Le Court having been sold off from the manor in 1577 to Mr. Lewkner.

The church appears to have been erected about the fifteenth century, and consists of a single nave, with a chancel extending beyond it. . . .

On entering the porch we perceive the following grotesque denunciation in large letters over the door:

> "Avoid, profane man; come not here;
> None but the holy, pure, and clere,
> Or he that grooeth to be so,
> Into this Porch but further goe."

Adjoining to the pulpit against the south wall is placed a sumptuous tomb with the following inscription to the memory of Dame Margerie Caryll, who died May 2, 1632.

[Inscription omitted.]

On the opposite side is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. Richard Newlyn, Bachelor of Civil Law, and Vicar of the parishes of Rogate and Empshot . . . who died July 24, 1778, aged sixty-nine.

[Inscription omitted.]

The large yew-tree in the churchyard extends its sable branches over the mouldering graves; and, having withstood several ages, remains a pleasing monument of antiquity.

RECTORS.

Edmund Yalden, in 1728.
Richard Newlyn, died 1772.
Edmund White, present rector.

Greetham is valued in the King's Books at £6 5s. 10d. Yearly tenths, 12s. 7d., and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

FATHER PAUL.

Grimsby.

[1829, *Part II., pp.* 508, 509.]

Grimsby is reputed to have been a burgh, and was actually a port of some consideration before the Norman Conquest; for in 1037 the royal ambassadors embarked for Norway at Grimsby in a ship which had been laden there by the Norwegians.* It certainly was a place

* Hovenden, "Annal.," folio 261.

of great trade immediately subsequent to that event, for we learn from Domesday that "c'suetudines & passagiu' redd' XL sol'. T. R. E. uall' XII. lib. m°. XXX lib."—"the Customs and the Ferry yielded forty shillings; value in King Edward's time twelve pounds, now thirty pounds."

In 1187, when the King's demesnes and escheats in the county of Lincoln were tallaged by Godfrey de Luci, Joscelyn, Archdeacon of Chichester, and William Vavasour, the town and soke of Grimsby paid the sum of £45 15s. *de dono*.* And twelve years afterwards King Richard I. laid a heavy tax upon the country for the sustenance of sergeants who were in his service, when the burgh of Grimsby contributed the enormous sum of fifty marks.†

The Hundred and Pipe Rolls of the twelfth century have preserved a circumstance which served to increase the regret of the opulent inhabitants of Grimsby, at the absence of a royal charter. Some disputes arose between the men of Lincoln and Grimsby about tolls, which produced much expensive litigation in the Courts of Law. The citizens of Lincoln had imposed certain duties for stallage and gyldewit, which the men of Grimsby refused to pay; but the legal proceedings proved so dilatory and expensive, that both parties became heartily weary of a cause which promised little advantage to either, and a certain loss to both. They mutually agreed, therefore, in 1196, to endeavour to terminate their differences by compromise; and made a concurrent fine to the King of a hawk each, value twenty shillings, for his gracious permission to settle their dispute respecting the right of imposing a toll, by the mediation of private friends. . . .

At the beginning of King John's reign, that monarch visited Grimsby in person, attended by his consort Isabella, and many of his nobles with their retainers; and finding the haven capacious and calculated for an extensive foreign trade, and the inhabitants loyal and well affected towards his person, he was induced to grant them a Charter of Liberties, and another for two annual fairs,‡ the one on the feast of St. Austin the Bishop, and the other on the feast of St. Bartholomew, with all immunities and free customs thereunto usually appertaining. GEO. OLIVER.

[1828, *Part II., p.* 401.]

I send you copies of two ancient seals belonging to the town of Grimsby, taken from actual impressions of the originals, which are now lost. The larger one contains the history of Gryme, the reputed founder of Grimsby.

The small seal represents a boar-hunt, and is circumscribed, "SIGILLVM · MAIORITATIS · DE · GRIMESBYE." GEO. OLIVER.

* Pipe Rolls, 33 Henry II. † *Ibid.* 10 Richard I.

‡ Charter Rolls, 2 John. This charter is not found amongst the records of the Corporation.

Hacconby.

[1842, *p.* 266.]

The accompanying plate represents the monument which has been erected in Hacconby Church, Lincolnshire, to the memory of the late Rev. Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, B.D., who died on July 17, 1841,* and his wife Elizabeth, who died on September 3, 1838. . . .

Mr. A. W. Pugin, the well-known antiquarian architect and author, has furnished the design for this monument, which has been executed by Hardman and Iliffe, of Birmingham.

The inscriptions, which are in black letter, are omitted.

Hatcliffe.

[1829, *Part II.*, *pp.* 409, 410.]

The village of Hatcliffe, in the wapentake of Bradley, Haverstowe, in the year 1821 contained 17 houses and 99 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Gunaby. It lies about seven miles to the south-west of the borough of Great Grimsby. It is small and unimportant, except in its agricultural character; but it bears the marks of a high antiquity, not only in the visible foundations of its baronial hall and vivarium, but in the more evident and unequivocal tokens which still exist in the form of gigantic tumuli. . . .

Little is noticed in Domesday respecting this village, save that it was the property of Earl Alan, in common with most of the surrounding manors, and consisted of a few hundred acres of arable cultivation, and twenty acres of meadow. . . .

The present church was probably erected in the reign of Edward I., for it contains lancet windows, and other indications of the Early English† style, but so much mutilated that no decisive judgment can be safely pronounced. It is very small, and consists merely of a nave, chancel, and tower, with little character remaining except an embattled parapet which crowns both church and tower; but it contains a few ancient monuments, which are worthy of preservation. . . . In the chancel are three of these monuments, which transmit to posterity the names and bearings of the ancient lords of Hatcliffe, who were a family of consequence in this part of the county during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The first stone on the north side of the chancel, under the altar-rails, is thus inscribed:

"Lyon the thyrde Sone of Wyll'm Hateclyf, Esqvyer, Dyed the xxvi Apryl, 1552."

This William Hatcliffe was an Alderman and Mayor of Grimsby in the year 1525, and represented the borough in Parliament from that year to 1529.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1841, part ii., p. 549.

† In Britton's nomenclature the Early English period is included between the years 1189 and 1272; but Rickman extends it to 1307.

The adjoining slab has this inscription :

"Here lyeth Johan Hatteclyf, which dyed the xvi of Avgvst, 1549."

The third is a broad flat stone, with the effigies of a knight and his lady, the latter lying on the left hand of her husband. The knight is clad in a complete suit of plate-armour, with a sword, dagger, and collar of SSS. about his neck. At his feet is a group of four children in a kneeling posture ; at the lady's is another group probably, but they are scarcely visible, being covered with the altar-rails. Over the knight's head is this shield : Quarterly, 1 and 4, three quatrefoils ; 2 and 3, two bars. Over all a lion rampant.

The coat placed over the lady's head appears to be barry of six, but it is almost wholly hid under the altar rails. On this monument is neither date nor inscription.

In the floor of the nave is the following fragment engraven in the Lombardic character, on a large slab, much mutilated :

"Icy : ae : de : ma : alme : . . . . . A. Michi : Willelmus : Ragerii . . . . Espous : Priez : . . . ."

And there are many broken pieces of uninscribed stones, placed indiscriminately in the nave, which were doubtless originally intended as memorials of the family of Hatcliffe. I have been able only to decipher the two following :

1. ". . . . tclyff . . . a'i'e p'ptiet'."
2. ". . . . d'ni M.CCCC.LJ."

In the tower is one bell dedicated to the Virgin, and inscribed with the letters "M.A.R." intermixed with mascles and other ornaments.

Geo. Oliver.

Haverholm.

[1826, *Part II., pp.* 114, 115.]

In the parish of Ruskington, Lincolnshire, stands Haverholm Priory, the property and residence of Sir Jenison William Gordon, Bart. It is situated about four miles east by north of Sleaford, on an island of 300 acres, formed by two branches of the Sleaford river, which, dividing itself at about two miles and a half from that place, unites again three miles lower. . . .

Since its dissolution as a religious house, Haverholm Priory has been the property of the Clintons, Abdys, etc., until the year 1763, when it was purchased of Sir John Shaw, Bart., by the late Sir Samuel Gordon, Bart., father of the present owner.

Holbeach.

[1817, *Part II., p.* 311.]

The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem was situated upon the spot where the Chequer Inn now stands. To the original building no part of the inn seems to apply, unless the bricks it is built of. It is

in the manor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and now belongs to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and K.B. C.

[1779, *p.* 71.]

I have enclosed, for your magazine, a draft of a brass box, which was found buried about fifteen feet deep, near Holbeach. It was itself secured in a wooden one, and contained some ancient silver coins and manuscripts. The coins the finder disposed of to a traveller; the MSS. he burnt, alleging, for a reason, he could not read them; and the box was sold for old brass to a dealer in that article, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Samuel, of Lincoln, the present owner of it.

I have likewise sent, for the same purpose, the representation of some rude characters cut very deep upon a stone within the lower part of the steeple of the parish church of St. Bartholomew, in Donington, near Boston, Lincolnshire. R. C.

Horbling.

[1851, *Part I.*, *p.* 514.]

The sepulchral brass represented in the annexed engraving has been placed in a side chancel in Horbling, Lincolnshire, the burial-place of the family of Brown, who have been lords of the manor there since the reign of Edward I. This memorial has been designed by Pugin, and executed by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham.*

Kelton.

[1864, *Part II.*, *p.* 604.]

In the chancel of Kelton Church is a stone inscribed to the memory of Anthony Hotchkin, grocer and citizen of London, who died February 19, 1763. Above are these arms: Per pale sable and gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or. Crest, a lion's head erased, crowned or.

Kirby-on-the-Bain.

[1801, *Part I.*, *p.* 9.]

The steeple of Kirby-on-the-Bain is of wood from the top to the bottom; and the inhabitants, resolving to reverse the order of things in the erection of this edifice, have made the pulpit of stone, which is in part scooped out of the north wall. The reading-desk is placed on the other side of the aisle. The living is a rectory; the King patron. The Rev. Thomas Roe is the present incumbent. The hamlets of Tomby and Fulsby are in this parish, the soil of which is of a sandy nature. The canal from the Witham to Dalderby Wath passes by the east end of the church. By virtue of a new Act of Parliament, obtained the last session, empowering the proprietors to

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1849, part ii., p. 549.

raise more money, it is supposed it will soon be continued to Horncastle, its original destination. J. C.

Kyme.

[1826, *Part I., p.* 305.]

At Kyme, in Lincolnshire, was seated soon after the Conquest an ancient family of the same name, who founded the priories of Bolington and Burwell, county Lincoln, and whose heiress carried the property by marriage into the De Umfravill family, from whom it descended to that of Talboys. Sir Gilbert Talboys was created Lord Kyme by Henry VIII., he having married Elizabeth Blount, a favourite mistress of that monarch. He dying without issue in 1530, this head of the barony, in the division of the property, came to Sir Edward Dymoke, of Scrivelsby; of a family long celebrated as the champions of England. The Dymokes resided here till about 1700; and in 1730 sold the estate to the Duke of Newcastle. It was afterwards purchased by Abraham Hume, Esq., about 1748, and is now in possession of his son, Sir A. Hume, Bart.

Of "the goodly house and park," mentioned by Leland in his Itinerary, there is now scarcely a vestige, except a beautiful stone quadrangular tower, which seems to have formed the northern part of the ancient castle (see Plate II., Fig. 1).

The entrance leads into an apartment, vaulted and groined, having in the centre of the roof the arms of Umfravill, Gules, a cinquefoil within an orle of cross crosslets. This room, lighted only by narrow loop-holes, which serve to show its massive walls, appears to have been intended as a place of confinement or security. Ascending the staircase, we come to a chamber, which seems to have formerly communicated with the body of the castle. This is now called the Chequer Chamber, probably from the floor being covered with a sort of pebble, called by some chequers. Above these were two other chambers; the situation of the fireplaces may be distinctly seen, but the roof and floors are gone. At one angle of the tower, and over the staircase, is an elevated position ascended by a few steps from the roof, probably used as a watch-tower or signal-post; from the summit is an extensive prospect.

The hall or castle was pulled down between 1720 and 1725. It stood on the south of the tower.

A great part of the moat is still full of water, and its course may be traced quite round.

All that now remains of the priory is the south front of the present church or chapel (shown in the background of the engraving). Behind the chapel are evident marks of buildings, and the remains of a wall and moat. The field is still called the Abbey Yard.

The church was erected in 1805, in the room of one then taken down. It consists of only one aisle, with a porch on the south side, and a small bell in an arch at the west end. The interior is neatly

fitted up. The exterior is quite plain; except on the south side, as before noticed, is part of the old priory, which contains very handsome windows.

In this chapel is an inscription on Lord Talboys's tomb; and another to the memory of Mr. Marmaduke Dickenson, who gained a fortune in London, and became on his death, in 1711, a benefactor to his native village.

Laceby.

[1829, *Part I., pp.* 597-599.]

Shortly after the Conquest we find the manor of Laceby in the hands of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. It was a populous village, and had a church and a resident priest. This sacred edifice, like most other Saxon village churches, was probably composed of no better materials than timber, for sometime afterwards it was pronounced in a state of dilapidation, and exchanged for a building of stone.

It appears from the Pipe and Hundred Rolls that the principal resident proprietor at Laceby for many centuries, assisted indeed by the neighbouring gentry in the surrounding villages, was uniformly opposed to the burgesses of Grimsby; and the depredations which were periodically committed on the borough clearly show that the burgesses possessed but a very slender authority, while its exercise was wholly incompetent to protect their persons and property from insult and aggression. . . .

In the reign of Henry III. Sir Walter de la Launde resided at Laceby in baronial state, and kept a large establishment of servants and retainers in his hall there. . . .

The family of De la Launde continued to reside at Laceby until the beginning of the reign of Edward II., when William married Cecilia, the daughter and heiress of Jordanus de Esheby, and removed to her paternal mansion at Ashby, near Horncastle, which hence took the name of Ashby de la Launde, leaving a junior branch at Laceby, the last of whom died in the year 1424, and his memory was transmitted to posterity by a monumental stone, still remaining in the chancel of Laceby Church, inscribed on a fillet in the character of the age:

"Will'us Launde, qui obiit xx° die August, A. D'ni M.CCCC.XXIJ."

The village is situated in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, on the turnpike road leading from Grimsby to Barton, Brigg, and Castor, being four miles from the former place, seventeen from Barton, the same from Brigg, and eight from Castor. Its population in 1821 was 503; and it contains several freeholds, on which the opulent proprietors have erected good houses for their residence, and cultivate their own estates. The rivulet called Freshney winds gracefully through the village. . . . The living is a rectory in the incumbency of the Rev. T. Dixon, and the advowson, after several transfers, is now in the possession of John Fardell, Esq., of Lincoln.

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat edifice. . . . The tower at the west end, with its pointed bell windows and splendid crown of eight tall crocketed pinnacles on an embattled parapet, forms a beautiful contrast to the modern villa of Robert Cropper, Esq., which occupies the lofty summit of an adjoining hill. The few windows which have escaped mutilation are of the Perpendicular style, and the porch on the south is opened by a pointed arch decorated with the toothed ornament. A portion of the churchyard has been fenced off at the east end of the north aisle, by the present rector, as a place of interment for his late wife Charlotte, who died in the year 1816, aged 58; and it is tastefully ornamented with flowers, and shrubs, and evergreens, which maintain a perpetual verdure to embalm the memory of departed worth. A corresponding area has been enclosed at the west end of the same aisle, as a burial-place for Mr. Cropper's family.

The interior of the church is too confined to be particularly striking, and yet it presents some remains of antiquity which cannot fail to gratify the connoisseur. The nave has only one aisle, which is in the north, and it is supported on five arches, the centre one being a fine circular specimen of Norman architecture, ornamented with two magnificent courses of mouldings in excellent preservation—the one an embattled fret boldly executed in relief, and the other a zigzag indented, and resting on the same number of massive cylindrical columns. The remaining arches are plain lancets, springing from octagonal columns; and together point out the period when the Norman and Early English styles were blended, about the reign of Henry III., and the family of De la Launde was in its highest prosperity. The chancel is small, but it contains four elegant pointed windows with perpendicular tracery, which have fortunately escaped the mutilations that are visible in other parts of the fabric. During an old reparation of the church, which obliterated most of the architectural details that decorated the primitive structure, these windows were absolutely bricked up and plastered over, to save the expense of re-glazing; and thus every trace of their existence was destroyed. The panelled walls and pointed arches of the chancel were also filled in at the same time with a thick coating of cement; and a bad taste, united with a parsimonious feeling, consigned to darkness and oblivion these vestiges of the skill and liberality of our pious forefathers. In this state they remained until the year 1817, when an accident led to their discovery, and the Rev. Mr. Dixon, at his own private expense, restored the whole to its pristine state of excellence. In addition to the ancient stone in the chancel floor, already mentioned, there is another of more modern date, with these arms: Argent, a griffin segreant proper—Battell.

The font at the west end is panelled with trefoils and blank shields.

A free school was founded in this parish A.D. 1712, by Philip Stamford, Esq., who devised certain lands for its support. These were vested in trustees, who erected a schoolroom, and a house for the master, and the establishment is now in full operation under the superintendence of Mr. Bruster. It is open to poor children of both sexes, from the parishes of Laceby, Barnoldby, and Bradley.

GEO. OLIVER.

Lea.

[1826, *Part II.*, *p.* 209.]

The village of Lea or Ley, so called from its marshy meadows, watered by the river Trent,* is situated two miles from Gainsborough, in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, in the parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln. The living, a rectory of the value of £9 4s. 10d. in the King's Books, is in the patronage of Sir Charles John Anderson, Bart.

The church, of which the enclosed is a representation (see Plate II.), is situated on a knoll above the village. It is dedicated to St. Helen, and is chiefly built of a shelly stone found in the neighbourhood; but the buttresses, pinnacles, and windows, are composed of Ancaster stone, of which many of the beautiful churches in the fens are wholly built. It consists of a tower, nave, chancel, and one north aisle only, though there are traces of some other building still apparent in the south wall. The windows in the chancel, together with an archway and piscina in a pew adjoining, appear to have been executed in the thirteenth century; as does the arch of the church door, which was removed from the north wall to supply the place of a brick porch, when the building was repaired in 1811. The rest of the windows, though of different shapes and with different ornaments, are of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when Gothic architecture was assuming a more decorated character. In the two smallest are some fragments of stained glass, which having been cleaned and put up in patterns, has a pretty effect.

The old font was very handsome, but it fell to pieces when it was taken down, and by the unskilfulness of the workmen, could not be restored; its place is now supplied by one very inferior.

Under an arch in the chancel is a very perfect monument of a knight in armour recumbent, with his legs crossed, resting on a lion.

About half a mile to the east of Lea Church are a moated piece of ground and the remains of fish-ponds, the site of the Cistercian Priory of Hevenynge, which was dissolved temp. Henry VIII. where (*vide* Leland's "Collectanea") were some monuments of the D'Arcys, who resided at Knaith, a mile south of Lea. . . .

Besides this, there are no ancient monuments, but a few tablets to

* This river has the same peculiarity with the Severn in regard to its tide, which comes up beyond Lea in one or two waves, sometimes two or three feet high. It is called by the people in the neighbourhood the Eager.

some of the Andersons, who have had possessions here since the time of Elizabeth, when Sir Edward Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, purchased part of the lordship of Lea.

The Thorolds, who have extensive property in the south of Lincolnshire, had land here till lately, and a tomb to a Mrs. Thorold is to be seen in the churchyard.

The church tower is well proportioned, and contains a clock and four bells. The church was fitted up with great neatness in 1811, when an organ, part of which was built by the famous Father Smith, was erected. . . . A.

Lincoln.

[1822, *Part I., pp.* 209-211.]

Lincoln (see Plate II.), a place of considerable note in the ecclesiastical and military annals of England, is singularly situated on the top and side of a high hill, which slopes with a deep descent to the south, where the river Witham runs at its base. A large part of the city, or rather suburbs, extends in a long street from the foot of a hill to the south. On the northern side of it, without the walls, is another suburb, called Newport, supposed to have been an outwork of the Roman station. . . . As a military station, occupied by a colony of Romans, it must have been a place of some extent and consequence. This is manifested by the vestiges that remain, and by the various discoveries that have been made at different periods. The form of the fortified station was that of a parallelogram, divided into four equal parts, by two streets, which crossed it at right angles. At the extremities of these were four fortified gates, nearly facing the cardinal points. The whole was encompassed by an embattled wall, which on three sides was flanked by a deep ditch, but on the southern side the steepness of the hill rendered a foss unnecessary. The area thus enclosed was about 1,300 feet in length, by 1,200 feet in breadth, and is estimated to have contained thirty-eight acres. The walls have been levelled to the ground, and the gates, except that to the north, have been for many years demolished. The latter, called Newport Gate, is described by Dr. Stukeley as "the noblest remnant of this sort in Britain, as far as I know." . . .

Of the castle built by the Conqueror, little now remains; and the area is occupied by buildings appropriated to uses of the municipal power. The few remaining vestiges convey the same idea of original Norman architecture as that of York, erected nearly at the same period. The keep was not included, but stood half without and half within the castle wall, which ascended up the slopes of the hill, and joined the great tower. This being situated on a high artificial mount, it was equally inaccessible from within and without the castle area. It was nearly round, covering the summit of the mount; and was thus rendered a distinct stronghold, tenable with or without the castle.

This accounts for the circumstance mentioned by Lord Lyttelton, of the Earl of Chester making his escape, while the castle was invested by Stephen. From the keep to another tower, placed also on an artificial mount, was a covered way by which a private communication was kept up. The walls are above seven feet thick ; and under the place of ascent from the covered way, there is something like the remains of a well, protected by the massy thickness of the walls. The outer walls of the castle enclose a very large area, the entrance to which was by a gateway, between two small round towers, still standing, under a large square tower, which contained magnificent rooms. In one corner of the area is a curious small building, appearing on the outside like a tower, called Cobshall. . . . On the north-western side are the remains of a turret, having the curious arch mentioned by Sir Henry Englefield, which, being in the line of the Roman wall, might have belonged to a more ancient building, or been a gateway to the old city. Within the area of the castle are the county gaol and shire hall, both modern structures, and well adapted to their respective purposes. . . .

The cathedral, or, as it is usually called, the minster, is justly the pride and glory of Lincoln. This magnificent building, from its situation on the highest part of a hill, and the flat state of the country to the south-east and south-west, may be seen at the distance of twenty miles. . . . The first foundations were laid in the year 1086, by Bishop Remigius, and the building was continued by him and his successor, Robert Bloet. Soon after the death of this bishop, the church is said to have been burnt down about A.D. 1127, and rebuilt by Bishop Alexander, his successor, with an arched stone roof, to prevent the recurrence of a like accident in future. . . . But though thus rendered pre-eminent for size and decoration, it was made more elegant, etc., by St. Hugh of Burgundy, in the time of Henry II. This prelate added several parts, which were then named the "New Works."

The cathedral consists of a nave, with its aisles, a transept at the west end, and two other transepts, one near the centre, and the other two near the eastern end ; also a choir and chancel with their aisles of corresponding height and width with the nave and aisles. The great transept has an aisle towards the east ; attached to the western side of this transept is a galilee or grand porch ; and on the southern side of the eastern aisle are two oratories, or private chapels, whilst the north side has one of nearly similar shape and character. Branching from the northern side are the cloisters, which communicate with the chapter-house. The church is ornamented with three towers : one at the centre, and two other at the western end. These are lofty, and are decorated with varied tracery, pillars, pilasters, windows, etc. . . . N.

[1803, *Part II., p.* 723.]

The carved work of the stalls in Lincoln Minster is disfigured by a dirty stone-coloured wash; and the pillars are stained with a variety of colouring, which, nearly viewed, has a disagreeable effect.

The stained windows of Lincoln Minster are done by Peckett in his usual brilliant style, but without figures, in which perhaps he did not excel.

The dates of part of the architecture of Lincoln Cathedral, according to a printed Lincoln guide, are as follows:

1088. Cathedral built (chiefly perhaps of wood) by Remigius, the first bishop, and finished in four years.

1124. Rebuilt by Alexander, a Norman, and arched with stone, having suffered by fire.

1147. Episcopal Palace, now in ruins, built by Robert de Chesney.

1186 to 1200. East end by Hugh de Grenoble, afterwards called St. Hugh.

1436. Porch to the great south door from the bishop's palace (which door is now walled up), by William Alnwick.

1480. Chapel east of the great south door by John Russell.

1541. Chapel, west of ditto, by John Longland.

The above were all Bishops of Lincoln.

There is no account of the date of the towers; but the upper part of the West towers appears to be subsequent in date to the east end of the building; and the great tower to be still more modern.

[1807, *Part II., pp.* 910, 911.]

Interior view of the choir, with the Lady Chapel looking to the east. In this view the following alterations have taken place: the lower part of the stall-work has been removed, and modern pews substituted; the upper part will probably soon share the same fate. The organ seen on the north side is now placed over the entrance into the choir. The Grecian altarpiece has likewise very properly been destroyed for one somewhat more in consonance with the rest of the building, in which is a modern painting of the Annunciation by the Rev. Mr. Peters. And the east window, which here appears to be of plain glass, is now filled with colours vying with the rainbow.

Ichnography of the cathedral. The brasses and numerous monuments here referred to have for the most part either been destroyed or removed from their situations over the graves of the persons they commemorate—a practice which no custom can justify or opinion authorize. The cloisters appear to be made use of only as a receptacle for the remains of these monuments, which are scattered about in all directions. Had the immense sums expended in unnecessary repairs been applied to the proper restoration of the chapels and monuments in different parts of the building, how laudable

would have been the example! As it is, those who venerate this cathedral can only lament what they cannot remedy. If, however, an Act of Parliament can be procured for a branch of medical reform, which tends to knock free agency on the head, by withholding medical assistance by which life may be preserved and death prevented unless legally sanctioned by an university, surely it would be no difficult matter to obtain a Bill to restrain those to whom the repairs of cathedrals are delegated from using that power, unless approved of by more competent judges in architecture than themselves. J.

[1802, *Part I., p.* 616.]

In a copy of Willis's "History of the Cathedrals of Lincoln, Ely," etc., sold among Dr. Stukeley's books, 1766, was this note:

"In the beginning of 1753 the wicked chanter, Dr. Trimnell, of his own authority, pulled down the eleven fine images of kings over the west door of Lincoln Cathedral, to put up a foolish inscription of the names of the subscribers to the new iron rails."

The same was said of a late Dean of Lichfield, that, being whimsical or deranged, he fancied the kings, who in two rows graced the west front of that cathedral, would some time or other tumble on his head as he went in and out, and employed a chimney-sweeper's boy at great hazard to pull them down. Q. Q.

[1826, *Part I., pp.* 113, 114.]

The Episcopal Palace at Lincoln is situated on the south side of the hill, near the summit, and possesses a commanding view over the whole of the lower part of the city, as well as of the villages on the opposite hills.

This once magnificent structure was begun by Bishop Chesney, to whom the site was granted by King Henry II., being the whole of the land, including the foss, from the wall of the Bail of Lincoln, by St. Nicholas Church, to that of St. Andrew, and from thence east to the city wall, free and quit of landgavel, portage, and all other things, with free licence to break a gate through the bail wall for his passage to and from the church.

Hugh, commonly called St. Hugh de Grenoble, who was consecrated September 2, 1186, enlarged this mansion with several apartments, some of which were of great magnificence. He began the grand hall, which measures 85 feet in length from north to south, and 58 broad from east to west. The roof was evidently supported by two rows of pillars of Purbeck marble; part of the pilasters, supported by corbel tables, are yet remaining at each end; these being of octagonal shape, convey the opinion that the other pillars, as well as the materials, were of the same sort. The middle aisle, measuring from centre to centre of each pilaster, is 35 feet, and each

side one twelve feet and a half. Four double windows on each side lighted this sumptuous room, and an elegant screen at the south end, of three pointed arches, now walled up with bricks, opened a communication with the principal apartments and kitchen, by means of a bridge of one pointed arch. The grand entrance was at the south-west corner, through a beautiful regular pointed doorway, supported by clustered columns, with detached shafts and foliated capitals; two other recesses, with very high pointed arches, one on each side, give peculiar spirit and elegance to the design. Attached to this entrance was once a porch or vestibule, the present remains of which bespeak it to have been a structure of superior taste and elegance. This princely hall was finished by Hugh II., his successor, and doubtless furnished with all the pomp and magnificence peculiar to the age. . . . Bishop Hugh likewise built the famous kitchen in which were seven chimneys.

Bishop Le Bec contributed something towards improving this palace, but no memorials exist to point out what these improvements were.

William Alnwick, Bishop of Norwich, was translated to the See of Lincoln in September, 1436, and was a considerable benefactor to both cathedrals; to this munificence and taste the palace was indebted for the great entrance, tower, and curious chapel. The tower, which is yet tolerably entire, is a specimen of excellent stone work; it is a square building, with a large turret at the north-west corner, in which is the remnant of a very fine winding stone staircase leading to the rooms above (see Plate II.) . . .

The bottom part of this tower has answered the purpose of a porch, or vestibule, and formed a communication with several apartments; the principal entrance is in the middle of the north side. On the south and near the east corner is another, leading at present into an open court, but probably at some period to different parts of the building; that on the west led to the grand hall, and another on the east side into a most elegant vaulted passage, which appears to have opened into the chapel. This porch has plain walls, but the roof is finely groined; the ribs spring from the middle of each side, and from a small clustered pillar in each corner. The arms of Bishop Alnwick, a cross moline, are on the spandrils of the entrance arch, and also upon the ancient wooden door; they likewise serve to ornament the bow window, which has been a piece of exquisite workmanship.

The curious chapel built by the same munificent prelate, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had in one of the windows lines commemorating the saint and the founder. The walls and roof were almost entire in 1727; but since that period it has been destroyed and all the materials removed; sufficient, however, has escaped the ruthless mallet to show that it once exhibited a beautiful specimen of

Pointed architecture. On March 31, 1617, King James I., during his nine days' stay at Lincoln, having heard Bishop Neile preach in the cathedral, dined with him in this noble palace.*

Those parts of the ruins next the city show three ponderous buttresses, supposed to have been built by Bishop Williams, Dean of Westminster, and Keeper of the Great Seal, who was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, November 17, 1621. Few years, however, elapsed before the palace of Lincoln, during the unhappy civil contest, was plundered of its riches, its beauty destroyed, and many of its towers levelled with the ground. . . . J. E.

[1848, *Part I., pp.* 45, 46.]

I send you a sketch of an open fireplace and chimney discovered last summer in the old Deanery House at Lincoln, which is now being taken down, and near to the site of which a new residence is to be erected. They were hidden by bricks and plaster, and had been so probably since the year 1616, when the house was modernized and repaired during the period Staunton was dean and Parker precentor. The initials of the latter, with the date of the year, were cut in the front of the parapet over the bow window then projected from the south side of the building, six years after the famous Tom, the predecessor of the present bell, was cast in a furnace erected for that purpose in the minster yard. The fireplace and chimney are, no doubt, a remnant of the old deanery house which Camden tells us was founded by Dean, afterwards Bishop, Gravesend, in 1254; they are therefore a very interesting object of antiquity.

The sketch represents one of two chimneys placed back to back on the first-floor between the late dean's drawing-room and the study, but they were both concealed until the work of demolition began. The underside of the mantel, which is composed of one stone 6 feet long by 13 inches high, stands 6 feet from the floor, and the pyramidal head of the chimney is 9 feet above the three-inch projection over it, and it is composed of nine courses of tooled masonry, terminating at the ceiling with an apex one foot wide. The mantel, which has a projection from the wall of 30 inches, is supported by double corbels, and the whole, after a lapse of nearly six centuries, is in excellent preservation. The stones on each side are not jointed, so that the walls of the room were no doubt either plastered or covered with oaken panels. The corbels are canted, but in other respects quite plain, with the exception of a rude ornament something like a trefoil on each side of the two lowest. The recess in the wall is only 5 inches deep, and the back of the fireplace is composed of flat tiles placed edgeways.

The gatehouse, built by Dean Flemming, comes down. It is very

* See the "Progresses of James I."

much to be regretted it could not have been preserved as it is a fine old tower. . . . F. B.

[1839, *Part I.*, *pp.* 580, 581.]

The front of an old house in the centre of the City of Lincoln has recently been taken down, and on removing the laths and plaster with which it was externally covered, some fine old windows were exposed to view, and as they were very curious and varied in their style, and were probably a fair specimen of the sort of buildings of which old Lincoln was composed, I made a sketch of them for your magazine. The windows were boldly carved in oak, and you will perceive they were let into the braces which were placed to support the timbers. The sketch represents the house just as it appeared after the roof had been removed, and nothing left over the comparatively modern shop-windows below, excepting the oaken framework of the front of the old dwelling. All the lower parts of the front had been modernized, and no part of the ancient work left in the basement story excepting the doorway, which was composed, like the windows, of oak, and was quite plain; it was, however, large in its dimensions, being not less than 9 feet high, by 4 feet wide.

I think I am not far wrong in presuming the work was a specimen of the domestic architecture of our city, as far back as the early part of the fifteenth century.

Frederick Burton.

[1842, *Part II.*, *pp.* 350, 351.]

The accompanying drawing of a stone to the memory of a Roman soldier was brought to light on the building of a new house on the New Road, opposite the gaol in Lincoln. It appears to have resembled a headstone, and to have been broken off just by the ground. The Romans first enclosed their camp at the top of the hill, the south side being at the brow thereof; this was about forty-five years after Christ, and in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. Afterwards, as the colony increased, the camp was extended to the bottom of the hill, keeping the east and west walls in a line with the east and west walls of the old camp. The stone in question was found in the foundation of the east wall of the new camp, which may be accounted for in the following way: It is made out of a block of Lincoln stone. . . . I conceive it was erected in the time of the first camp, but that it perished and was broken off previous to the camp being enlarged, when it was brought down as a building stone, and laid in the foundations of the new wall in the situation before described. The areas enclosed by the first and second camps are easily traced at the present day. . . .

The two first lines on the stone are perfectly distinct and legible, and show that it was erected to the memory of a Roman soldier,

Lucius Sempronius Flavinius, of the 9th legion : but at the beginning of the third line there is a singular letter, like the letter (q) inverted, which no one yet has satisfactorily deciphered. The inscription was probably never completed, but the following reading has been suggested :

"Lucii Sempronii Flavini Militis Legionis VIIII. Q.[1] Alaudæ[2] Julii[3] Severi Ærum[4] VII. Annorum xxx. Ispanica Leria Civitas Materna."

"(The tomb) of Lucius Sempronius Flavinius, a soldier of the 9th legion, Quadrata Alauda, commanded by Julius Severus, of seven campaigns, and of thirty years of age. Leria, of Spain, was his native city." . . .

It may be as well to mention that detached pieces of the Roman wall still remain in several places.

I also send you a drawing of a Roman lamp found in the same place as the stone, and at the same time, both of which are now placed in the Mechanics' Institution of this city.

J. S. Padley.

[1866, *Part 1.*, *p.* 816.]

At Lincoln last year a Roman tombstone was excavated at the corner of Salt House Lane in the process of digging for the foundations of a house. Salt House Lane occupies a portion of the cemetery of Roman Lincoln, adjoining the Roman road called Ermine Street, which runs north and south to the west of it.

The stone is 7 feet long, 2 feet 1 inch wide, and 8 inches thick. At the base is a dowel 6 inches long, proving that the stone was fixed originally in a stone pediment. The top is cut in a common Roman altar form, with triangular features on either side, below which are circles containing leaf-like ornaments carved in shallow relief. Beneath, in a sunk panel, with a moulded border, is inscribed in large, legible letters :

"C. SAVFEIO
CF. FAB. HER.
MILIT LEGIO

VIIII
AN. XXXX.
STIP. XXII.
H.S.E."

In full—"Caio Saufeio, Caii filio, Fabio Herennio, militi legionis nonæ, annorum xxxx., stipendiorum xxii., hic situs est."

Partney.

[1803, *Part 1.*, *p.* 416.]

Partney is a small, but pleasant village, at the distance of about two miles from Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, and appears to be of some antiquity ; was once a market town, but now and for some years

back the market has been held every Monday at Spilsby. It has still two yearly fairs, which are famous for fat cattle. From the authority of several antiquaries in the neighbourhood, as well as by many of the older inhabitants, I am informed that it has been twice visited by the plague; bones are frequently dug up in fields at a little distance from the town; hence, when it was a market town it was deserted during this mortality, and the market removed to Spilsby, where it has remained ever since. The following inscription on a house opposite the church seems to confirm it:

> "O Lord, be thou my keeper. Mercy and peace be in this place.
> A.D. 1616."

The church is large, and appears to have been built in the reign of some of the Edwards. Various coins have been dug up, of different kings, tradesmen's tokens, some few Roman, etc. J. N. J.

Pinchbeck.

[1791, *Part I.*, *p.* 916.]

In the chancel of Pinchbeck Church, near Spalding, has lately been taken down a brick jamb, on which was fixed, and partly covered with mortar, a gilt brass plate, 36 inches high by 30 inches wide, on which is engraven and painted twenty-seven coats of arms,* linked together as in the enclosed sketch. In some of the charges the colours are so much defaced as to make them doubtful. The coat No. 26 is upon the garments of a lady, who is kneeling before an altar-tomb, and under her this inscription:

[Omitted.] R. Taylor.

[1792, *Part I.*, *p.* 125.]

I send you an inscription (Fig. 9) over a chimneypiece in an old farmhouse at Pinchbeck. It seems to have been a religious house, as there are images of saints on the outside. I think it is "Paul de Hery [or Bery] lies here, God have mercy on their souls"; meaning him and his family perhaps. It appears to be ancient, by "lour" being used for "leur." In repairing the chimneypiece, part of a word is gone out of the top of the arch. I have also sent a token of St. Ives, which fell into my hands (see Fig. 5). J. M.

Revesby.

[1821, *Part II.*, *p.* 509.]

The annexed engraving is a view of Revesby Abbey, lately the seat of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks. This seat was built by Craven Howard, Esq., nephew and heir of Henry Howard,

* The blazon of the arms is omitted.

Esq., but has been much enlarged by the family of Banks. Part of an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of the abbots of Revesby, now forms the offices.

The parish of Revesby is situated in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, and is about six miles from Horncastle. In the year 1142 William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Laurence, and endowed, at the Suppression, with £287 2s. 4d. per annum. Beside the endowment of William de Romara, the monastery was enriched by numerous other benefactors. It is now entirely demolished. 30 Henry VIII. the site was granted to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk. On the division of his extensive possessions among his heirs general, Revesby fell to the lot of the Carsey family, who, after residing here several years, sold it to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, from whom it descended to the Earl of Exeter. The second Earl settled it on his grandson, Henry Howard, the third son of the Earl of Berkshire. About a century ago it was sold by the Howards to Joseph Banks, Esq., the great-grandfather of the late baronet. It was this same Mr. Joseph Banks who rebuilt the church, and by his will directed the building of ten almshouses for ten poor people, endowing the same with fifty pounds a year.

Rigbolt.

[1793, *Part II., p.* 889.]

I send you a sketch of some carved work upon the panels of old wainscot belonging formerly to a bed at Cressy Hall, and noticed by the editor of the new "Britannia," vol. ii., p. 241 :

"In this house Katharine, mother of Henry VIII., was once entertained. The bed whereon she lay was removed to a farmhouse by the fen-side, called Wrigholt (see Plate III., Fig. 1), where Dr. Stukeley saw it. It was very old-fashioned, made of oak, with panels of old embosst work."

What remains of this bed is yet at Wrigholt, or Rigbolt, a farm belonging to the Duke of Ancaster, situated in a very obscure place by the side of Gosberton fen. There are thirty-six panels left of it, with carved work upon them nearly similar to the specimen here sent (Fig. 2), which contains four. They are 18 inches by 9 inches, except one, with the arms of France and England quarterly. Mrs. Cape, the present tenant, remembers it when complete (about forty years since), and describes it to have been very large, shut up on all sides with wainscot, and two holes left at the bottom end, each big enough to admit a grown person.

The old part of the house is built of stone, and some of the windows have stone mullions arched over. The walls near four feet thick. Upon the walls, in the room where I saw the bedstead, are some paintings, but so whitewashed over that it is impossible to form

any idea of the subject. The people in the neighbourhood say it was once a monastery, and the old part now remaining was the chapel. In Saxton's map of this county, affixed to Holland's edition of Camden, this place is spelt "Wrightbold." C.

Rousby.

[1793, *Part II., p.* 889.]

I also send a sketch of a copper coin (Fig. 5) of the Emperor Diocletian, found, with several more, near Rousby, by Sleaford. They were discovered near the surface on a dry bank by some shepherd-boys at play. It is different from any noticed in Speed.

C.

Scopwick.

[1833, *Part I., pp.* 112-115.]

On Scopwick Heath are certain earthworks, which may be safely ascribed to the Britons; but some of them are so much reduced by the plough, that no idea can now be formed of their primitive dimensions, and I can only describe them from the testimony of old inhabitants, who remember their form before the enclosure of the lordship in the year 1797. The most important of these remains is an encampment, still known by the names of "Castle Banks" and "Double Dykes," situated on the highest parts of the heath, and commanding a most extensive prospect. As far as Lincoln to the north, Sleaford to the south, Boston towards the south-east, and over the fens, the whole extent of country was visible almost to the seashore; while on the north-east the view was only bounded by the wold hills about Spilsby and Louth. It was quadrangular, though irregularly constructed, and surrounded by a vallum and foss of such vast height, breadth, and depth, as to be perfectly inaccessible; the diameter internally was about eighty yards, and the banks eight feet high, within the memory of men now living. . . . About half a mile to the north is another camp of a similar form and dimensions on Blankney Heath, which Charles Chaplin, Esq., has preserved by planting, and it may now remain undisturbed for ages.

To the south-eastward of the former camp, and still on the high ridge of the heath, is a series of lofty conical mounds, though much reduced in altitude by the plough, which extend over this and the adjoining parishes, called to this day "Beacon Hills," and corresponding with another line of hills on the high lands skirting the fen, about five miles to the east. They are about half a mile distant from each other. . . .

But the most evident vestige of British occupancy is a conical hill in the village, situated at the intersection of the ancient road from Lincoln to Sleaford, which is probably British, and a cross-road called Bradley Lane. It bears the familiar name of Wilmore Hill, a corruption of Ellyll Maur, "the great demon," or perhaps Elmur,

"the tauriform god," both common objects of worship amongst the aborigines of Britain. It is remembered by the old people as being of great diameter, and 20 feet high. . . .

In Saxon times Scopwick appears to have been intimately connected with the adjacent village of Kirkby Green, for the land is described in the Domesday Survey as lying in common; and although they are named as separate hundreds, they are uniformly linked together thus: "In Chircheby hundred and Scopwick hundred," etc., and had but one common church and priest. . . . The parish was populous, and held by three Saxon Thanes, whose names were Godrick, Gardulf, and Aldene. The former had the manor, and his aula or court was at Kirkby in a situation near the church, distinguished at the present day by the name of "Hall Close," and marked by the remains of a moat and foundations. Here were eighty-five families, besides the lord, and six mills, with the site of a seventh, for which the fine stream which rises in the parish offered the most tempting conveniences. . . .

The most remarkable feature in the parish of Scopwick is the heath, a hilly tract of considerable extent, now under cultivation of the plough, and forming a part of that great open waste which formerly stretched from Lincoln to Sleaford and Ancaster. . . . It was under the plough when the Domesday Survey was compiled; for it is there recorded, that in Scopwick and Kirkby were $18\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and 20 oxgangs of arable, and only $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow; and the farmers recollect the high ridges and deep furrows which were marked on the warren, so different from the present mode of level management in that high and dry situation. A century later it appears to have been a sheep-walk; and at the dissolution of the monasteries it was a warren. . . .

Upon the heath is a farmhouse called Scopwick Lodge, which derives its origin from a grant made so early as the reign of Henry II. by John Deyncourt, lord of Blankney, to the knights of Temple Bruer, whom he enfeoffed with two carucates of land in Scopwick field adjoining their own territories, and a bercary or lodge for the residence of their shepherds. This was a most important and valuable gift to the Templars, as it included folds, pens, washpits, and every other necessary appendage to a sheep-farm. . . . A short distance from the lodge existed, a few years ago, a farmstead known by the name of "The Old Grange." It was situated at the west end of a rectangular enclosure, within a stone wall, containing in the whole about fifteen acres of land. In ancient times it belonged to the prior of St. Catherine's without the city of Lincoln, to whom it was given by the above John Deyncourt for a grange, together with four carucates of land, and at that period it was called Hubberdhythe. Of this name no tradition remains, and even the wall and buildings have wholly disappeared, the foundations alone remaining,

and over these the plough periodically passes. Nothing is left to mark the spot but the old well, and that is almost filled in; and in a few years there is every reason to believe it will also be swept away.

Scopwick Church is almost wholly new, except the tower, which is plain, with square bell windows, each divided by a mullion and transom to represent the Holy Cross, to which the church is dedicated; and to commemorate that solemnity, the feast of the Holy Cross is annually celebrated in the village. The existence of a small lancet-window at the west end of the south aisle, determines the period of its original erection to be about the reign of Richard I., and was probably the penance imposed on some wealthy proprietor to excuse his personal attendance at the crusade. And what remains of the interior, viz., the columns and arches which support the roof, and separate the two aisles from the nave, are of an uniform style, except the eastern arch of the north aisle, which was evidently erected by a lady, whose bust, beautifully executed, occupies the point where the archivolts emerge from the capital of the column. . . . In the south pier, at the entrance into the chancel, is a niche with a canopy, ornamented with pinnacles, crockets, and finials, which perhaps contained the holy rood in the absence of a loft for that purpose. The high altar was accessible by three tall steps, which still remain. All else is new, and every ancient memorial has been carefully destroyed. The interior of the church has no monumental inscriptions; but within the altar-rails is laid an old stone, on which is carved, in high relief, a knight on his back in tegulated armour, for it is very much defaced, with the cylindrical helmet, cross-legged, and hands on the breast, elevated in prayer. This monument appears to have been erected to the memory of a knight belonging to the adjacent establishment of Temple Bruer, which possessed considerable estates in the parish.

Scotter.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 749.]

I send you a north-west view of the Parish Church of Scotter, in the county of Lincoln (see Plate II., Fig. 4).

Scotter is about twenty-two miles north of Lincoln, and four miles north-west of Kirton, in Lindsey. It is an extensive parish, containing, with its hamlets of Scotterthorp and Susworth, which last is bounded by the River Trent, about 4,400 acres. In March, 1801, the population of the parish was 666.

The church is a plain, neat structure. The tower, containing four bells, is a good piece of stone-work, and is very perfect. It stands on an eminence, the ground rapidly declining at the east and north-east of the chancel. The length of the chancel is 36 feet; that of the body of the church and tower 90 feet. Total, 126 feet. The

side-aisle seen in the engraving is the only one there is; there does not appear ever to have been one on the south side.

There are not any monuments, and the epitaphs are few. The following are the principal ones:

Within the rails of the altar, to the Rev. W. Carrington, A.M., a former rector, who died February 22, 1697; to a former rector, Tyrrell Hewett, who died October 12, 1721; and to Robert Pearse and Abraham Smith, also formerly rectors of the parish, who died respectively on October 17, 1741; and November 1, 1770.

On tablets on the inner walls of the Church:

Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth Argent, a mullet sable; second and third Or, between three trefoils sable, a chevron engrailed of the same.

Crest: On a wreath a semi-eagle displayed proper.

"Here lieth interred Mrs. Sarah Ashton, relict of Rob. Ashton, esq., descended from the Ashtons of Bradway in Derbyshire; who was daughter of Tho. Williamson, esq., by Sarah his wife, daughter of Dr. Salmon, physician in ordinary to King Charles the Ist. . . . .

Ob. March 26, 1739, Æt. 75."

"CVPIO DISSOLVI, VT ESSEM CVM CHRISTO.
HIC IACET MARMADVCVS TIRWHIT ARMIG', QVART' FILIVS GVLIELMI TIRWHIT MILITIS, QVI IN VXOREM CEPIT ELLENAM RERESBY, VNAM FILIAR' LIONEL' RERESBY ARMIG', QVOS VNDECIM LIBERIS BEAVIT DEVS, & QVI, POST QVADRAGINTA FERE ANNOS FÆLICI CONIVGIO ELAPSOS, 21 DIE IANVARIJ ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ SEXAGESIMO SEXTO FŒLICITER MORTEM OBIIT
AN'O D'N'I 1599."

Scotter is a rectory, valued at £22 4s. 2d. in the King's Books. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. LINCOLNIENSIS.

Scrivelsby.

[1821, *Part II.*, *pp.* 395-397.]

The village of Scrivelsby is situate in the hundred of Gartree, about two miles from Horncastle. At the time of compiling the Domesday Survey, it appears that part of this parish, then called Scrivelesbi, was annexed to the soke of Horncastle, which was then retained by the Conqueror. By the same record, the manor appears to have been then holden by Robert de Spenser, but by what service is not said. . . . It was shortly after in the tenure of Robert Marmyon, whose male descendants enjoyed the same until the twentieth year of Edward I., 1292, when Philip, the last Lord Marmyon, died seised of this manor, holden by barony and the service of champion to the kings of England on their coronation-day. . . . This Philip had only female issue, and between them his great estates here, in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and elsewhere, were divided. By this partition the manor and barony of Scrivelsby were allotted to Joan, the youngest daughter, by whose grand-daughter and heir the same

passed in marriage to Sir John Dymoke, who, with Margaret, his wife, had livery thereof in the twenty-third year of Edward III.

At the coronation of Richard II. Sir John Dymoke claimed, in right of his wife, to perform the office of champion; but this right was counterclaimed by Baldwin Freville, who, as Lord of Tamworth, also claimed to perform that service; but the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, deciding in favour of Sir John Dymoke, he performed that office; and from that period to the present time, nearly five hundred years, their male issue have continued in possession of the same inheritance. The present champion, the Rev. T. Dymoke, is the seventeenth of his family, from Sir John Dymoke, who has inherited that high and singular office. Being a clerk in orders, his present Majesty allowed the service to be performed at the late coronation by his son, Henry Dymoke, Esq.

The chief part of Scrivelsby Court, the ancient baronial seat, was destroyed by fire between fifty and sixty years ago. In the part consumed was a very large hall, on the panels of the wainscotings of which were depicted the various arms and alliances of the family through all its numerous and far-traced descents. The loss has been in some degree compensated by the addition which the late proprietor recently made to those parts which escaped the ravages of the fire.

The church is a small building, consisting of a nave, with a north aisle, and a chancel. At the eastern end of the aisle are two tombs, on one of which is the figure of a knight, in chain armour, cross-legged; on the other that of a lady, with a lion at her feet. . . .

By the side of these is the tomb of Sir Robert Dymoke, who was champion at the coronations of Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., by the last of whom he was made a knight banneret. On the top of the tomb is a plate of brass, on which is sculptured his figure in full armour, in a recumbent posture, with his helmet under his head, and a lion at his feet. Above him is a shield, containing arms, and under him is the following inscription [omitted].

On the floor at the south side of the communion-table is a plate of copper, on which is an inscription to Sir Charles Dymoke [omitted].

On the floor at the north side of the communion-table is a stone containing an inscription to Charles Dymoke, who died January 17, 1702 [omitted].

Against the south wall of the chancel is a very handsome marble monument, ornamented with a bust of the individual whose memory it perpetuates; at the top is a shield containing the arms of Dymoke, with the crest, a sword erect; and underneath is the following inscription: "Near this place lieth interred the body of *Lewis Dymoke*, Esq., late Champion of England, who performed that service at the Coronation of King George the First and King George the Second. He was the youngest son of Sir Charles Dymoke and

Eleanor his wife, eldest daughter of the first Lord Rockingham. He departed this life on the 5th of February, 1760, in the 91st year of his age."

On the north side of the chancel is a mural tablet containing this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Honble. *John Dymoke* of Scrivelsby in this county, Champion of England, who performed that service at the Coronation of His Majesty George III., and whose body lieth interred in a vault near this place: he departed this life, March 6th, 1784. Aged 52 years." N.

Sedgbrooke.

[1785, *p.* 506.]

The parish of Sedgbrooke, in the deanery of Grantham, alias of Sedgbrooke, with East Allington, is divided into two medieties, running equally through both those places. They are both rectories; but one of them a sinecure, and called the deaconry, as the glebe belonging to it is called the deacon's glebe, and the incumbent has been called the dean. There is nothing due for him to do, but the providing the ringing of a bell at morning and night every day, except Sundays. And it is presumed that heretofore, for that and the like ministerial purposes, a deacon was appointed from the neighbouring abbey of Newbo, to which the profits of this mediety was appropriated. Since the Reformation the donation of both rectories has been in the Crown.

The church has a large chancel, which opens on each side into a place or building added thereto, and designed, the one on the north side for a burial-place for the abbey aforementioned; the other, on the south, for a burial-place for the family of the Markhams. It was built, if not the whole church, in Edward IV.'s days, by Sir John Markham. (Harleian MSS., 6822).

Sleaford.

[1826, *Part II.*, *p.* 113.]

The Old Place at Sleaford is mentioned by Leland as a "house or manor-place, lately almost new builded of stone and timbre by the Lorde Husey"; and again, speaking of the town of Sleaford, he says, "the ornamentes of it is the Bishop of Lincoln's castelle, and the late Lord Husey's house." . . .

Of this ancient baronial residence, nothing now remains but the "outer gate and postern," taken notice of by Gough. A farmhouse, built out of the ruins of the same, and which is correctly represented in the annexed engraving (see Plate II.) remained on part of the site thereof till the year 1822, when it was almost wholly taken down and the present building erected. In taking down the chimneys several carved stones were met with, but which doubtless were placed there several years after the house was built—at the time when open chimneys came into disuse. These stones, it is more than probable,

formerly constituted part of the church, as well as those which were discovered in a close to the north of the building, in digging a trench for an under-drain in the same year. A quantity of stained glass, also, was found at the same time, in digging the foundations for some additional buildings.

Spittle.

[1779, *p.* 70.]

The following inscription is on the east end of the chapel called Spittle, half-way between Brigg and Lincoln (where ecclesiastical service is performed only four times in the year, on the quarter-days, that every landlord may pray to receive his rent, and every tenant that he may be able to pay it when it next comes due), viz. :

"Fui . Aº Dñi —— 1398
Non Fui - - - - - - 1594 } Dōm Dei pauperum.
Sum - - - - 1616
Qui hanc Deus hunc destruet."

Philocuriosus.

Spittlegate.

[1825, *Part II.*, *pp.* 215, 216.]

In opening the ground for materials to repair roads on the highest part of the hamlet or lordship of Spittlegate, next Harlaxton, last winter, a dry cave was discovered hewn out of the white stone rock, wherein was found a quantity of wheat and barley, as black as ink, mixed apparently with burnt ashes. In the same place lay a pair of ancient stone querns. The bottom stone, 13 inches diameter, contained a hole in the middle $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for a spindle; the upper stone something like a sugar loaf, with a hole in the centre for the spindle, and another in the side for a shaft to turn the stone round with one hand, whilst corn was dropped down with the other like a hopper; the flour supposed to be received in a cloth on a table. . . . There is no appearance of foundations or earthworks anywhere near the place. Before the enclosure this spot was woody and thorny, part of the common cow pasture; and a remarkably high, dry situation. . . .

C.

Stallingborough.

[1830, *Part II.*, *pp.* 592-595.]

The village of Stallingborough occupies a very conspicuous place in Domesday. From that venerable record it appears that William divided the lordship amongst four great proprietors. The Archbishop of York held an estate, to which was attached the half share of one mill, the site of another, two salt-pits, and half a slaughter-house. The Bishop of Bayeux had an estate assigned to him here, with a manor-house, 180 acres of meadow, and the half part of a mill. Hugh, the son of Baldrick, was another proprietor who possessed a domain in Stallingborough, with five tofts, and a retinue of servants.

He held also two mills and a half, two salt-pits, and 200 acres of meadow. Norman de Adreci had several hundred acres of land here under the cultivation of the plough, with 400 acres of meadow, half the advowson of the church, the site of a mill, and two salt-pits. This property was tallaged at twenty shillings.

The lordship of Stallingborough subsequently centred in the Ayscoghes. . . . Another branch of the same family had a hall at Kelsey, and a third resided in the borough of Grimsby. Of the last the following particulars are found amongst the records of the corporation: In the reign of Henry VIII., Richard Ayscoghe, Esq., occupied a house situated "within the gate of Brighow, next the ford"; and Sir Christopher Ayscoghe dwelt in the market-place, "at the corner betwen Bull-Ring Lane and Flottergate." This gentleman was Mayor of Grimsby in the year 1512, and represented the borough in Parliament in 1536, along with his relative, Sir William Ayscoghe. During the period of his connection with the borough, he was involved in disputes which do not appear to have rendered him unpopular, as he was subsequently returned to Parliament. The canons of Wellow, in Grimsby, possessed considerable property, as well as chartered rights, within the borough, which constituted a sort of *imperium in imperio* that was a fruitful source of disagreement between them and the burgesses, jealous and sensitive as they were at the least appearance of an encroachment on their privileges; and in 1531, when the great question about dissolving the religious houses agitated the country, Sir Christopher Ayscoghe, on the behalf of himself and his brother aldermen, instituted a complaint against Whitgift (the uncle of the celebrated archbishop of that name), who was at that time Abbot of Wellow, for enclosing the abbey lands; and, in conjunction with Brian Curteys, for having stopped the roads leading to the fish towns of Clee, Itterby, Hole, Scartho, Tetney, Humberstone, Holton, Thrunscoe, and Weelsley. The causes of this arbitrary proceeding are not specified; but the aggression was entitled to its remedy, and the towns were restored to the full exercise of their invaded privileges.* The complainant, Sir Christopher Ayscoghe, appears to have incurred the resentment of some of the parties interested in this transaction; for in the succeeding year an information was preferred against him, and a suit commenced in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, in the King's name, for taking a sturgeon in the lordship of Clee, and converting it to his own use; for all fish of this kind, wheresoever taken, belonged of right to the Crown, and a sturgeon was of more value than an ox.†

The celebrated Ann Ayscoghe (or Askew), so famous for her

* Three years afterwards the Abbot and ten others acknowledged the King's supremacy by subscription; and in 1539 the abbey was surrendered to the Crown.

† We learn from an old table of the prices of provisions about this time, that a sheep was valued at 17d., a cow and a calf at 12s., a fat ox at 20s., and a sturgeon at 26s. 8d.

beauty, and her sufferings in the cause of religion, was of this family. So constant was this exemplary woman to the principles of the reformed faith, that the tortures of the rack, which dislocated every joint, and almost tore her body asunder, were insufficient to induce a recantation of her opinions; and at length she received the crown of martyrdom, and perished in the flames, A.D. 1546. Sir William Ayscoghe, Knight, was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire four times between the years 1500 and 1521 inclusive. Sir Francis, who was buried in Stallingborough Church, served the same high office in the years 1545, 1549, and 1554; and Edward in 1587. Sir Edward Ayscoghe was appointed High Sheriff in the year 1632; he represented the City of Lincoln in Parliament, A.D. 1628, and the county in 1640. His son, Sir Edward, was High Sheriff two successive years, 1683 and 1684, and was chosen High Steward of the borough of Grimsby in 1686, being at the same time its representative in Parliament; and his younger brother, Sir George Ayscoghe, was one of the greatest naval heroes this country ever produced. He lived in the time of the civil wars, and declared for the Parliament, under whom he rendered many important services against the enemies of his country, at a time when the sovereignty of the sea was most obstinately contested by the Dutch.* Very soon afterwards, the property at Stallingborough passed to the Boucheritts by a marriage with the heiress of this family; and in 1706 we find recorded as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, Matthew Boucheritt of Stallingborough. The hall is now in ruins; but the estates are vested in Ayscoghe Boucheritt. Esq., of North Wellingham.

A church was in existence here during the Anglo-Saxon period, and was appropriated to the Abbey of Selby, in Yorkshire, during the reign of Richard I., by the gift of Thomas D'Arcy, and confirmation of that monarch, and the Bishop of Lincoln, who ordained that the vicar should have ten marks per annum, payable by the Abbot of Selby. . . . The present building is of brick; neat, indeed, but possessing no characteristics which can interest the architect or antiquary; and it is on account of its monuments alone that it has many visitors. Plain circular-headed windows, without mullions or transoms, prevail throughout, and the same style is visible in the doors. The interior contains merely a nave and chancel. In the north wall of the latter is a niche, containing a half-length figure in a reclining posture, with this inscription above:

"Franciscus Ayscoghe, eques auratus, pater infra positi d'ni Edvvardi."

* The noted astrologer Lilly said of this commander, in his "Almanack," under the date of August 16, 1652, "Sir George Ayscue, near Plymouth, with fourteen or fifteen ships only, fought threescore sail of Dutch men-of-war, and had thirty shot in the hull of his own ship. Twenty merchant men-of-war never came in to assist him, yet he made the Dutch give way. This is he that is a gentleman, lives like a gentleman, and acts the part of a generous commander in all his actions."

On the same side of the chancel is a tomb of white marble, on which an armed knight lies stretched at length supine, with his hands elevated as in the attitude of prayer; and at his left hand is a female in a reclining posture, with this inscription:

"Memoria meritis Cl. D. Edovardi Ayscoghe de Kelsey, in Com. Lincoln, equitis aurati."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

On the south side of the tomb are the effigies of twelve children kneeling, and two infants in a cradle.

[Inscription omitted.]

Over the tomb hangs an iron helmet,* and at the west end is a shield with ten quarterings. . . .

Stamford.

[1755, *pp.* 162-164.]

Stamford is situated forty miles south of Lincoln, and eighty-nine miles north-north-west from London. It stands upon the river Welland, and borders upon three counties, viz., Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. It contains six parishes, including that of St. Martin's, which is divided from Stamford only by the river Welland, though it is in Northamptonshire, and within a distinct liberty.

In this town are the remains of an old university, which is supposed to have been founded here when the quarrel happened at Oxford, in the reign of Edward III., between the northern and southern students. This the inhabitants look upon as their greatest glory, and indeed they have sufficient reason to do so; for though this university cannot, perhaps, contend with Oxford and Cambridge for its antiquity; yet we may safely, I think, affirm that there was an university here before Edward III.'s time. For as the northern students came here but in November, 1333, and returned to Oxford before the year 1334, they could have neither time nor opportunities for building, whereas there are the remains of two colleges, one called Black Hall, and the other Brazenose, in the gate whereof is, at this time a large brazen nose, and a ring through it, though it is now rebuilt and converted into a workhouse. It is very certain that Brazenose College in Oxford took its name from this, because that was not built before the reign of Henry VII., whereas this is by all historians allowed to be as old as Edward III.

It is obvious to remark that Oxford seems to have been very jealous of Stamford as an university, by obliging all her members, before they are admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, to take an

* The custom of placing head armour over tombs is said to have originated with Canute, who was so thoroughly disgusted with the flattery of his courtiers that he placed his crown on the crucifix at Winchester, where it remained till his death.

oath* that they will not read, or attend lectures at Stamford, as an university.

In the same street with Brazenose college is the free-school, formerly St. Paul's Church, which is well endowed.

PHILO STAMFORDIENSIS.

[1862, *Part II., pp.* 617, 618.]

There are still existing in Stamford numerous remains of buildings erected in the Middle Ages, the great majority of which, however, are unknown to the antiquary. A sale on the premises of the late Mr. M. W. Jackson, surgeon, in St. Martin's in the early part of August last, afforded an opportunity for examining some interesting remains—those of the chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, the vaults of which are now known as the beer and wine cellars, the chancel above as the back kitchen, and the room over the last-named, immediately below the open timber roof, as the nursery. The ground-plan of the chapel can be unmistakably traced. One of the jambs of the western entrance to the nave, containing the iron staples, remain; the nave has disappeared altogether; the form of the Decorated chancel, however, is almost complete, but it has been considerably metamorphosed in adapting it for domestic use. The gable of the high-pitched roof is surmounted by a crocketed finial, the base of which exhibits a trefoil in a sunken panel. The chancel was entered from an ambulatory or aisle (now perfect), the priest's doorway, pierced in the north wall, being blocked. In the south wall are the remains of a sedilia and two aumbries. There is not an existing example in any of the Stamford churches. The position of the sedilia here is the sill of the south-eastern window, where they are frequently found in small churches. Aumbries, or lockers, are recesses in the wall, made for the preservation of sacred vessels. Those here are still used, but for a very different purpose, the cook finding them a convenient depository for unsightly trifles. Several aumbries were found in the interior of All Saints' Church when it was restored a few years ago, but these, with two handsome holy-water stoups, were obliterated by the plasterer in accordance with instructions given by the committee! The garth on the north side is still enclosed by mediæval erections, westward of which, and northward of the ambulatory, are the kitchen, dormitories, and other offices. The refectory would not be very distant from the kitchen: it was probably eastward of the chapel, from which there was a communication southward, as shown by a Decorated doorway (blocked) in Mr. Pollard's passage. It would seem that there was a place of sepulture attached to this chapel, as on the south side human bones were found during the occupancy of

* "Item tu jurabis, quod non leges nec audies Stamfordiæ, tanquam in universitate, studio, vel collegio generali."—"Statue Book," Tit. 9, sect. 6, § 1.

the premises by the late Mr. Z. Pollard. . . . It is probable that there existed here in the fourteenth century a "penitent females' home." The most conspicuous and earliest known of these establishments was that at Naples, founded in 1324, which would be coeval with the one at Stamford. They were all known by the name of Magdalene, and their chapels were dedicated to the saint of that name. On the west side of St. Martin's, from the bridge to Church Lane, stood the Hospital of St. John and St. Thomas (for the reception of poor travellers), the Magdalene, and the House of St. Sepulchre. In the last named, pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem were entertained when journeying from and to the north.

[1801, *Part II., p.* 903.]

The monastery of St. Leonard, about a quarter of a mile east of Stamford (see Plate II.), was originally built about 658, at the same time with Peterborough Minster, but finished before it; and was the oldest conventual church in South Mercia. It was rebuilt, in 1082, by William the Conqueror, and William Kaerleph, Bishop of Durham, who gave it as a cell to the monks of Durham. That part of the front now standing measures 33 feet, and is deservedly admired. The aisles are both destroyed. A considerable part of the nave remains; but is supposed to be not more than one-fifth of the original building.* CLERICUS.

[1801, *Part II., pp.* 1004, 1005.]

The cell of St. Leonard, at Stamford, engraved in your last (p. 903), was founded by St. Wilfrid, A.D. 658, and by William the Conqueror and William Cairleph, Bishop of Durham, given to the prior and convent of Durham about A.D. 1082, though not mentioned in any of their respective grants, "Monast. Angl.," i. 43; nor has Mr. Hutchinson thrown any light on it in his life of the bishop; but it occurs in Prior Warsington's MS., *De Juribus et possessionibus Ecclesie Dunelm*, in Cotton Library, Vitell. A. ix. About the time Mr. Peck dates the erection of this building, now a barn without the town, and reduced to the nave, which appears to have had aisles, etc. Of the rich Saxon west front there is a wretched print, drawn and engraved by John Langford, a celebrated writing-master and successful glass-stainer, in Peck's "Annals of Stamford," B. IV., c. iv. Copied in Stevens' "Monasticon," i. 226, and the door and its side arches in Ducarel's "Norman Tour," pl. xiii., p. 101, fol.

D. H.

[1803, *Part I., p.* 17.]

I have sent you a drawing of the west front of St. Leonard's Church, Stamford, as it appeared in 1780. Since that time, the

* Harrod's "History of Stamford," vol. i., p. 61.

broken columns on the right of the design and other parts have been made good under the direction of the late Earl of Exeter. A geometrical elevation of this front, with the several details, are to be seen in Carter's "Ancient Architecture of England," a work publishing by him in numbers. AN ARCHITECT.

[1833, *Part I., p.* 549.]

The remaining nave of St. Leonard's Priory Church, near Stamford, although degraded to the purposes of a barn, is still kept in repair by its owner the Marquis of Exeter, who has recently rebuilt a considerable portion which had fallen down. During the present repair, a stone coffin, with a place hollowed out for the head, has been found just outside the entrance; and it is very remarkable that the body was entire, and the shroud, of a coarse openly-wove woollen, also remained undecayed.

[1864, *Part I., pp.* 776-779.]

COATS OF ARMS ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF STAMFORD.

ST. GEORGE'S.

In the windows:—

1. Sable, three dovecotes argent—Sapcote: impaling, Argent, three turnpikes sable.
2. as 1, without the impalement.
3. Or, a chevron azure between three cinquefoils gules—Le Gross.
4. Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes.—Wake.
5. Gules, three water bougets ermine—Roos.
6. Or, three chevrons gules—Clare.
7. Chequy or and azure—Warren.
8. Or, a plain cross gules—Bigot.
9. Gules, a cross patonce argent.
10. Azure, a cross moline, quarterly pierced argent—Molineux of Haughton, Notts.
11. A chevron between three roses—Roscel.
12. Ermine, a cross pierced ermine: impaling, Sable, a chevron between three wolfs' heads couped argent, collared or—Bruges.

ST. MARY'S.

1. Gules, three lions' gambs erect, couped argent. This coat has been assigned to the family of Usher, but it is supposed, with more probability, to belong to that of Brown.
2. Sable, three hammers argent—Browne.
3. Quarterly, or and gules, a bordure bezanty—Rochfort.
4. Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets or—Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

5. Argent, a fesse between three crescents gules—Ogle, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

6. Azure, a cross fitchée between two eagles' wings or.

7. Azure, a cross or—Shelton, Norfolk.

8. At the end of the north aisle was a hatchment to the memory of Frances, wife of Robert Slow, Gent., of this parish, and second daughter of Sir John Burrel, Knight, of Dowsby, in this county, who departed this life July 31, 1654:—Argent, a fesse gules between three . . . charged with a cinquefoil ermine, between two martlets spectant from the sinister to the dexter or—Slow; impaling, Argent, a saltier gules between four burr leaves slipped proper, upon a chief azure a lion's head erased langued gules, between two pickaxes or—Burrel.

9. In the middle aisle is a stone to the memory of John Haughton, Gent., who built the old town-hall on the bridge; died January 9, 1583; and filled the office of alderman or mayor of this borough in the years 1558, 1566, and 1575. A considerable portion of the inscription is now hid, and the arms, if any, cannot now be seen. The arms borne by his family were, Sable, three bars argent, in chief a rose or. Crest: A bull's head argent, attired or, charged with three bars sable and a rose of the second.

St. John's.

In the middle aisle was a brass plate to Solomon Woodroffe, druggist of this town, who departed this life October 30, 1769. An historian who wrote his history of the town about eighty years ago is the only one who mentions its existence, but, unfortunately, he did not describe the arms it bore. As far as we have been able to discover, the following coats have been appropriated to the name:—1. Paly of six, gules and argent, a bend counterchanged. 2. Argent, a chevron between six crosses formée fitchée gules. Crest: A woodcock proper—Woodroffe of Hoope, Derbyshire and Yorkshire. 3. Gules, on a chevron argent three bucks' heads erased sable, a chief per fesse nebulée sable and argent. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, habited with leaves vert, holding in the hand a branch of honeysuckle, all proper—Woodroffe, or Woodruff, Lord Mayor of London, 1579, and Poyle, Surrey. 4. Azure, on a chevron engrailed argent three bucks' heads couped gules, a chief per fesse ermines and ermine. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, habited ermines, the cuff argent, holding in the hand proper a like buck's head. 5. Paly of six, gules and argent, a bend gobonated azure and or. Crest: A demi-lady proper, vested argent, holding in the dexter hand a civic crown or. 6. Paly of six, argent and gules. 7. Paly of six, argent and gules, a bend gobonated or and sable. In the adjoining square the family of Woodroffe have been established as druggists since 1720 up to a very recent period.

ALL SAINTS'.

1. On a monument on the north side of the north aisle to Charles Snow, Gent., who died September 12, 1755; also to Mary, the wife of Charles Snow, Gent., who died January 28, 1757:—Party per fesse nebulée azure and argent, three goats' heads (2 and 1) erased counterchanged: impaling, Or, a pile azure, on a canton . . . a cross saltier of the first. Crest: A goat's head erased, as in the arms. This tablet is in existence, and which I omitted giving in my former account.*

2. On a monument to Arthurus Walpole, "qui obit 13° die Augusti, Anno Dni. 1583":—Party per bend sable and argent, three lozenges counterchanged; impaling, Argent, on a bend sable a bezant—Pinchbeck.

3. Barry nebulée of six, argent and sable, a chief azure charged with a lion passant argent—Staple of Calais. William Brown of this town was a merchant of the staple, and being a great benefactor to both the town and church, will account for its introduction in the church.

4. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or—Borough of Stamford; impaling, Chequy or and azure—Warren.

Stamford being the only borough in England quartering the royal arms, the following account of the manner in which they were acquired may be here introduced:

On March 12, 1470, the Lancastrians, commanded by Sir Robert Welles (sometimes styled Lord Willoughby) and Sir Thomas de la Launde, were completely defeated by the Yorkists, commanded in person by King Edward IV., at Hornfield, in the parish of Empingham, a village a few miles to the north-west of Stamford, in a battle which, by reason of the enemy throwing off their coats, which impeded their flight when pursued by their victors, received the name of Loose Coat Field. The two Lancastrian commanders were taken prisoners, and beheaded at Doncaster seven days afterwards, and attainted in the Parliament which commenced at Westminster, October 6, 12 Edward IV. For the services which the men of Stamford rendered on that occasion, the King was pleased to grant the town, as an especial mark of his favour, his arms to be impaled with its former coat, those of Earl Warren, an ancient lord of the town, who received it from King John consequent upon William de Humet, a powerful baron, having aided Louis the Dauphin, who, or his ancestor, under Henry II., was Constable of Normandy, and who bore—Argent, a bordure gules, bezantée.

On the Town Hall are the arms of the borough; on the Corn Exchange they occur again, also the arms of the city of Lincoln—Argent, on a cross gules a fleur-de-lis or. And on the Butter Market those of Cecil, Marquis of Exeter, K.G.:—Barry of ten, argent and

* *Ante*, see pp. 68, 69.

azure, over all six escutcheons sable (3, 2, and 1), each charged with a lion rampant of the first.

In private possession are two panes of glass, supposed to have belonged to a church in this neighbourhood :—1. Argent, on a fesse gules three leopards' faces or; in chief a Cornish chough proper. Crest: A hawk, close proper, with bells on its feet. 2. Argent, on a bend sinister sable nine gimble rings (3, 3, and 3) interlaced or, (or three triple annulets interlaced). Crest: An ass's head proper; supporters, two lions sejant.

In front of the almshouses founded by Mr. Fryer are the arms of Fryer, Cecil, and the crest of Hurst. On those of Truesdale are the arms of Truesdale.

In front of a house in St. Martin's are the initials "M.P." and the date 1670, on a lozenge-shaped stone; above are apparently arms, but they have received so many coats of paint that it is difficult to distinguish what they really are:—Quarterly of 4: 1 and 4, A chevronel between three (2 and 1) billets; 2 and 3, A rose surmounted by a crown (?).

On the porter's lodge at the Infirmary are the arms of Fryer. The front of the lodge is the ancient gateway belonging to the White Friary, and over it was formerly the royal arms quartered with those of France. This house was, according to Speed, founded by Edward III., and dedicated to the Virgin, but there is indisputable evidence of its existence in 13 Edward I., and the holy fathers had an ample confirmation of privileges in 11 Edward II. Henry de Hanna, its warden, who died November, 1299, was the second Provincial of the whole order throughout England. It shared the same fate as the rest of its brethren, by surrendering to the King, October 8, 1539.

In front of the George Hotel, St. Martin's, are the following: Quarterly of 6: 1. Three bars, on the first three, and on the second two human hearts (?); 2. A lion rampant sustaining a tree: it should be, Parted per pale, gules and azure, a lion rampant argent sustaining a tree vert—Winston; 3. (Sable), a plate between three towers triple towered, with ports displayed (argent)—Cairleon; 4. A bend, quartering 5. (Argent), a chevron between three chess rooks (ermines) —Walcot; 6. As the first. No. 4 I suspect should be, Argent, on a bend between two cottizes gules three cinquefoils or—Heckington. Crest: On a wreath a garb (or), supported by lions; supporters, Two lions. Motto: "Cor Unum Via Una." One of the lions which support the crest is lost, and I believe the noble house of Cecil is the only one whose crest has supporters. The George is a very ancient hostelry. When the Lord Treasurer Burleigh founded his hospital in 1597, especial reference is made to it under the same name, and he also gave the landlord the right of presenting, in his proper turn, one inmate to it.

In front of the house in Scotgate, occupied by the late R. N. Newcome, Esq., is a hatchment bearing—Argent, three crescents gules. Crest: A lion's head erased sable. Motto: "Virtus Vincit."

Stoke-Rochford.

[1794, *Part I., p.* 1184.]

The church of Stoke-Rochford (of which the enclosed, see p. 1106, is a north-east view) is five miles south of Grantham, and about a quarter of a mile on the right hand of the great road leading thence to London. It serves for the parishes of Stoke-Rochford, North-Stoke, and Easton, in the last of which it is situated, though generally called Stoke Church. It is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, and is in the patronage of the prebendary of South Grantham, in the Cathedral of Salisbury. . . .

The Saxon arches in the nave, and the sharp-pointed arch in the steeple denote antiquity. The chapel on the south side of the chancel was built by Ralph Rochford and his wife in the year 1448; the north chapel (the windows and pillars of which are extremely light and elegant) appears to have been built in the time of Henry VII. Between the pillars on each side the communion-table is a large altar-tomb, with plain shields, and no inscriptions; that on the south side is ornamented with a foliated canopy of stone. There is also an ancient altar-tomb in the wall of the north chapel, with a Gothic arch ornamented with foliage, roses, etc., and a large flat stone measuring 8 feet by 4 feet, with the figures of a man and woman cut thereon, with a shield of three fleur-de-lis. This stone is reported to have been brought from a field in North-Stoke, called Ganthorpe, where probably there was a chapel—Neville.

There are three monumental slabs inlaid with brass figures and arms very perfect: for Henry Rochford, Esq., who died 1470, Sibella Seynt-John, who died 1493, and the following memorable inscription:

"Pray for the soll of Mastyr Olyb Sentjohn, squier, sonne unto y right excellent hye and myghty prynces duchess of Som'set g'ndame unto ou' sove'gn Lorde Kynge Harre the VIII. and for the soll of dame Elisabeth Bygod his wiff, who dep'ted this tr'nsitore liffe y't xii day of june i y' yere of ou' lord m.cccc and iii."

The south side of the chancel is now used as a burying-place for the family of Cholmeley of Easton. There is a handsome monument with figures and columns painted to resemble alabaster, and gilt, erected 1641, by Montague Cholmeley, Esq., of Easton, for his ancestors, since 1632, and several other mural monuments of marble for that family. In the chancel are slabs for the Rev. Thomas Naylour, and the Rev. Thomas Lingley. In the north aisle of the chancel, within an area paved with black and white marble, is a large

marble monument with Ionic columns, and an urn at the top, erected by Sir Edward Turnor during his life-time for himself and his wife, who died in 1679; to which are added the deaths of others of the family since the above period. The only arms in glass remaining are "Quarterly or and gules a border sable bezanty"—Rochford. "Ermines, on a cross quarter-pierced argent, four ser-de-mortins sable"—Turnor. . . .

Stow.

[1827, *Part I.*, *pp.* 585, 586.]

Stow, or Stowe, is a village situated in the hundred of Well, and division of Lindsey, about eight miles south-east of Gainsbro' and nine north-west of Lincoln. It is about a mile to the north of the Roman road leading from the Roman High Street (which runs on the cliff from Lincoln to the Humber) to Nottinghamshire over the Trent by Littlebro' Ferry, and has been supposed to be the ancient Sidnacester. The lord of the manor is Sir W. Amcotts Ingilby of Kettlethorpe, M.P., for the county of Lincoln.

Here formerly was a monastery founded by Godiva, wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and built by Eadnotus, Bishop of Lincoln (see Leland's "Collectanea," vol. i., pp. 49, 285). When Leland calls Eadnotus Bishop of Lincoln, he must allude to the whole district, for Stow was the seat of the Bishop from the time of Leofwin, under whom, A.D. 949, it was transferred thither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire, and remained thus till Remigius, A.D. 1052, or thereabouts, removed it to Lincoln. Hence the present church is traditionally called "The Mother Church of Lincoln." It is built of stone in the form of the cross. The dimensions are as follow:

	Feet.	*Inches.*
Length from east to west - - -	146	0
Width of the nave - - - -	27	6
,, ,, transept - - - -	27	0
,, ,, chancel - - - -	25	6

The chancel, which has evidently been vaulted, is of Anglo-Norman architecture, surrounded by a row of niches of the same order, with the zigzag moulding. The windows are surrounded by mouldings, various, but all of the Norman character. This part of the church was probably built about the time of Remigius, or immediately subsequent.

On the floor in the chancel is a coffin-shaped monument, with a head and half bust in relief, on which are inscribed these letters, +ALLEN – STOE – N – ERU – ID. Against a pillar on entering the chancel is an inscription engraved on a piece of brass in memory of Richard Burgh, Esq., of Stowe Hall, and Anne, his wife, and his son, Sir John Burgh, Colonel-General of his Majesty's forces to the Isle of Rhé, in France, where he was slain, A.D. 1627.

The coat of arms of the above Richard Burgh is still described on the old hall of Gainsbro' :

"Three fleurs-de-lis, supporters two lions rampant, crowned with two falcons. "Motto—Nec parvis sisto."

On the south side of the chancel is a marble monument to Thomas Holbech and Anne, his wife, on which it is mentioned that "he sometime dwelt at Stow Park, and died 16th April, 1591." . . .

The tower is square and embattled, and diminishes towards the battlements ; it stands upon four Gothic and four Norman arches. The former were added at the time the upper story of the tower was erected. On the top, between the pinnacles, are two curious images of a griffin and an eagle. Alfric, Archbishop of York, gave in 1023 two great bells to this church. The tower now contains five bells and a clock. This clock is a piece of ancient and very curious mechanism, the pendulum vibrating only three or four seconds. But the most interesting object in the church is the font, which is very handsome, and of Norman architecture, probably coeval with the one in the morning-prayer chapel in Lincoln Minster. It is octagonal, and on the base, which is square, is carved a dragon or wivern. The shaft is circular, and surrounded by eight short pillars with foliated capitals. Near the church are two sides of a moat, which it is supposed surrounded the ancient manor-house. In 1216 Henry III. remained at Stow, while his army went to Lincoln and defeated that of Lewis of France. About a mile to the south-east stands Stow Park, the former residence of the Bishops of Lincoln, who occupied it till the fourteenth century. . . .

The living is a perpetual curacy of not more than £40 per annum. A.

[1831, *Part I., pp.* 492-495.]

The nave of Stow Church appears never to have been pewed, for the floor is almost wholly covered with inscribed stones of memorials for the dead, but they are too numerous and common-place for introduction here. Amongst them appear many broken fragments of slabs, with mutilated inscriptions in church text, which bespeak their antiquity ; and two coffin-shaped stones, uninscribed, the one with a head sculptured in relief, within a hollow circular excavation at the broad end of the stone ; and the other containing a cross fitchée botony. On the east side of the north door is a small pointed recess in the wall, but no appearance remains of a basin for consecrated water.

The font consists of a square basement of solid masonry, supporting a smaller square, which forms the actual pedestal of the font. The basin is octagonal with ornamented faces, and is placed on a large central cylinder surrounded by eight smaller ones, the weight of which appears to crush a serpent or dragon, which is sculptured as writhing underneath it ; an emblematical device, characteristic of the

enemy of mankind, overpowered and vanquished by the powerful efficacy of Christian baptism. The devices on the several faces of the font are these: 1. Two fleurs-de-lis. 2. One ditto. 3. A lily. 4. A rose. 5. A serpent. 6. Two fleur-de-lis. 7. A human head, with flowers issuing from each side of the mouth. 8. The triple triangle, composed of five lines returning into itself; which was another emblematical device, termed by the ancients Hygeia (ὑγεια), and in this situation denoted the health flowing to the soul from the authorized use of the baptismal waters.

The transept is fitted up with pews for divine service, but they are in a very dilapidated state. It has a round plain window in each end of the gable, besides those which have been already described. On the east side of the north transept is a doorway, over which is a slab or bracket, supported by two monstrous figures; and in the south transept is a similar bracket, placed on the back of a triple animal; the remains of ornamental details, which were probably more numerous when this fine church was in the zenith of its prosperity and glory. The steps which led to the rood loft remain; but that erection, so indispensable to the ceremonies of the Romish Church, has long been taken away. The last fragment of the main beam which supported it fell from the wall in the month of October, 1830. It is of carved oak, but completely decayed by the operation of the dry rot.

There formerly existed three carved screens, which were placed at the entrance of the chancel, amid the transepts, fragments of which still remain in a lumber-room at the end of the north transept. The upper part of each division terminated in ogees within obtuse pointed arches, filled in with alternate decorated and perpendicular tracery, and enriched with festoons of flowers. They were probably introduced into the church a short time previous to the Reformation.

The oaken pulpit is hexagonal, with ornamental carvings on each face. The canopy is sculptured in compartments, and the back is flanked by carved eagles. On the north pier, at the entrance of the chancel, immediately behind the pulpit, is a brass plate, with this inscription:

"Aspice, Respice, Prospice.

"In this chauncell lyeth buried y^e^ bodies of Richard Burgh, of Stowe Hall, Esq., and Amy his wife, which said Richard was descended from y^e^ noble and ancient familie of the Lord Burgh, baron of Gainesborough, and next heyre of that familie, and y^e^ said Amy was the eldest daughter of Antonie Dillington, of Knighton, in y^e^ Isle of Wight, Esq., who had togeather four sonnes, viz., that noble and valiant souldyer, Sir John Burgh, Collonel Gen'rall of His Ma^ts^ forces in the Isle of Rhe in France, where he was slaine A° D'ni 1627; Thomas, Rich: and Edw: and 5 daughters, Marie, Martha, Dillington, Jane, and Anne. Y^e^ said Richard dyed A° D'ni 1616, and y^e^ said Amy in A° D'ni 1632."

On the same plate is this shield: Quarterly of twelve. 1. Three fleurs-de-lis—Burgh. 2. A lion rampant, with a crescent for

difference.* 3. Five fusils in fess.† 4. Paly of six.‡ 5. Three garbs within a double tressure, flory and counterflory. 6. Barry of eight, evaluron of martlets. 7. On three escutcheons, three bars vair. 8. A lion rampant. 9. Five fusils in bend. 10. Six chevronels. 11. Three garbs. 12. On a chevron 3 estoils. Supporters: two hawks, ducally gorged, jessed, belled, and varvelled. Crest: An arm embowed, habited in armour, and tied with a garland. Motto: "Nec parvis siste."§

In the transept floor are many mutilated slabs, which indicate an ancient date; some are broken into fragments, whilst others remain of their original dimensions, with the inscriptions partially defaced by their continual exposure to the passing footstep. One of these is at the entrance of the chancel, with this legend round the margin, in church text:

"Hic jacet Joh'es . . . de . . . q . . . h'nt . . . alto Epiphani . . . d'ni. . . . Anno D'ni M.CCC.II. cuj' an' pptietur d'us. Amen."

The chancel is a beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture. The lower part of the walls, on every side, is entirely occupied by an arcade of circular arches, with zigzag mouldings, which were originally supported by cylinders with ornamented capitals, many of which are gone. Over the whole is an enriched string course, which extends round the chancel. The three lower windows, on each side, are adorned with broad mouldings of exquisite workmanship, chevron and crenelle alternately, and separated on each side by tall, clustered, cylindrical buttresses, which appear to divide the chancel into three principal compartments. The clerestory windows are plain.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of marble to the memory of Thomas, the eldest son of Bishop Holbech, who, in the reign of Edward VI. alienated almost all the landed property belonging to the See of Lincoln, together with ten of its episcopal palaces. The inscription runs as follows, and is in Roman capitals:

* Or, a lion rampant azure, were the armorial bearings of the ancient Dukes of Brabant; a descendant of whom, Joscelin de Louvaine, the brother of Queen Adelicia, took the title of Lord Percy, by marriage with Agnes, the heiress of that noble family.

† Azure, five fusils in fess, or, were the arms of Percy.

‡ Paly of six, or and sable, for Athol. The Burghs were descended from these two great families, Percy and Athol.

§ On the roof of the church of Barnoldby le Beck, in the same county, are two inscriptions relative to this family, curiously carved in church text. The ceiling is divided into square panels by moulded beams and rafters, the intersections of which are decorated with knobs of flower-work and carved designs, and on one of the ribs in the nave is the following in relief:

"ihc. help lady. mabel burgh."

On the ceiling of the north aisle:

"ihc. help lady. richard burgh."

"Near unto this place lieth buried the bodies of Thomas Holbech, that sometime dwelt in Stooe Parke, with Anne his wife, daughter of Antonie Yaxley, of Mellis, Esq., w^ch^ said Anne deceased the 7^th^ day of Septb^r^, A° D'ni 1581. And the said Tho'as deceased the 15^th^ day of April, A° D'ni 1591. And they left issue one only sonne Edward."

Shield: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Five escallops. 2 and 3, In chief three wolves' heads erased; impaled with Ermine, a chevron between three mullets. Crest: On a coronet, a pelican.

On the same wall is another monument with this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Stones (late of Gainsborough), nephew to John Torr of Stow Park; he was born May the 29th, 1766, in the parish of Hathersage, Derbyshire. By lifting the anchor of a ship he broke his leg, which brought on a lockt jaw, that terminated his existence July 1, 1795. This memorial was erected as a token of esteem by his cousin, John Torr of Doncaster."

The chancel-floor contains numerous stones of memorial, which are mostly of modern date, with commonplace inscriptions. Amongst them, however, is a coffin-shaped stone, of great antiquity, placed immediately beneath the monument of Thomas Holbech. At the broadest end is the bust of a man sculptured in relief, within a circular excavation; and round the margin the remains of an abbreviated inscription in Lombardic capitals, some of which are reversed. The letters are disposed in the following order:

"✠ A.L.LE.ME. . . . . T: . . . ER . . . I . . . ⅂ . . W . . V⅂: SAW: ÐM: M . . . ⅂: IA.RP:⅂. . . ."

Within the chancel rails are some slabs to commemorate the families of Dockray, Willie, and others, and amongst the rest the following curious inscription:

"Hic situs Georgius Lugg de Sturton. De quo tibi, Lector, malè dicere vetat veritas; de quo tibi quæ meruit bona adulationis, quod forsan imputetur, vetat crimen; tibi qualis erat crediturо supremus, quem expectat, pleniùs indicabit dies —Ob^t^ 22 Februarii, MDCCXXIII. ætat. suæ 27."

The bells in this church are five in number, one of which has been baptized and dedicated to St. Michael, as appears by the inscription of his name upon its upper surface, in Lombardic capitals. The other inscriptions are:

"Jesus be our speed. 1663."
"All men who hear my mournful sound,
Repent before you lie in the ground. 1762."
"James Harrison, Barton. 1801."

GEO. OLIVER.

[1866, *Part I.*, *pp.* 814, 815.]

Through the removal of some internal stonework in the east wall of the north transept of Stow Church, a recess has lately been disclosed, which had been arched. This is 5 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, and 3 feet high, up to a small cornice, whence sprang a richly-worked arch, of about the same height, a few inches of which still remain. These cornices are of a square form, plainly chamfered

below ; and relieved only by a small roll mould at their lower angles. The whole of this recess was plastered and painted, so as to constitute a reredos to an altar, which, no doubt, once stood below, as the height of the sill of this newly-discovered recess exactly corresponds with that of the top of an altar of the usual height, and is above the place where a chapel altar usually stands. Unfortunately, the altar of the recess has been destroyed, together with such portions of the painting as were originally displayed within its head ; and the lower part of the painting has also suffered from the lapse of time, part of the plaster ground-work having fallen from the stonework behind it; and the colours, in other instances, having almost faded away. Yet enough remains to indicate its full meaning, and to present us with an ancient work of art illustrative of one of the most stirring events connected with English history ; while at the same time the subject, we see, was selected in reference to the saint to whom this transept of Stow Church was formerly dedicated—namely, St. Thomas of Canterbury.

In the middle of the painting is a figure of an archbishop, which, when perfect, reached from the top to the bottom ; of this about two-thirds now remain. As no portions of the arms are seen below where the figure is perfect, we may surmise that the hands were raised—the one in the attitude of blessing, the other holding a maniple stained with the blood of the saint. We may also suppose that figures of the archangels Michael and Gabriel, or a group of angels, were depicted over this side of the principal figure, especially as certain red circling lines beneath the feet of St. Thomas are probably intended for clouds, and to express his beatified state after his violent death, long deemed to be that of a martyr. On either side of this figure two of the closing scenes of the murdered archbishop's life are depicted—namely, his last meal on earth, and his murder. These reach from the bottom of the recess to the arch corbels above, and are continued on the lateral walls. The first on the right of the large central figure represents the archbishop seated at table in his robes and pall, and with a mitre or cap upon his head, now imperfect, but the pendent infulæ are still visible. To the right below is a conical object painted red, which perhaps is intended for the elbow of a chair of state ; and to the left are the remains of the figures of two ecclesiastics, with robes fastened at their necks with large morses.

The figure farthest from the archbishop stretches forth his right hand towards him, holding what appears to be a spoon. A white cloth covers the table in front of these figures, and upon it are a dish and a plate. The scene was, no doubt, selected from its assumed resemblance to the last supper of the Saviour, for when the archbishop was thus seated at dinner on Tuesday, December 29, 1171, there were strong reasons for his fears that he should that very day be betrayed into the hands of his enemies and slain. . . .

The scene on the left represents a part of the interior of Canterbury Cathedral—viz., the Chapel of St. Benedict; and the far-famed pillar by which the archbishop fell is indicated by an architectural cornice, a Norman pillar, the shaft of which is enriched with the chevron ornament and part of an arch above it. Adjoining the pillar is a draped altar, on which stands a chalice and the Word of God, on the open pages of which is inscribed the holy symbol of Jehovah. In front kneels Sir Thomas in a cloak and hood, with his hands extended and joined in prayer as he said, "For the name of Jesus, and in defence of the Church, I am willing to die," ere he bowed down in death before his smiters, whose forms partly appear on the back of the recess, and partly on its left side. These, it will be remembered, were Hugh de Moreville, Reginald Fitzurse, William de Tracy, and Richard de Bret. One of them has just struck the fatal blow. The point of this murderer's sword is represented as breaking through the violence of the blow; and part of his mail hauberk, and of another assailant's sword, appear on the back wall of the recess, the remainder of the subject being continued on the side wall, where it may still be in part discerned. Between the archbishop and his murderers an ecclesiastic appears in the background. This is most probably intended for the faithful Edward Grieve. . . . Thus the temporary triumph of Becket's knightly assailants is portrayed; but an object of a very different character appears above the fallen prelate—no less than the hand of the Almighty extended in blessing above his servant. The pillar in this painting no doubt represents the one close to which Becket breathed his last, and the altar that of St. Benedict. He who strikes the deadly blow is De Tracy; but the incident of the breaking sword is wrongly attributed to him, for it was Richard de Bret who subsequently broke his sword through a violent blow he struck at the archbishop by which he cut off a portion of the fallen prelate's skull, and at the same time snapped his weapon through its collision with the pavement.

Swineshead.

[1791, *Part I., p.* 518.]

The only remains appertaining to Swineshead Abbey in 1733 were a yew-tree in the garden, and a knight in mail fixed in the wall of a new house. Mr. Love, who at present resides on the abbey farm, and has done so for many years, remembers a Mr. Jessop, a mill-wright, who well knew the tree to be of such height and dimension as to be a sea-mark; and that he offered twenty pounds for it to form a mill-post, which at that time was certainly a great price. In regard to the knight in mail, fixed in the garden-front of the house, Mr. Gough supposes him to be the founder, Robert Greslei, or Albert, his son. He remains still in his old situation, though perhaps with rather more mutilation from the rugged hand of Time. . . .

M. F.

Tattershall.

[1821, *Part II., pp.* 307, 308.]

Tattershall is a small market-town in Lincolnshire, situated on the banks of the river Bane, near its junction with the river Witham, and is distant nine miles south-west from Horncastle. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been a Roman military station; traces of two encampments being still visible, at a short distance from the town, in a place called Tattershall Park. Several Roman coins have also been found in different parts of the parish. Shortly after the Conquest, the lordship of Tattershall, together with the hamlet of Tattershall Thorpe, and several other estates, was given by King William to Eudo and Pinso, two Norman nobles, who had attended him into England, but who, though sworn brothers in war, were not otherwise related. On the division of the estates between these chieftains, this manor became the property of Eudo, who fixed his residence here.

After many changes, the manor of Tattershall became the property of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., in 1692, on the failure of male issue in the Clinton family. From him it descended to its present possessor, Earl Fortescue.

The Church of Tattershall (see Plate II.) stands about eighty yards east of the Castle, near the outer fosse, and is a beautiful and spacious stone structure in the form of a cross, consisting of a square tower, a nave with five arches on a side, and eight clerestory windows placed in pairs, a transept, and a choir. On the north side is a porch, on which are sculptured the arms of William of Wainflete, Bishop of Winchester: formerly there were two porches on the south side, also bearing the arms of the same bishop; but these have been some time since removed. Over the great eastern window is a richly-ornamented niche, in which a statue once stood; the wall above the western door is likewise ornamented with thirteen blank shields. The cloisters, which were on the south side of the chancel, are entirely demolished.

In the south wall of the chancel are three stone stalls and a piscina, with a cornice charged with various animals; on each side of the transept is also a piscina. There is a handsome rood-loft between the nave and choir, now used as a singing-gallery.

The windows of the choir were once enriched with beautiful stained glass, which was removed in the year 1754 by the Earl of Exeter, on condition that it should be replaced with plain glass; but this being neglected to be done, the choir remained about fifty years with unglazed windows; and being thus exposed to the weather, the elegantly carved oak stalls, the rich screens, and other ornamental

work, fell entirely to decay. The choir has, within these few years, been repaired by the present Earl Fortescue, and fitted up in a plain but neat manner.

The windows of the nave and transept were also enriched with stained glass containing the legendary histories of St. Guthlake, St. Catherine, and other saints, a few fine fragments of which are preserved in two of the transept windows.

On the floor before the communion-table is a stone which once contained a rich brass figure of the Lord Treasurer Cromwell, habited in full-plated armour and a flowing mantle and cordon, the gauntlets reaching to the middle joint of the fingers, a long sword across him from the middle of the belt, and at his feet two wild men with clubs, his supporters; by his side the figure of Margaret, his wife.

About 250 yards south-west of the town stands the remains of the castle, a stately edifice, erected by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell, about the year 1440. . . .

This castle was originally intended as a place of defence, and was surrounded by two fosses, the inner one faced with brick, great part of which is now remaining. Formerly it was of great extent, but was dilapidated in the civil wars between the unfortunate Charles I. and his Parliament; for the damages thereby sustained, Theophilus, fourth Earl of Lincoln, petitioned Parliament in the year 1649.

The part now remaining is a rectangular brick tower of exquisite workmanship, about one hundred feet in height, divided into four storys, and flanked by four octagonal turrets; and is raised on ponderous arches, forming spacious vaults, which extend through the angles of the building, into the bases of the turrets. Under the crown of these vaults was a deep well, which is now filled up.

The walls are of great thickness, particularly that on the east side, in which are several galleries and narrow rooms, arched in a curious manner, through which communications were obtained with the principal apartments in the several storys from the great stairs in the south-east turret. The east wall also contains the chimneys.

The windows are of the Pointed order, well-proportioned, and contain tracery; those on the south, west, and north sides are large, and from them the principal apartments received light; those on the east are smaller, being designed to give light only to the rooms and galleries in that wall.

The main walls were carried to the top of the fourth story, where the tower was covered by a grand platform, or flat roof, which, together with the several floors, is entirely destroyed. Surrounding this part of the tower are very deep machicolations, upon which, and part of the main walls, is a parapet of great thickness, with arches, intended to protect the persons employed over the machicolations. Upon these arches is a second platform, enclosed with a parapet and embrasures, above which the embattled turrets rise to a considerable

height, three of them terminating in cones covered with lead. The cone of the fourth turret is demolished.

Between the castle and the church stands an ancient brick building, which, from the style of architecture, appears to be coeval with the castle, and is now inhabited. On the west of the castle is another remain, apparently of the same date. Each of these buildings is situated between the outer and inner fosse.

The principal entrance to the castle, with its portcullis and towers, was standing at the north-east corner of the enclosure, when Buck made his drawing in 1726.

Temple Bruer.

[1826, *Part I.*, *p.* 305.]

Temple Bruer, or Templum de la Bruere, derived its name from its standing on what was formerly a vast extended heath. It is the remains of a habitation of the Knights Templars. The present appearance of the north and east fronts are shown in Plate II.

[1832, *Part II.*, *p.* 601.]

I have a small engraving representing a north view of Temple Bruer Church, in which the outer wall, to the extent of half the circular elevation, appears to be standing, and, judging from the accompaniments, about twenty feet in height. The church is united with the tower by two pointed arches springing from a massive cylindrical column, and apparently forming the side of a chancel, which, when entire, was in plan either a square or parallelogram. Two arches with similar columns are formed in the periphery of the wall, and appear to have opened into a chapel or aisle, flanking the (presumed) chancel. The architecture of these parts, as far as I can judge from the print, much resembles the church of St. Sepulchre at Northampton.

The tower is here represented to be more perfect than it appears to be at present. The parapet is entire. The arches of two pointed windows are represented in the outer walls, but not the least indication of the peristyle discovered by Mr. Oliver is given in this print. In the front of the tower is a low arch, which is probably the entrance to the subterranean passage, for which Mr. Oliver sought in vain.

The church appears to have been built rather on the plan of the older churches of St. Sepulchre, at Cambridge, and Northampton, than of the more recent structures at London and Little Maplestead. The peristyle of the former buildings is formed, in each example, of eight columns, massive and cylindrical, and it is observable that all the English buildings differ from the alleged prototype (the Holy Sepulchre), in having an entire circular peristyle within side; in that

structure the circle is broken at the part corresponding with the choir, to the extent of about seventy degrees. In form the plan of Little Maplestead, I think, comes nearer to the church and choir of the Holy Sepulchre, than either of the others. E. I. C.

[1833, *Part II.*, *pp.* 500-502.]

The circular church at Temple Bruer is 52 feet in diameter within, and appears to have been supported by a peristyle of eight cylindrical columns, with massive bases and capitals, and shafts 3 feet 2 inches in diameter, from which sprang a series of circular arches, profusely ornamented with bold zigzags and other Norman enrichments, occupying, together with the aisle or space thus formed, exactly one half of the diameter. A portion of this space on the north side had been used as a private chapel, in which were a tomb and an altar, with a stone bench for the officiating priest. On the west was the principal door of entrance, with an ascent of stone steps, and a magnificent porch, the foundations of which remain perfect; and in the floor are two coffin-shaped stones, one plain, and the other charged with a cross botony fitchée in bold relief. No interments, however, were found beneath them. A communication was formed between the church and the lower story of the tower by means of cloisters; and this small apartment, which could have admitted but few persons, as it is only 17 feet square, was fitted up for the due performance of high mass, with an altar, piscina, stone stalls for the officiating ministers, brackets, etc. Over the cloisters just mentioned were dormitories, which appear to have been enlarged from their original dimensions at some subsequent period. . . .

Beneath the church and tower was a perfect labyrinth of vaults and dungeons, and intricate passages, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and arched over with stone, branches of which ran under the doors of the church and tower, and below the pavement of the cloisters. In one of these vaults a niche or cell was discovered, which had been carefully walled up; and within it the skeleton of a man, who appears to have died in a sitting posture, for his head and arms were found lying between the legs, and the back bowed forward. Another skeleton of an aged man was found in these dungeons, with only one tooth in his head. His body seems to have been thrown down without order or decency, for he lay doubled up, and in the fore-part of his skull were two holes, which had evidently been produced by violence. . . . Several large square stones have been found, to which iron rings are attached, and altogether; the ruins exhibit woeful symptoms of crime and unfair dealing.

The churchyard or cemetery was on the north side of the west porch, and the graves were placed in lines round the outside of the building. They are very numerous, and those which have been

unavoidably opened by the process of excavation have been found to contain no relics of coffins. . . . In these graves we discovered arrow-heads of iron, small ornamented brass buckles, and an instrument resembling the blade of a dagger, all corroded with the rust of time and damp; several silver coins of the early Edwards and Henrys, one of Henry VIII. and another of Elizabeth; some Roman copper coins, one of which is a Theodosius, with several Nuremburg and Lombardic tokens; a gold ring set with an emerald; a bead of a rosary made of ebony; a small bell, which was probably fixed, with many others of the same kind, according to the custom of the time, to one of the knight's horse-furniture. . . . We have also taken up an antique Sheffield thwittle of great beauty, with an ornamented ivory haft, and a blade inlaid with silver in elegant devices, both on the sides and back, which latter is of great thickness; and two large keys of curious construction, the one plated with silver, the other with gold.

On the south side of the porch are several small rooms and narrow passages, which adjoin the church wall; and these appear to have been the offices, for one of the rooms, which measures 14 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was filled with pure lime. The walls of this part of the building are uniformly $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, while those of the church and porch are more than 4 feet; and the latter are built of stone, rough as when taken from the quarry, and entirely coated with plaster inside and out, except the plinth, which is handsomely squared and moulded. . . .

The tower has four stages separated by string courses, and stands on a massive basement, to which its preservation, amidst the wreck of the main buildings, may be principally attributed. The east side has a lancet window in each of the second and third storeys; and in the south, a large window of three lights trefoil under a pointed arch, and drip-stone, resting on blank shields; above this is a plain, circular-headed window; and the upper story contains a square on each face. In the west are two pointed windows. The whole is surmounted by an ornamented cornice, and the remains of a battlement. . . . In the north face of the tower is an ancient doorway, with a circular arch, over a large transom stone, placed as if intended to aid the arch in support of the superincumbent pressure; and on this account it is conjectured by King* to be of Saxon workmanship; but it is now walled up, and to the eastward are a pair of small arches in the wall. At the north-west angle is a clustered column, from which a groined roof has evidently sprung, and about the centre of this face, at the same elevation, a bracket or impost remains, which has probably been inserted for the same purpose. At the north-west angle of the tower within is a capacious stone staircase

* "Mun. Ant.," vol. iii., p. 253, plate 37.

very much worn, which mounts to the rooms in the second and third stories, as well as to the battlements.

A grange belonging to this establishment was situated on the west side of the turnpike road, about midway between Lincoln and Sleaford, and a quarter of a mile east of the great Roman street. It consisted of a house and offices, a chapel and cemetery, protected by a wall of earth, and subsequently of stone, which included ten acres of land, all now level with the ground, and the site regularly ploughed and sown. The Grange was finally taken down about thirty years ago. . . .

During the excavations for this purpose, the workmen found parts of painted windows, the lead and glass combined as when in actual use; carved stones, human bones, and kistvaens or vaults made of stone, 7 feet long by 3 feet wide, which could have no other use but for interment. The preceptor had also a warren house near the Grange, which had a subterranean vault beneath it; and the spot where it stood is at present indicated by a willow-tree, which, according to tradition, grew originally "out of the prior's oven."

GEO. OLIVER.

Thorp.

[1790, *Part I., p.* 18.]

I herewith send the representation of an antique stone (Plate II., Fig 2) found in the parish of Thorp, about three miles and a quarter from Newark, by the side of the Foss road leading from Leicester, through Newark, to Lincoln. It stood in an upright position, about two feet and a half beneath the surface of the ground, placed on another stone about the same size. . . . The stone is in height 11 inches, in breadth rather more than 7 inches, in thickness 4 inches, and in weight twenty pounds; it is composed of a hard, coarse, gritty texture, and the upper surface of the moulding is rounded. The effigy of the man is pretty perfect, the eyebrows heavy, and forehead prominent; that of the woman is rather defaced, part of the nose is wanting; and also the moulding of the stone on the right side is much worn away.

Near the place where this stone was found is an old enclosure, called Deadman's Grave, where, I am informed, bones have frequently been found; and, from tradition, it was the burying-place of the thousands who were slain in that memorable battle that was fought (near this spot) in the fields of Stoke and Elston, between Henry VII. and the impostor Lambert Symnel, in the year 1487. A part of Elston field still retains the name of Rex Wong, supposed to be the place where the King erected his standard. R. W. D.

Threckingham.

[1789, *Part II., pp.* 615, 616.]

The village of Threckingham is situated in the hundred of Aveland, and was called, previous to A.D. 869, Laundon; and about that time, on account of the burial of three Danish kings, it was changed to Trekingham,* and so by corruption to Threckingham, alias Freckingham. To confirm, in some measure, the truth of this matter, there is to be seen, in the south-west part of the churchyard, three stone coffins, with lids or covers entire, which, tradition says, once contained the remains of the above persons. There is an inscription of two lines upon one of the lids, but impossible to be read, by the devastation of time (see Plate III., Figs. 10, 11, 12). In the years 1778 and 1788 were dug up, in the highways and closes adjoining this village, great numbers of human bones, great part of which, with a deal of rusty iron, mouldered to dust when exposed to the air, so that it was impossible to form any idea of their original shape.

The living of this village (with the hamlet of Stow consolidated with it) is a vicarage, of the value of about £60 per annum, patron Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Normanton, in the county of Rutland, present vicar Rev. John Towers. There are in this parish two reputed manors (besides that of Stow); the superior one the patron of the living owns, with the greatest part of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is large and well built of stone, with pointed arches; the steeple has a spire 48 yards high, in which are three bells; inscription upon the first and second, "Thomas Norris made me, 1660"; on the third, "God save this Church, 1615." There are only two monuments in this church; one of handsome marble, to the memory of several of the Fisher family, buried here in the last century; Fig. 7, are the arms upon the same; the other of blue slate, in memory of Edward Dawson, who died lately. The other families buried in this church, by the floor-stone inscriptions, are, Seagrave, Hough, Cragg, Hyde, and Hutchinson. At the east end of the north aisle are two figures carved in stone, representing a man and woman; the man is cross-legged, and appears in a warrior's dress; at his feet are two lions passant, one looking towards him, the other from him. Fig. 2 are the arms upon the shield. At the feet of the woman are placed two dogs couchant. These figures, it is supposed, represent Lambert de Trekingham and his wife; and that Lambert de Trekingham, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Edward I. and II.'s reign, was of this family. Tradition calls these figures Lambert and Spain.

The land of this parish is enclosed, and is chiefly grass, and there

* "Ingulphus," pp. 20, 21, edit. Gale; and see Camden's "Britannia," Lincolnshire.

are about 600 tods (28 lb.) of wool annually shorn, being the produce of about 2,000 sheep. . . .

The register of the church begins 1572; and for the first twenty years there were christened 133; the marriages amounted to 45; the burials to 127; and for the last twenty years were baptized, 97; married, 35 couples; buried, 90. The number of inhabitants at this time is about 150.

The following inscription, upon a corner stone of a house in this village, refers to the great plague, 1646:

"Vorax Pestis Threkae 'Sævire Mēse Maio 1616. Robert Gaton."

The arms (Fig. 9) are placed in the end of an old barn belonging to the manor-house of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at Walcott by Folkingham, co Lincoln. C.

[1789, *Part II., p.* 707.]

We are much obliged to your correspondent C. for his account of Treckingham parish, p. 615, and hope he will continue his communications. But we wish to inform him that the appearance of the three stone coffins in his drawing is such as by no means entitles them to the high antiquity which tradition assigns them. Such may be seen in many churchyards, or on their walls, in Lincolnshire. There are such, charged with crosses, but no inscription, on the walls of the churchyard at Stilton; not to mention that the word "Johannes" was once visible on one of them, and that *hic jacet* is not the style of epitaphs of the ninth century. . . . F. S.

[1791, *Part II., pp.* 793-795.]

In the south wall of the chancel at Threckingham, before it was repaired last, 1789, grew a large quantity of the herb *polypody*, or oak fern, a plant not usually found in this part of the country. There is a mural monument in the church to the memory of William Fysher, eldest son of Francis and Susannah, who died October 6, 1675, in the thirty-third year of his age; and of his brother, Robert Fysher, and Elizabeth, his wife, aged sixty-one, and five of their children, who died young—viz., William, Octavian, Susannah, Daniel, and Mary; and also of Lucy, who died May 25, 1710.

A copy of a paper in the church chest, being a terrier of the possession of the vicarage of Treckingham-cum-Stow, is omitted.

Mr. Gough has most certainly made a mistake in saying that the true name is Screkington, as the village of Screkington, or Screddington, is a distinct place of itself, and situated about three miles distant. . . .

Upon cleaning the dirt from the letters upon the lids of the three stone coffins preserved here, when removing them last year into the church for better security, by desire of D. Douglas, Esq., of Folking-

ham, the words "Hic intumulatur Johannes" were deciphered thereon. . . .

About 150 yards to the east of the church runs a Roman road, supposed the fifth iter of Antoninus. . . . At Stow Green Hill, near Treckingham, by the foundations of an old chapel, a great fair is annually held for cattle and all kinds of tradesmen's goods on July 4, besides another on June 15 and 16 for horses only. These fairs, it is thought, were both as one, and formerly held the whole time of the intermediate days; and a toll is still paid for all carriages which happen to pass over the hill between the above days, June 15, and July 4, in each year. A fair was granted to the monastery of Sempringham, to be held at this place, by charter 52 Henry III.* . . .

Another Roman road crosses the above at Threckingham. The vestiges of it in general are pretty plain now to be seen. It came by the Roman way from Ely and Wisbeach, to Spalding by Donington to Briggend causeway, crossing Carsdike near Swaton, where, on the north side, the road is a perfect tumulus yet unopened; thence to this village, continuing in nearly a straight line towards the High Dyke at Coldharbour. . . .

Owners of chief manor and great part of the estate:

1642, Earl of Lincoln, Theophilus.

1676, Richard Wynn, Esq., and family, till

1789, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., by purchase.

[1791, *Part II.*, *pp.* 906, 907.]

Plate II. is a view of Treckingham Church. This church is 74 feet long within; 42 feet broad, including the nave and two side aisles. Chancel, 20 feet long, 14½ broad.

Fig. 2 is a drawing of a curious arched doorway, now over the entrance of my dovecote, and formerly over the south door of Sempringham Church.

Translation of the part of Domesday Book relating to Threckingham:

In Threekingham is the inland of Newton,† 5 bovates of land and the sixth part of 2 bovates at geld; there are one sochman and three villans having half a ploughland; there the Bishop of Durham has the twelfth part of one church, St. Peter's, and the sixth of one church, St. Mary's, and the sixth part of 4 bovates of land, which lay near the Church of St. Mary's in the same hundred; in this same town, one Ulviet has of the King's gift as many parts of the land, churches, carucates, and men, as the bishop before-mentioned is said to have, for the middle of Newton separates what belongs to each.

In Threekingham, St. Benedict of Rouen had and has half a ploughland at geld; the land is 4 bovates; there one villan has half

* Tanner's "Notitia."

† This place adjoins the west part of this parish.

a ploughland. In the time of King Edward it was worth £5 and is still the same.

In Threekingham one ploughland at geld; the land consists of one ploughland. There is a fair (which returns 40s.), and eleven sochmen and eight bordars.

In Threekingham, 14 bovates and the third part of 1 bovat at geld. The land is a ploughland and half, inland; there is one sochman and five villans, and three bordars with one ploughland and half.

In Threekingham, 10 bovates of land and a third part of 2 bovates at geld. The land consists of that number of bovates, Berewic, in Newton; there Odo has two sochmen with one ploughland, and 2 bovates in a ploughland. To this belongs a sixth part of one church, St. Peter's, and a third of one church, St. Mary's, and a third part of the half ploughland which lies near the church of St. Mary.

In Threekingham, Wido has 2 bovates of this land of Gilbert de Gand, of which the soke is in Folkingham.

In Threekingham, 5 bovates of land, and a sixth part of 2 bovates, at geld. The land consists of so many bovates. Ulviet now has it of the King, and there is one sochman with 1 bovate and one sixth part of 2 bovates, and three villans with half a ploughland, and the half part of one church, St. Peter's, and the sixth part of one church, St. Mary, and the one sixth part of 4 bovates, which lies near St. Mary's Church.

In the register book of Bishop Wells, who began to preside over the See of Lincoln in the year 1209, is contained as follows:

"Thrikingham. Vicaria in ecclesiâ de Trikingham, que est Fratrum Sancti Lazari de Burthon, consistit in toto altaragio absque aliquâ diminutione, cum tosto in quo nunc vicarius residet; et ipsi Fratres Sancti Lazari procurabunt hospitium archidiaconi, et sustinebunt in perpetuum omnia alia onera preter synodalia que tantum vicarius solvebit annuatim; et valet vicarius v. marc', et eo amplius."

Queen Mary, February 10, 1555, for a fine of 100s. demised to Anthony Pickeringe, Gent., the tithes of Threckingham, with their appurtenances, for twenty years from the feast of the Annunciation then next coming, at the annual rent of 100s.*

Series of Vicars and Patrons, extracted partly from the Records at Lincoln, and partly from the Church Registers.

Incumbents or vicars, and by whom presented:

1240, Reginaldus de Wistow, the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Burton Lazarus.
1261, Richard de Mackworth, by the same.
1262, Tho. de Trikingham, by the same.
1286, Galfridus de Stretfield, by the same.

* Harl. MSS., No. 240, p. 144.

1320, Hugo de Toller, by the same.
1349, Robert Templer, by the same.
1352, Thomas de Brampton, by the same.
1367, Richard Gamul, by the same.
1400, Nicholas Frost, by the same.
1406, William Smith, by the same.
1420, John Tyas, by the same.
1423, Thomas Soper, by the same.
1440, Richard Sleaford, by the same.
1452, Wm. Tundies, July 17, by the same.
1452, Rob. Lord, September 21, by the same, upon the resignation of Wm. Tundies.
1452, Rob. Baxter, April 9, by the same, upon the deprivation of Rob. Lord.
1491, William Doram, by the same.
1506, John Lancaster, by the same.
1557, Rob. Nelson, June 4, by King Philip and Queen Mary.
1561, John Gray, by Queen Elizabeth.
1642, William Douglas, by Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln.

Here the Lincoln register ends.

In the parish register I find :

1597, William Brown, died Vicar, June 26.
1610, Henry Hallewell.
1612, Samuel Asheron.
1623, Richard Exams.
1630, Thomas Lambe.
1675, John Marshel, presented by Richard Wynne, Esq.
1677, Henry Brerewood, by the same.
1703, Robert Kelham, by the same.
1752, —— Potter, Ric. Guil. G. M. B. Wynne.
1758, John Towers, present Vicar, the Bishop, by lapse.

Uffington.

[1865, *Part I., p.* 94.]

The following is a copy of an inscription lately upon a slab in the south aisle of Uffington Church, near Stamford :

"Here lies in y^e^ grave of Captain Wm. Barker y^e^ body of Eliz. his wife, Daughtr. of D^r^ Towers, L^d^ B^p^ of Petbg., who Returned to Rest Sept. y^e^ 20^th^, 1689, aged 70."

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Vaudey Abbey.

[1851, *Part II., pp.* 154-157.]

Within the park at Grimsthorpe, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Ancaster, and now of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, are situated the foundations of the abbey of Vaudey, which was one of the principal monasteries of Lincolnshire.

This abbey is stated to have been originally founded in the year 1147, by William Earl of Albemarle, at Biham or Bytham, in the same neighbourhood. The society at first consisted of a colony from the Cistercian abbey of Fountains in Yorkshire, which had itself been founded only fifteen years before by a similar offset from the abbey of St. Mary at York. . . .

The abbey assumed the Latin designation of "Vallis Dei," which was converted by vernacular speech into Vaudey. Such names were frequently given to monasteries on their foundation, but they only occasionally adhered to them, as in the present case and in that of Godstow, in Oxfordshire. . . .

At the suppression there were an abbot and thirteen monks resident at Vaudey. The site was granted in 30 Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. It was in that very year that it was visited by Leland, who describes its appearance on coming from Coly Weston.* . . .

The recent excavations made on the site of Vaudey Abbey have already been briefly noticed.† The site was again explored for building materials, for the purpose of repairing the neighbouring church of Swinestead. The excavations have since proceeded further, and we are informed that eight foundations of piers or clustered columns have now been brought to light.

The clustered pier represented in the engraving, from a drawing by Mr. Browning, architect, of Stamford, is one of four which appear to have supported the central tower. The diameter of each is 11 feet, and they stand 25 feet apart. The mouldings are remarkable for their extraordinary flatness. The other piers which have been found are of less dimensions, and belong respectively to the chancel, the nave, and the south transept. The pavement-tiles found at the base of the central columns are chiefly of a dark-green glaze, though some appear to have been figured, and the pattern of a rose, and of a bunch of grapes with leaves, have been either seen or imagined in some instances. The south transept terminates in a large wall. The Rev. W. E. Chapman, Vicar of Edenham, has discovered among the débris the remains of what he considers to be a sancte bell.

When Stamford flourished in the character which Peck commemorated as the "Tertia Academia Anglicæ," most of the neighbouring monasteries had halls for their novices in that town; and the name of Vaudey Hall is still remembered there, though its situation is not known. J. G. N.

* *Itinerary*, tom. i., fol. 26.

† *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1851, part. i., p. 647 [Report of meeting of Archæological Institute, where it is stated that remains of the Abbey, consisting of bases of piers, portions of Norman work, etc., had recently been brought to light in obtaining materials for the repair of Swinestead Church.]

West Halton.

[1803, *Part I., p.* 319.]

In an Act of Parliament lately passed, for allotting and enclosing open lands, at Burton, and West Halton, county Lincoln, an allotment is made to the parish clerks and their successors, for the time being, for ever, as an equivalent and satisfaction for the sheaves or measures of corn which such parish clerks have been accustomed to receive, and take yearly from, or in respect of the crops of corn, growing upon the open fields directed to be enclosed by that Act.

E. M. B.

Whaplode.

[1829, *Part II., pp.* 586-590.]

The village of Whaplode is situated in the division of South Holland and wapentake of Elloe, on the turnpike road from Spalding to Wisbech; being about six miles from the former place, and sixteen from the latter. It is a village of great antiquity, and in its primitive state was an extensive cape or tongue of land, washed by the surrounding waters of the sea which rushed in at every tide, and overflowed the whole tract of this low country. . . . The Romans gave the first impulse to its improvement by throwing up an immense mound, to prevent the encroachments of the tide, which stretches across Whaplode parish, in its gigantic course from east to west, at a hamlet now known by the name of the Saracen's Head, and is called the Roman Bank to this day. . . .

At the Conquest the parish was divided between Earl Alan and Wido de Credon, except such part as was retained by the Crown, and the lands belonging to Croyland Abbey, which escaped confiscation. The advowson of the church was presented to the abbot as an offering, at the rebuilding of the abbey, in 1113, by Alan, the son of Wido de Credon; and Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, increased its value by the grant of certain tithes in Whaplode in the same century, which was confirmed by Pope Honorius. King John exempted the parishioners from the payment of tolls at Holbeach Bridge, which he established on his fatal march from Lynn to Swineshead, at the close of his career. The church was appropriated to Croyland Abbey during the abbacy of Ralf de March, who died in 1281; and the vicarage was endowed A.D. 1268. At this time Whaplode had a market at the hamlet on the Roman bank called the Saracen's Head.

The present vicarage house is a building in the style of Charles I., although it was not erected till the year 1683. It is furnished with a low porch in front; the old windows have massive stone frames and mullions; and the whole is thatched with reeds. An inscription on a beam in the kitchen shows its age and the name of the vicar, I. Thomas, by whom it was erected in 1683.

The parish is very extensive, being nearly seventeen miles in

length, and between two and three in breadth. It has seven manors, which are distinguished by the names of Abbots, St. John of Jerusalem, Aswick, Hagbeach, Pipwell, Kirk Fee, and Knevitts. At the distance of about seven miles from the church, at a hamlet called Whaplode Drove, is a chapel of ease, for the convenience of the inhabitants living in that remote part of the parish.

The church consists of a nave with aisles, transept, and chancel, with an elegant tower at the end of the south transept; all of very considerable magnitude. The Abbot of Croyland had an occasional residence* within the parish, and it appears highly probable that he intended to furnish this church with more towers than one, but the design was never executed. The present tower was erected about the latter end of the twelfth century, and is still in good preservation, to display the taste and science of the architect by whom it was designed and executed. It has four ornamental stages. The first is panelled with an arcade of arches slightly pointed, supported on slender cylinders, and ornamented with zigzag mouldings. The second story has a range of pointed arches above, and in each face a tall lancet window, but on the east side the window has been made up with masonry, and in the lower part a niche with a trefoil head enclosed within a pediment, has been inserted. The third story is panelled with a tier of arches, and the fourth has a pair of pointed bell windows, the arches decorated with the toothed ornament, and springing from elegant clusters of small cylinders. At the south-east angle of the tower is an octagonal staircase rising to the parapet, all of plain masonry, except that portion which adjoins the bell story, and here we have the effect relieved by a torus moulding at each angle. The whole is crowned by an embattled parapet over a cornice of heads, and finished with pinnacles at the angles. This tower contains five bells with the following inscriptions:

1. "Laudo Deum. Henricus Penn fusor, 1718. Shield, a lion rampant."
2. "It clamor ad cœlos, 1718."
3. "Ut mundus sic nos, nunc lætitiam nunc dolorem, 1718."
4. "Jac. Bolton——Plebem voco, congrego clerum, 1718."
5. "Defunctos plango, vivos moneo, 1718. Joh. Rvstat, Vicar. Shield, a lion rampant."

The lower part of the tower formerly communicated with the interior of the church by a spacious archway, and was not used, as at present, for a belfry. Here, under an arch in the wall, is a piscina, and close adjoining is a square recess with mouldings for a door, evidently the depository for a pyx. There are indications of a chantry, and I cannot entertain a doubt but an altar was established

* "Asewik, a farm about four miles from Croyland be water upon Weland water. It was the Abbates place. Quappelode ix miles from Croyland, and 5 miles from Asewik. Asewik is in Quappelode paroch."—Leland, vol. iv., Append., pp. 162, 163.

here before the Reformation. Within the belfry door are two slender cylindrical columns with Ionic capitals; and over it on the outside, within a pediment and finial, is the trefoil recess already mentioned, which is of a date considerably posterior to the erection of the tower. . . .

The south front has five windows with depressed arches despoiled of their tracery, and a triangular porch recently erected. The clerestory is panelled with an arcade of circular arches, eight of which are pierced and glazed. The east window has four lights, but it is without character, for the whole chancel has been rebuilt within the last seven or eight years. In the north front is a transept supported by diagonal buttresses, which has at present no internal communication with the church, and is used as a schoolroom. Here are these arms carved in stone:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, on a fess between two chevronels, three quatrefoils; 2 and 3, three fusils in triangle. Impaled with, on a fess between three fleurs-de-lis, a cinquefoil.

The nave, aisle, and clerestory, are similar to those on the south; and the west end has a large pointed door with lateral niches, and over it a noble window with five lights and a transom; and the façade terminates with a handsome cross fleury on the apex of the gable.

The interior is spacious and lofty, supported on each side by seven circular arches springing from diversified columns, some being cylindrical, others clustered with four and eight shafts, and others octangular; all, however, massive, and crowned with bold projecting capitals, ornamented with sculptured foliage. The roof is composed of carved oak, and the spandrels are filled in with quatrefoils and other tasteful devices, and the imposts were formerly decorated on either side with a row of human figures in drapery, bearing shields. Three only remain. 1. A cross. 2. A bend. 3. A hammer. Underneath a bracket, which has been placed in the centre pillar facing the south aisle, is a recumbent figure of a venerable man in a flowing garment, with his left leg crossing the other, and lying in a natural and easy posture. . . . The windows in the south aisle and clerestory formerly contained these arms: 1. Barry of six, azure and argent. 2. Azure, on a bend gules three roses argent. 3. Argent, two lions passant gardant.

In the east window of the north transept: 1. Argent, two lions passant gardant. 2. Or, a fess between two chevronels gules. 3. Sable, a fret argent. 4. Azure, on a bend gules three roses argent.

On an oaken pew in the north aisle, carved in relief, are these two shields: 1. A cross. 2. Three passion nails in pile. In the floor of the same aisle is a blue slab, with the figures of a man and woman deeply indented, and at their feet a shield. These have been filled in with massive brass-work, but not a vestige remains at this day to

indicate the person in whose honour the monument was constructed. In the floor of the nave are several modern inscribed stones to the memory of the Aistrups and others; and one old uninscribed slab, with a cross botoné at each end. At the west end of the south aisle is a sumptuous monument of freestone, consisting of a tomb under a canopy supported by ten composite columns, four on each side, and one at each end. On the tomb lies a knight in rich armour, with his head on a superb cushion; and at his feet on a wreath, a wyvern's head, erased Argent, collared and langued gules. His lady lies at his right hand, her head on a similar cushion, and at her feet, on a wreath, a griffin sejant. On each side of the tomb between the bases of the columns are five kneeling children; and the whole is protected by an iron railing. Over the canopy are these shields:

1. Argent, fretty sable, on a canton gules a chaplet or. Crest, a wyvern's head erased argent, collared and langued gules—Irby. 2. Irby, impaled with, Sable, a cross engrailed or, with a mullet for difference—Peyton.

The frieze is charged with an inscription in Roman capitals in memory of Sir Anthony Irby.

[Omitted.]

To this inscription there is no date, but on searching the pedigree of this family I find that Sir Anthony died in 1623. Near the tomb are suspended the knight's helmet and banner, which contains his arms.

The font is placed in the centre of the unpewed space at the west end, and exactly between the north and south porch doors. It is elevated on a circular basement of three steps, and supported on a square plinth of black stone rounded at the angles. Upon this is a central cylinder of black stone surrounded with four twisted columns. The font itself is square at the base, and higher up the corners are cut away so as to form a hexagon, each face being panelled and fluted. The whole height is about seven feet.

The nave opens into the chancel by a beautiful Norman arch, finely ornamented with a double row of zigzag mouldings. Over this is a wooden singing gallery, which occupies the place of the ancient rood loft, and is accessible by the old stone staircase within the south pier. The chancel screen is gone, but the lower part is incorporated into the pews that stand at the entrance of the chancel. The designs have been tastefully carved in oak, and polished. In the north pew are two shields flanked by pointed arches cinquefoil, the spandrels decorated with flowers. 1. On a fess between two chevronels voided three cross crosslets; on the angle of the upper chevronel a crescent for difference; impaled with, Ermine, three fusils in triangle ermines. 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, as the last shield. 2 and 3, as the impaling of ditto Impaled with a fess between three fleurs-de-lis. The ornaments in the south pew are divided into five

compartments. 1. A rectangle intersected by diagonal lines, and decorated with balls and flowers. 2. A ribbon or fillet flowing, and inscribed with these letters, cut in relief, R, O, E, TO, G, N. 3. An uncouth figure of a beast with a collar and wings tasselled. 4. A shield, charged with a fess between three fleurs-de-lis springing out of crescents, impaled with a fess chequée between three roses. 5. A ribbon or fillet, as before, part cut away, but the remainder bearing the letters M, B, O.

The chancel being new, contains little of interest. The altar-screen is Grecian; and within the altar rails are slabs to the memory of two of my sisters, Frances Oliver, who died November 10, 1811, aged twenty-seven years; and Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Watkins, who died October 16, 1818, aged thirty-two. In the chancel floor are a few other monumental slabs, and amongst the rest a blue stone to the memory of the Rev. John Thomas, who built the Vicarage house, and died October 7, 1688.

The churchyard is spacious, and on two short fragments of wall adjoining the public gates, are some coffin-shaped stones, which bear the impress of antiquity, though they are now applied to the unworthy purpose of a common coping to the wall. One of them, which I consider the oldest, is purfled round the edges, and at the broad end may be distinctly traced a saltire indented in a circle in relief. In the centre is a device, which I confess my inability to elucidate.

A stump cross stands on a basement in the north-east, under which a few patches of tessellated work have been recently discovered by the Rev. S. Oliver, the present curate.

GEO. OLIVER.

[1830, *Part II., p.* 204.]

The device mentioned by the Rev. G. Oliver (p. 590) as existing on a stone coffin in Whaplode Church is a thunderbolt, a device evidently borrowed from the Romans (*vide* Gough, Introduction to "Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain," vol. i., Plate III.). The devices inscribed on the other stones are probably incipient heraldic ordinaries, which, with the various crosses found on the gravestones of ecclesiastics (the Whaplode specimens appertaining, I consider, to laymen) were matured into a science by the heralds at a subsequent period.

E. I. C.

[1830, *Part I., p.* 591.]

With respect to the prismatic stones in the Whaplode churchyard, I have met with a passage in Kellett's "Tricœnium Christi," which induces me to think that the circle and saltire at the head of the stone containing the compound figure (pronounced by your correspondent "E. I. C.," p. 204, to be a thunderbolt), was intended to represent the panis decussatus, or consecrated wafer of the Romish

Church. The passage is as follows: "The form of the panis decussatus, or bread made in likenesse to a crosse or an X, was in this wise, as Baronius hath it, from the old monuments yet to be seen." [Here the cross and saltire are drawn exactly similar to the figure under our consideration.] G. O.

Wigtoft.

[1789, *Part I.*, *pp.* 6, 7.]

Extracts from the parish book of Wigtoft, a village near Boston, in Lincolnshire. (See Plate III.)

This is the resceite of mony that John Crigge, yonger, and John Carre, chirche-maisters of the p'yshe chirche of Wigtoft, hath resceyved, from the fest of Sayth Peter, called Cathedra Peter, in the yere of our Lord God mcccclxxxiiij, unto the same fest by ij zerez next ensuyng,

In the first, resceyved of Will'm Crigg and John Almonds, late chirche-maisters of the said chirche, in mony -	xxxiiijd.
Item, r. of John Gybon, of Algarkirk, for a queythe* word of Will'm Garrard - - - - -	vijs. vd.
Item, r. of John Pullintoft, to the use of the said chirche -	iijs.
Item, r. of Poby Saltweller, of rent of a salt-pannet for the time of iij yeres last past afore the date herof, by yere xiiijd. - - - - - -	iijs. vjd.
Item, r. for the witworde of Lamberd Toller - -	iijd.
Item, r. for the legacy of John Houson - - -	iiijd.
Item, r. for Agnes Stork - - - - -	iiijd.
Item, r. of Margaret Waryngton - - - -	iiijd.
Item, r. for a queythe word of Thom. Farand, late vicar of Quadring,‡ paid by the hands of Ric. Ranlyn, vicar of Satterton,§ one of his executors - - -	xijd.
Item, r. for the saule of John Thurk - - -	vjd.
Item, r. for the queithe word of John Hall - -	iijd.
Item, r. for Jenett Illary - - - - -	ijd.
Item, r. of dyvers p'sanes, alsowell of men as of women of the said toune, to the use of the same chirche, gadderd at dyvers tymes - - - - iijs.	ixd. ob.
Item, r. of John Palmer, for the kirk-house - -	ijs.
Item, r. of John Crigge, for a nold chist - - -	viijd.

* Or bequest, for which queythe word and witworde seem to be used indifferently.

† The sea at that time came near Wigtoft, and this salt-pan seems part of the church revenue, at fourteen pence a year. It was probably situate on what is now called Wigtoft Marsh.

‡ The livings of Quadring and Wigtoft are united; distant about three miles.

§ Now Sutterton; distant one mile.

Item, r. of gaddryng in the towne for the well of the said chirche, i quarter and ij strik barley,* pc of all - iijs. vd.
Item, r. in latter yere in lyke forme, vj stryke barly, for the whiche the said chirche shall hafe vj stryke malt and a strik barly - - - - - - ijs. vjd.
Item, r. in the same yere of gaddryng v strik barly, pc le strik iijd. - - - - - - xvd.
Item, r. of Rob't Hunne i strike malt, whiche was sold for - vjd.
Item, r. of Will'm Hakford - - - - iiijd.
Item, of John Tollar, for ij ston† - - - - xijd.
Item, resevyd for old tymber,‡ of Jon Bryg - - ijs. jd.
Item, ot Agnes Mor, for old tymbyr - - - xd.
Item, resevyed of Agnes Benet, for malt§ - - - xs. iijd.
Item, resevyd of gaderyng in ye kyrk of strangers - - iijs.
Item, resevyd of Jon Chater - - - - ijd.
Item, resevyd for old brd of Will'm Lamson - - xixd.
Item, resevyd of Frankech for old bord - - - ijd.
Item, resevyd of Jon Newman a ston leed - - vjd.
Item, for old tymbyr, of John Pantre - - - iiijd.
Item, of Symond Hakforth, for old tymbyr - - ob.
Item, res'd of Will'm Brychty, of the chantr of Sen Nicholys iijs. iiijd.
Item, resevyd of Rob't Feld, for ye same - - - vjs.
Item, res'd of Rob't Cross, for Jon Garrae, for ye same - vs.
Item, resev'd of Jon Frankech, for ye same - - xijd.
Item, resevyd of Tom Bale, for ye same - - - iijs. iijd.
Item, resevyd of Rob't Carvar, for ye witword of Ric. Tomlynson - - - - - - ijs. ijd.
Total received - - - £3 14s. 2d.

The above conclude the receipts for the use of the church for that year. M. F.

Winceby.

[1782, *pp.* 524, 525.]

The following epitaph is painted on canvas, in the form of a hatchment, in the chancel of the church at Horncastle. The arms at the top are, Argent, two bars sable, each charged with three mullets pierced, or :

"Here lieth the worthy and memorable knight Sir Ingram Hopton, who paid his debt to nature, and duty to his king and country, in the attempt of seizing the arch-rebel in the bloody skirmish near Winceby, Oct. 6, 1643.

"Nec tumultum nec mori per vim metuit, tenente Cæsare terras."

To the honour of the parishioners it should be mentioned that they have lately been at some expense in repairing this monument of the

* It appears that the inhabitants sometimes contributed barley instead of money, which was malted, and sold for the use of the church.

† I am not clear as to the meaning of this ij ston.

‡ It seems the church had been repaired, and some old materials sold.

§ I suppose Agnes Benet was an innkeeper, and bought the church malt.

Civil War, which has enabled us to mark with certainty the day and place of the battle, likewise to ascertain that Cromwell was in the field, and which, together with the testimony of historians, removes all possibility of a doubt. Several of the weapons made use of in these days are preserved under the gallery of this church. There is an open field near Winceby, a village three miles east of Horncastle, where, tradition says, the bloody encounter happened, and a lane near it into which the King's troops are said to have been pursued.

Wragby.

[1784, *Part II., p.* 734.]

The enclosed is an exact representation of a ring lately found in making a grave in the churchyard at Wragby, in Lincolnshire. It is of solid silver, weighing six pennyweights and one grain, and is exactly an inch in diameter. It is ornamented with a quatrefoil, and an inscription or motto beginning with the word Jesus (see the Plate, Fig. 3). The middle part, as appears in the drawing, is nearly obliterated, but possibly, by the assistance of the remaining letters, which are accurately delineated, some of your ingenious correspondents may be able to make out the whole of the inscription, the time in which it was made, and the use to which it was applied.

X. Y. Z.

The following articles are omitted:

1759, p. 590. Description of Tattershall Castle.
1797, part ii., pp. 1086, 1087. Account of Goxhill.
1807, part ii., pp. 908-911. Removal of Lincoln spires deprecated.
1808, part ii., pp. 1057, 1058.
1809, part i., pp. 11, 232.
1809, part ii., pp. 1208, 1209.
1811, part i., pp. 19, 20.
1812, part i., pp. 634, 635.
} On the Lincolnshire monasteries.
1831, part i., pp. 415, 416. Account of Stow Church.
1832, part i., p. 503. Destruction of St. Martin's Church, Stamford.
1832, part ii., pp. 512-515. Investigations at Temple Bruer.
1848, part ii., pp. 260-268. The Bishop's palace at Lincoln.
1852, part ii., pp. 486-489; 599-602. The neighbours of Sir Isaac Newton.
1861, part i., pp. 312, 313; 551, 552. Lincoln Cathedral.
1863, part i., pp. 95, 96. The late Crowland Abbots.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Prehistoric Antiquities:—Hock-bone of Megatherium in river Ancholme; cemeteries near Grimsby and Wold Newton; hiding-place at Irby Holme; beacons at Kirmond Ranby and South Willingham; earthworks at Laceby and Welbeck Hill; Welbeck spring.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 21, 136, 137, 279-281.

Roman Remains:—Discoveries at Ashby Puerorum, Haceby, Lincoln, Stainby, Stamford, and Walesby.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 176-181; part ii., pp. 395-397, 593.

Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian Remains:—Battle of Brunnanburgh, Scandinavian place names.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 229, 292.

Folklore :—Popular superstitions and old Christmas customs of Lincolnshire ; word charm ; spirit at Lincoln ; cracking the whip in Caistor Church ; annual wake at Nettleham ; village customs at Scopwick.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 116-120, 180 ; *English Traditions*, p. 38 ; *Manners and Customs*, pp. 28-33, 36, 195-197, 225.

Ecclesiology :—Crowland Abbey, Lincoln Cathedral, churches at Lincoln, Stow, and West Halton ; inscription on bell at Pilham ; possessions of monastery of Peakirk ; brasses at Lincoln.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 15, 25, 38, 40-50, 54-61, 100, 102, 119, 173, 189, 231, 232.

Architectural Antiquities :—Moated Norman house at Boothby Pagnel ; Angel Inn, chapel, and church at Grantham ; Norman house and John of Gaunt's house at Lincoln ; Grey Friars Gate and St. Leonard's Hospital at Stamford.—*Architectural Antiquities*, part i., pp. 277, 279-282, 374, 380 ; part ii., pp. 224, 225, 232, 234-238, 257.

Middlesex.

MIDDLESEX.

[That portion of the old county of Middlesex which is now included in the county of London will be arranged to form part of the volume relating to London. It was not, however, advisable to eliminate from the general description of Middlesex the few references to Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kennington, Stoke Newington, Paddington, Poplar, St. Pancras, and Stepney, but the special descriptions of these places, together with the other parishes now included in the county of London, will be found in the London volume.]

[1818, *Part I., pp.* 505-508.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Trinobantes, the first tribe that submitted to the Romans.

Roman Province. — Flavia Cæsariensis. *Station.* — Sulloniacæ, Brockley Hill.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Essex.

Antiquities.—Hampton Court, hall 106 feet by 40 feet, roof beautifully carved; chapel; three quadrangles, first 167 feet 2 inches by 141 feet 7 inches; second 133 feet 6 inches by 91 feet 10 inches; third 110 feet 7 inches by 117 feet 3 inches. Drayton, Harrow Hayes, and Hendon Fonts. Harlington Church south door. Stratford Bow Bridge, built by Matilda, Queen of Henry I. Bromley St. Leonard's Priory Church, in which was buried Elizabeth, sister of Philippa, the excellent Queen of Edward III. Harefield Priory.

At Shepperton it is supposed that Cæsar crossed the Thames in pursuit of Cassivelaunus, and that Coway stakes were placed there to prevent his passage. A rude canoe, cut out of a solid block of oak, was discovered here in 1812.

Sion was the only Convent of Bridgetine nuns in this kingdom, they were originally placed in Twickenham parish by Henry V. in 1414; removed to the site of the present mansion in Isleworth parish in 1432.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Thames, Colne, Lea, Brent, Crane, Serpentine river or canal in Hyde Park, Exe or Echel, Mose or Mosell. The patriotic Sir Hugh Middleton began to bring the New River to Islington, at his own expense, February 20, 1608, and the water was let into the basin there, called the New River Head, September, 29, 1613; whence it is conveyed by sluices into cisterns, and thence by innumerable pipes over the Metropolis.

Inland Navigation.—Grand Junction, Paddington, Regent's, Isle of Dogs Canals. Thames River.

Eminences and Views.—Hanger Hill Tower, 251 feet; King's Arbour, 132 feet; Brockley, Dollis, Hampstead, Harrow, Highgate, Highwood, Mill, Muswell, Winchmore Hills, Harrow Weald, Belmont in Stanmore grounds.

Natural Curiosities.—Enfield Chase, now chiefly enclosed, but retaining its name, contained (in 1777) 8,349 acres 1 rood 30 poles. Finchley Common, recently enclosed, was 1,010 acres. Hounslow Heath, where many armies have been encamped, but great part of which is enclosed, measured in 1546, 4,293 acres. Hyde Park is 394 acres 2 roods 38 poles. Wormholt Scrubs 140 acres. Hampstead Heath. Acton, Bagnigge, Hampstead (first recommended by Dr. Gibbons, the "Mirmillo" of Garth's "Dispensary") Hoxton, Islington, Kilbourn, Pancras, and St. Chads, or Shadwell medicinal waters. Near old Brentford, in digging clay for bricks, were discovered bones of elephants, hippopotami, deer, and oxen, with shells of oysters, and nautili and other marine exuviæ. The first mulberry-trees planted in this kingdom are now standing in the grounds of Sion House. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted at Fulham in 1683; there was one at Hendon Place, blown down January 1, 1779, height 70 feet; circumference, at 7 feet from the ground, 16 feet; diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches 100 feet. Another of nearly equal dimensions was cut down at Hillingdon in 1789; there is a very large one now growing at Enfield Manor House, and two in Apothecaries' Garden, Chelsea. The tamarisk was first planted in Fulham palace garden, where it was introduced by Bishop Grindall in 1560, as were many new plants from North America by Bishop Compton. The first Pine and Chinese strawberries, and the first auricula, were cultivated at Southfield Farm by Mr. Rench, whose son first introduced the moss-rose at the same place. The first weeping-willow was planted at Twickenham early in the eighteenth century. At Hampton Court the great vine of the Black Hamburgh kind has been known to produce in one year, 2,200 bunches of grapes, weighing on an average 1lb. each.

Public Edifices.—Acton Conduit, constructed 1612; Goldsmiths' Almshouses finished 1811. At Bayswater, Queen's Lying-in-Hospital

removed here, 1791. Bromley St. Leonard's Almshouses. Camden Town, Veterinary College instituted 1791, professor Mr. Edward Coleman. Chelsea College for wounded and superannuated soldiers; first stone laid by Charles II. March 12, 1682; finished 1690; architect, Sir Christopher Wren; length of principal building 790 feet; whole space occupied, 50 acres; cost £150,000; in-pensioners, 476. College Infirmary, architect, Soane, York Hospital. Royal Military Asylum for soldiers' children; 700 boys, 300 girls; first stone laid by the Duke of York, June 19, 1801; architect, Sanders. Bridge, 1 furlong long, 28 feet wide, built of wood, 1772, cost £20,000. In Apothecaries Garden, statue of Sir Hans Sloane by Rysbrack. Fulham Bridge, built of wood, from plan of the surgeon Cheselden; length 789 feet, width 24 feet; cost £23,075. Hampton Court bridge, of wood, eleven arches, opened December 13, 1753. Harrow School, founded by John Lyon, yeoman, and the rules made by him, 1590; 353 students, the greatest number, in 1804. Highgate Archway, 36 feet high, 18 feet wide, erected in consequence of an intended tunnel under the hill, which had proceeded 130 yards, having fallen in, April 12, 1812. Homerton, Widows' Retreat, founded 1812. At Hoxton, Aske's Hospital, 400 feet long, piazza 340 feet, erected 1692. At Islington, Lady Owen's Almshouses and School, founded 1610. Quakers' Workhouse and School. Sadler's Wells, so called from one Sadler, who discovered the Spa in 1683; present theatre erected 1765. White Conduit House, Hornsey Wood, Highbury, Canonbury, and Belvidere Tea Gardens. Kensington Schools. At Knightsbridge, St. George's Hospital, opened 1734, and Lock Hospital, 1746. Littleton, stone bridge, seven arches; built 1785; cost £13,000; architect, Payne. At Mile End, Newy Tozedik, or German Jews' Hospital, established 1806; Hospital of Portuguese Jews; Trinity, Bancroft's, Fuller's, Vintners', and Skinners' Almshouses. In Pancras, London Female Penitentiary; Foundling Hospital, instituted 1739, through the exertions of Captain Thomas Coram, who was buried in its vaults, 1751; first stone of the present building laid 1742; among its paintings is Hogarth's famous March to Finchley. Welsh Charity School, established 1718, by the Society of Ancient Britons, instituted on St. David's Day (March 1) 1714. Small Pox Hospital, the first in Europe, established 1745; the present building, now chiefly devoted to vaccination, erected 1794. "Tabernacle," Meeting House of Calvinistic Methodists, founded by George Whitefield, 1756; in it is a monument of his wife, buried there 1768; a cenotaph of himself, who died in America, 1770; and a monument of Augustus Montague Toplady, Calvinistic divine, 1778. Poplar and Blackwall West India Warehouse and Docks, first stone laid by Mr. Pitt and others, July 12, 1800; finished 1802. Import Dock 30 acres; Export Dock 24 acres; entrance basin 6 acres; whole premises

204 acres. Cost £1,200,000. East India Company's Docks for Imports, 18⅛ acres; for Exports, 9¼ acres; entrance basin, 2¾ acres. Dock and Warehouses of Wigram's and Green (late Mr. Perry's), the most considerable private dock in Europe, 19 acres. Trinity Buoy Wharf. East India Company and Mercers' Almshouses. In Somers Town, Hospital for French Clergy, instituted by Abbé Carron, opened 1810. Staines iron bridge, supported by wooden piles (two bridges having fallen there since 1797) completed 1807. Tottenham Cross Schools and Almshouses, one of the latter founded in 1600 by Baltaser Sanchez, a Spaniard, said to have been the first person in this kingdom who exercised the trade of a confectioner, or "comfit maker." Uxbridge Market House, erected 1789.

Seats.—Duke of Portland, Lord-Lieutenant of the County; Acton, S. Wegg, Esq.; Acton, Mrs. Way; Acton, Bank House, Mrs. Payne; Arno's Grove, John Walker, Esq.; Barnet, Friern, late John Bacon, Esq.; Barrowpoint Hill, G. Spranger, Esq.; Beech Hill, Archibald Paris, Esq.; Belsize House, William Everitt, Esq.; Bentley Priory, Marquis of Abercorn; Berrymend Priory, E. F. Ackers, Esq.; Boston House, Colonel Clitheroe; Branch Hill Lodge, Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.; Brandenburgh House, Margravine of Anspach; Brandesbury House, Rev. L. Burroughs; Breakspears, Mrs. Partridge; Brent Street, Stafford Price, Esq.; Brockley Hill, William Godfrey, Esq.; Bruce Castle, John Ede, Esq.; Burroughs, General Arabin; Bury Hall, James Bowden, Esq.; Bush Hill, Isaac Currie, Esq.; Bush Hill Park, William Mellish, Esq.; Bushy Park, Duke of Clarence; Campden House, Boarding-school; Caen Wood, Earl of Mansfield; Canons, Sir Thomas Plumer; Castle Hill Lodge, Duke of Kent; Chelsea, Lady Cremorne; Chelsea, Joseph Brown, Esq.; Chelsea, General Gordon; Chelsea, General Wilford; Chiswick House, Duke of Devonshire; Claybrook House, Boarding-school; Cole Hill House, lately J. Madden, Esq.; Colney Hatch, William Sutton, Esq.; Colney Hatch, Thomas Lermitte, Esq.; Copt Hall, Thomas Nicoll, Esq.; Corney House, Countess Dowager Macartney; Cowley Grove, Edward Hilliard, Esq.; Cranford Lodge, Countess of Berkeley; Craven Cottage, Richard Wilson, Esq.; Culland's Grove, Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.; Drayton, Mrs. De Burgh; Duncroft, Lord Cranstoun; Durham Park, John Trotter, Esq.; Ealing Green, General Cameron; Ealing Grove, Charles Wyatt, Esq.; Ealing House, lately Earl of Galloway; Ealing Park, Mrs. Fisher; Ealing Parsonage, Rev. Colston Carr; Ealing (Little), General Dumourier; Ealing (Little), Major Morrison; Earl's Court, Nathaniel Gosling, Esq.; Eastcot, Ralph Deane, Esq.; Eastcot, George Woodroffe, Esq.; Edgware House, Thomas Smith, Esq.; Edmonton Rectory, Richard Gardener, Esq.; Elm Grove, Sir Henry Carr, Bart.; Enfield, Mrs. Gough; Enfield Forty Hill, James Myers, Esq.; Enfield East Lodge, Hon. W. Elphinstone; Enfield Manor House, Daniel Lister,

Esq.; Fitzroy Farm, Earl of Buckinghamshire; Fulham, Earl of Ranelagh; Fulham, General Torrens; Fulham, James Bowden, Esq.; Fulham, Countess of Egremont; Fulham, Lady Nepean; Fulham, Countess Dowager of Lonsdale; Fulham House, W. Sharp, Esq.; Fulham Palace, Bishop of London; Greenford Magna, John Harper, Esq.; Grove, The, Charles Poole, Esq.; Grove House, Rev. Robert Louth; Gumley House, Benjamin Angell, Esq.; Gunnersbury House, Alexander Copland, Esq.; Hackney Wick, John Christie, Esq.; Haliwick House, lately R. Down, Esq.; Halliford, Lower, Thomas Nettleship, Esq.; Hammersmith, Marquis Cholmondeley; Hampton Court, Royal Palace; Hampton House, Mrs. Garrick; Hampstead, Lord Alvanley; Hampstead Heath, Lord Erskine; Hampstead Heath, Mrs. Cox; Hampstead Heath, C. Bosanquet, Esq.; Hampstead Heath, Sir Francis Willes; Hampstead, Child's Hill House, T. Platt, Esq.; Hanwell, E. H. Lushington, Esq.; Hanwell Park, Thomas Willan, Esq.; Hanworth, Duke of St. Alban's; Hanworth, J. R. Cuthbert, Esq.; Harefield, R. G. Spedding, Esq.; Harefield Lodge, C. N. Newdigate, Esq.; Harefield Park, General Cooke; Harefield Place, Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart.; Harrow, Lord Northwick; Harrow, Rev. J. W. Cunningham; Harrow Rectory, Mrs. Edwards; Harrow, Weald, Nicholas Smith, Esq.; Hayes, R. W. Blencowe, Esq.; Hayes Park, late Hon. Mr. Justice Heath; Hendon Place, John Carbonel, Esq.; Highbury House, — Felton, Esq.; High Grove, J. H. Babb, Esq.; Hillingdon Cedar House, L. Primatt, Esq.; Hillingdon Heath, Thomas Bent, Esq.; Hillingdon House, J. D. Porcher, Esq.; Hillingdon Park, lately — Greenwood, Esq.; Hillingdon Place, Misses Fuller; Hillingdon Rectory, Lord Boston; Holland House, Lord Holland; Hornsey, Jacob Warner, Esq.; Hounslow Manor, Mrs. Bulstrode; Hyde House, Christopher Smith, Esq.; Isleworth, Mrs. Gotobed; Isleworth, Francis Gosling, Esq.; Isleworth, Mrs. Franks; Isleworth, General Bland; Isleworth, Miss Morgan; Ivy Cottage, Sir Robert Barclay, Bart.; Kempton, Mrs. Fish; Kensington, General Calvert; Kensington Palace, Duke of Sussex; Kensington Gore, W. Wilberforce, Esq.; Kingston House, Earl of Enismore; Knightsbridge, Earl of Morley; Knightsbridge, William Marsh, Esq.; Laleham, George Hartwell, Esq.; Lincoln House, Captain Whytock; Littleton, Thomas Wood, Esq.; Littleton, Colonel Wood; Marble Hill, C. A. Tulk, Esq.; Marble Hill Cottage, T. Brent, Esq.; Mill Hill, late Lady Anderson; Mill Hill, late — Prior, Esq.; Minchendon, Marchioness of Buckingham; Montague Grove, Rev. S. White; Mount, The, Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart.; Mustow House, J. W. Croker, Esq.; Neasdon, James Hall, Esq.; Neasdon House, John Nicoll, Esq.; Newington, William Crawshay, Esq.; Newington Manor, J. W. Freshfield, Esq.; North End, late A. Robarts, Esq.; Osterley House, Earl of Jersey; Paddington House, John Symmons,

Esq.; Page Street, William Le Blanc, Esq.; Pavilion (Chelsea), Peter Denys, Esq.; Pavilion (Hampton), Duke of Kent; Pheasantry, Lord Glenbervie; Pinner Grove, Sir Francis Milman, Bart.; Pinner Hill, Serjeant Sellon; Radnor House, Charles Marsh, Esq.; Ragman's Castle, Henry Cole, Esq.; Richmond House, Countess of Elgin; Rosslyn House, General Disney; Shirley House, Benjamin Bousfield, Esq.; Sion Hill, Duke of Marlborough; Sion House, Duke of Northumberland; Southall Green, Mr. T. Parker; Southall Grove, Walker Gray, Esq.; South Mims, Mrs. Vincent; Spring Grove, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.; Stanley House, Wm. Hamilton, Esq.; Stanmore Hill, lately J. Hume, Esq.; Stanmore Hill, Mrs. Hemming; Stanmore House, Countess of Aylesford; Stanmore Magna, Colonel Roberts; Stanmore Magna, Rev. E. Dwyer; Stanwell Place, Sir John Gibbons; Strawberry Hill, Countess Dowager Waldegrave; Strawberry Hill, Little, Alderman Wood; Sunbury, Robert Burnet, Esq.; Sunbury, Hon. Percy Wyndham; Sutton Court, R. Sidebottam, Esq.; Swakeley House, Thomas Clarke, Esq.; Teddington, E. Fletcher, Esq.; Teddington, lately John Walter, Esq.; Tottenham, H. P. Sperling, Esq.; Trent Place, John Cumming, Esq.; Tickenham, Rev. C. Pettingall; Twickenham, Mrs. Vaillant; Twickenham, Rev. H. Fletcher; Twickenham, George Pococke, Esq.; Twickenham, Sir John Murray, Bart.; Twickenham, Rev. G. O. Cambridge; Twickenham, Viscountess Howe; Twickenham, Countess Dowager Poulett; Twickenham, Earl of Cardigan; Twickenham, Hon. Mrs. Butler; Twickenham, William Baker, Esq.; Twickenham, Francis Lind, Esq.; Twyford Abbey, Thomas Willan, Esq.; Uxbridge, R. H. Cox, Esq.; Uxbridge, Thomas Harris, Esq.; Villa Maria, Rt. Hon. George Canning; Westbourn Place, S. P. Cockerell, Esq.; Wembley, John Grey, Esq.; Whitton, — Calvert, Esq.; Whitton, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart.; Whitton, George Gostling, Esq.; Winchester House, Bishop of Winchester; Woodhall, Captain Bowen; Wrotham Park, George Byng, Esq.; Wyer Hall, late Mrs. Huxley; Wyke House, Edward Ellis, Esq.

[1818, *Part I., pp.* 585-590]

History.

A.D. 785, at Chelsea (Calcuith), a synod held before Gregory, Bishop of Ostia, and Theophylact, Bishop of Todi, the first legates sent by the Pope into this kingdom, when, at the instigation of Offa, the powerful King of Mercia, who was present, Lichfield was made an Archi-episcopal See.

A.D. 879, at Fulham, Danish army wintered.

A.D. 1016, at Brentford, Canute defeated by Edmund Ironside.

A.D. 1217, at Hounslow, a conference was held between four Peers and twenty Knights on the part of Louis the Dauphin, with the

same number of Nobles and Knights on the part of the young King Henry III.

A.D. 1264, at Isleworth, the palace of Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., destroyed by the Londoners, under Sir Hugh Spencer.

A.D. 1299, at Stepney, Parliament held in the house of Henry Walleis, Mayor of London, when Edward I. confirmed the Charter of Liberties.

A.D. 1386, at Hornsey, Duke of Gloucester, Earls of Arundel, Warwick, and Derby, with other nobles, assembled to compel Richard II. to dismiss his favourite Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland.

A.D. 1450, at Mile End, during the insurrection under Jack Cade, the Essex insurgents encamped.

A.D. 1461, at Highgate, Thomas Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, beheaded by the insurgents of Kent.

A.D. 1483, at Hornsey, May 4, Edward V., accompanied by the Dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham (who had obtained possession of his person) met by the Lord Mayor and citizens, and conducted to the Bishop's palace in the city.

A.D. 1537, at Hampton Court, October 14, Queen Jane Seymour died, two days after giving birth to Edward VI.

A.D. 1540, at Hampton Court, August 8, Catharine Howard openly acknowledged Queen.

A.D. 1541, Sion House, the prison of Queen Catharine Howard, from November 14 to February 10, 1542, three days before her execution.

A.D. 1543, at Hampton Court, Henry VIII. married to Catharine Parr, who was openly declared Queen, July 12, at this place.

A.D. 1553, at Sion House, Lady Jane Grey reluctantly accepted the crown, and was conducted hence with much pomp to the Tower.

A.D. 1556, at Stratford, Bow, June 7, thirteen persons burnt for their religion; and 1588, at Brentford, July 14, six persons suffered the like martyrdom.

A.D. 1586, at Uxendon, near Harrow, Anthony Babington, and his fellow-conspirators against Queen Elizabeth apprehended.

A.D. 1603, at Stamford Hill, May 7, James I., on his entry into London, received by the Lord Mayor and Citizens, and conducted with great pomp to the Charter House.

A.D. 1604, at Hampton Court, January 14, commenced the Conference between the Presbyterians and the Members of the Establishment, which lasted three days, James I. acting as Moderator. In consequence of this meeting a New Translation of the Bible, and some alterations in the Liturgy, were made.

A.D. 1625, at Stepney, 2,978 persons died of the plague.

A.D. 1642, at Brentford, November 12, Parliamentarians defeated,

and the eccentric John Lilburne and 400 men taken prisoners by Charles I.

A.D. 1645, at Uxbridge, January, fruitless treaty between the Royal and Parliamentarian Commissioners.

A.D. 1647, at Isleworth, August 4, head quarters of General Fairfax, who here received the Parliamentarian Commissioners.

A.D. 1647, at Hampton Court, Charles I. kept in splendid imprisonment from August 24 until November 11, when he escaped, accompanied by Sir John Berkeley, Mr. Ashburnham, and Mr. Legge.

A.D. 1651, at Acton, September 21, Oliver Cromwell congratulated on his victory at Worcester, and conducted to London by the Lord President and Council of State, many Members of both Houses of Parliament, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; in all, a train of more than three hundred carriages.

A.D. 1665, at Stepney, 6,583 persons died of the plague; 154 persons were buried in one day, September 11.

A.D. 1678, at Primrose Hill, October 17, the body of the murdered Sir Edmondbury Godfrey discovered.

A.D. 1694, at Kensington Palace, December 28, Mary II. died; 1702, March 8, William III.; 1708, October 28, George, Prince of Denmark; 1714, August 1, Queen Anne; and 1760, October 25, George II. died.

A.D. 1794, at Ratcliffe, July 23, 455 houses and 36 warehouses burned down.

A.D. 1814, at Stanmore, April 20, Louis XVIII., accompanied by the Duchess d'Angouleme, from their asylum at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, met by the Prince Regent, and conducted in triumph to London.

Biography.

Acton, John, divine, Acton (flor. 1290).
Acton, Ralph, divine, Acton (flor. 1320).
Aston, Sir Arthur, loyalist, Fulham (murdered at Drogheda, by Cromwell, 1649).
Alkyns, Sir Robert, historian of Gloucestershire, Hadley, 1647.
Bennet, Henry, first Earl of Arlington, one of the "Cabal," Harlington, 1618.
Benson, William, auditor of the Imprest, satirized by Pope, Bromley, 1682.
Berkeley, Sir John, Lord Stratton, loyalist general, Hanworth, 1607.
Berkeley, Sir William, governor and historian of Virginia, Hanworth, 1608.
Blount, Charles, miscellaneous writer, Holloway, 1654.
Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, critic, Holloway, 1649.

Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, antagonist of Bentley, Little Chelsea, 1674.
Brent, Fulk de, warrior (flor. temp. John and Henry III.).
Cæsar, Sir Julius, Master of the Rolls, Tottenham, 1557.
Chaloner, Edward, divine, Chiswick (died 1665).
Collins, Anthony, deistical writer, Isleworth, 1676.
Dancer, Daniel, miser, near Harrow, 1716.
Edward VI., Hampton Court, October 12, 1537.
Everitt, Thomas Hills, when only eleven months old, 3 feet 3 inches high, girth round the loins 3 feet 1 inch, Enfield, 1779.
Fabell, Peter, subject of the play, "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," attributed to the poet Drayton, Edmonton (flor. temp. Henry VII.).
Finch, Daniel, third Earl of Nottingham, Kensington, 1689.
Fox, Henry, Lord Holland, statesman, rival of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Chiswick, 1705.
Fox, Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester, statesman, Chiswick, 1704.
Frowick, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII., Ealing, 1466.
Gouge, Thomas, Nonconformist divine and author, Stratford, Bow, 1605.
Gouge, William, Puritan divine and author, Stratford, Bow, 1575.
Gough, Richard, the modern Camden, died at Enfield, 1809.
Halley, Edmund, astronomer and mathematician, Haggerston, 1656.
Harrington, John, Baron of Hexton, accomplished nobleman, Stepney, 1592.
Hawes, William, physician, founder of the Humane Society, Islington, 1736.
Hewling, William, partizan of the Duke of Monmouth, Islington, 1665.
Hodges, Nathaniel, physician, historian of the plague, Kensington (died 1684).
Holland, Charles, actor, Chiswick, 1733.
Hough, John, Bishop of Worcester, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1650.
Hounslow, Robert, provincial of Trinitarian Friars, author, Hounslow (died 1430).
Howard, John, philanthropist, visitor of prisons, Hackney, 1726.
Keate, George, poet, author of "Pelew Islands," Isleworth, 1730.
Killigrew, Henry, divine and dramatist, Hanworth, 1613.
Killigrew, Thomas, wit and dramatist, favourite of Charles II., Hanworth, 1611.
Killigrew, Sir William, dramatist, Hanworth, 1606.
King, Dr. William, principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, politician and scholar, Stepney, 1685.
Lawrence, George, Nonconformist divine and author, Stepney, 1615.

Lovibond, Edward, poet, author of "Tears of Old May Day," near Hampton (died 1775).
Lyon, John, yeoman, founder of Harrow school, Preston (died 1592).
Mawson, Matthias, Bishop of Ely, Chiswick, 1682.
Mead, Richard, physician, Stepney, 1673.
Nares, Sir George, judge, Stanwell, 1716.
Nares, James, musician, Stanwell, 1715.
Northall, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Northall (died 1397).
Page, William, divine, schoolmaster, and translator, Harrow (died 1663).
Percival, Sir Philip, statesman, Kensington, 1603.
Pratt, Charles, first Earl Camden, Lord Chancellor, Kensington, 1714.
Rich, Henry, Earl of Holland, executed 1649, Stratford, Bow, 1590.
Sadler, Sir Ralph, statesman and warrior, Hackney, 1507.
Sawyer, Elizabeth, subject of the play, "The Witch of Edmonton," by Rowley, Decker, and Ford, Edmonton (executed 1621).
Simpson, Edward, author of "Chronicon Catholicum," Tottenham, 1578.
Skinner, Stephen, etymologist and antiquary, near London, 1622.
South, Robert, "witty churchman," Hackney, 1634.
Stamford, Sir William, Judge, author of "Pleas of the Crown," Hadley, 1509.
Steevens, George, commentator on Shakespeare, Poplar, 1735.
Suckling, Sir John, poet and dramatist, Whitton in Twickenham, 1609.
Sydney, Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, the "Sacharissa" of Waller, Sion House, 1617.
Taylor, Brook, author on Linear Perspective, Edmonton, 1685.
Twiford, Roger, divine, Twiford (flor. 1390).
Wickham, William, Bishop of Winchester, Enfield (died 1596).
Wilde, George, Bishop of Londonderry, dramatic writer, near London, 1601.
Wilkes, Alice, Lady Owen, foundress of Islington almshouses, Islington (died 1613).
William Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, Hampton Court, 1689.
Wolstenholme, Sir John, founder of the church, Stanmore Magna (died 1639).
Woodcock, Robert, painter of sea-pieces, Chelsea, 1690.
Yelverton, Sir Henry, judge, author of "Reports," Islington, 1566.

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Acton was the rectory of Daniel Featley, controversialist; Philip Nye, of Hudibrastic celebrity; Bruno Ryves, author of "Mercurius Rusticus"; and Edward Cobden, author of Sermons and Poems.—

Here were buried Catharine, Viscountess Conway, benefactress, 1639; John Peryn, benefactor, 1656; William Aldridge, wheelwright, aged 114, 1698; Elizabeth Barry, actress, 1713; and Robert Adair, surgeon, 1790.—Here resided the Lord Chief Justices Sir Matthew Hale and Sir John Vaughan; the Bishops Lloyd, of Norwich, and Willis, of Winchester; Francis Rous, Provost of Eton, and Speaker of the Little Parliament, who died here in 1659; Philip Skippon, Parliamentarian General; Richard Baxter, Nonconformist; Sir Charles Scarborough, physician; and Philip Thicknesse, traveller in France and Spain.

At Ashford was buried John Jebb, Dean of Cashel, father of the famous Dr. John Jebb, 1787.

At Bethnal Green resided Sir Richard Gresham, father of the founder of the Exchange; Sir Hugh Platt, author of "The Garden of Eden"; Sir Balthasar Gerbier, fanciful projector; Robert Ainsworth, lexicographer, who kept a school here; and William Caslon, letter-founder, who died here 1766.—The legendary "Beggar," in the well-known ballad (written in the time of Elizabeth, and embalmed in Percy's "Reliques," vol. ii.), was Henry de Montfort, who is supposed in the ballad to have survived the battle of Evesham, in 1265, where his father, Simon, Earl of Leicester, was slain.

At Brentford were buried Maurice de Berkeley, benefactor, 1189; Henry Redman, King's mason, benefactor, 1528; William Noy, Attorney-general, who suggested the tax of ship money, 1634; John Horne, whose son, the notorious John Horne Tooke, was curate here for eleven years, 1766; Luke Sparks, comedian, 1769; Henry Gifford, actor and proprietor of Goodman's Fields theatre when Garrick first performed, 1772, and Anne Marcella Gifford, his wife, tragedian, 1777; and Dr. William Howell Ewin, monument by Flaxman, 1804.

At Bromley St. Leonard's was buried its native, auditor Benson, 1754.

In Chelsea church are monuments of Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More, with an inscription by himself; Jane, wife of the ambitious John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (she died 1555); Gregory Lord Dacre, 1594, and his wife Anne, foundress of almshouses in Tothill Fields, 1595; Lady Jane Cheyne (monument by Bernini, cost £500), 1669;—In the church and its cemeteries were also interred Sir Arthur Gorges, translator of Lucan, 1625; Baldwin Amey, physician, 1676; Thomas Shadwell, poet-laureate, 1692; its rector, Adam Littleton, lexicographer, 1694; Edward Chamberlayne, author of "Angliæ Notitia," 1703; his son John, linguist, 1723; and his daughter Anne, who fought as a sailor on board a fire-ship, wife of John Spragge, 1691; its native, Robert Woodcock, painter, 1728; Abel Boyer, historian, 1729; the learned Mary Astell, 1731; Thomas

Barnardiston, sergeant-at-law, author of "Reports," 1752; Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society and College of Physicians, 1753; Andrew Millar, bookseller, and John Martyn, botanist, 1768; Philip Miller, author of "Gardener's Dictionary," 1771; Henry Mossop, actor, 1775; William Kenrick, critic, 1779; Sir John Fielding, magistrate, 1780; John Baptiste Cipriani, artist, 1785; and Philip Withers, editor of the "Table of Cebes,' 1790.—In the college cemetery, William Hiseland, pensioner, aged 112, 1732; Christiana Davies, or Mother Ross, served under William III. and Duke of Marlborough, 1739; William Cheselden, surgeon, 1752; William Young, lexicographer, the original of Fielding's "Parson Adams," 1757; James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley, field-marshal, and John Ranby, surgeon, 1773; its governor, Sir William Fawcett, general, 1804; and Dr. Charles Burney, historian of music, 1814.—In the Moravian burial-ground, Christian Renatus de Zinzendorf, only son of the Count, 1752; Peter Bœhler, their Bishop, 1775; William Hammond, author of "The Marrow of the Gospel," 1783; and Benjamin La Trobe, expositor of their religion, 1786.—Besides most of the abovementioned, among the inhabitants of Chelsea, were Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, warrior at Cressy and Poictiers; Lord High Treasurers, William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester; William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; his son, Robert Earl of Salisbury; and Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex; Lord High Admirals, Sir Thomas Seymour (with his wife Queen Catharine Parr, and their ward the Princess Elizabeth), and Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham; Lord High Chamberlains, Robert Ratcliffe, first Earl of Sussex of his family, who died here 1542; and Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey; George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots; George Villiers, the powerful Duke of Buckingham, and his son, the witty and profligate author of "The Rehearsal"; the Parliamentarian John Pym; Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester; Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke; and John Roberts, afterwards first Earl of Radnor; Sir Francis Wyndham, protector of Charles II.; the beautiful Duchess of Mazareene, who died here 1699; Charles Duke of St. Albans, natural son of Charles II.; Edward Russel, Earl of Orford, victor at La Hogue; John Vaughan, last Earl of Carberry; the prelates, Sharpe and Dawes of York; Fletcher of London, father of the dramatist; Fowler, of Gloucester, who died here 1714; and Atterbury of Rochester; besides the Bishops of Winchester, who have a palace here, in which died Willis 1736, Hoadly 1761, and Thomas 1781; Dr. Daniel Featley, controversial divine, provost of the college, where he died 1645; Philip Francis, translator of Horace, chaplain of the college; Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, and Thomas Pelham, Lord Pelham; Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who died here 1743; the physicians, Sir Timothy Mayerne, who died here 1653; Mead; Arbuthnot; Smollett, whose

"Sir Launcelot Greaves" and "Humphry Clinker" were composed here; and the eccentric Monsey, who died here 1788, aged 96; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "The Characteristics"; Sir Richard Steele; Dean Swift; Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, author of the "Suspicious Husband"; Count Zinzendorf, who introduced the Moravians; Elizabeth Blackwell, herbalist; Thomas Stackhouse, historian of the Bible; and James Glenie, mathematician and engineer, who died here 1817. Hans Holbein, on his arrival in England in 1526, for three years was a visitor in the house of Sir Thomas More, who introduced him here to Henry VIII. —Ranelagh, so called from having been the residence of the pay-master-general, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, was once a very fashionable place of amusement. The rotunda, first opened April 5, 1742, was 185 feet in diameter. All the buildings were taken down in 1805. The famous coffee-house, called Don Saltero's, noticed in the *Tatler*, No. 34, obtained its name from one Salter, a barber, who opened it in 1695. Most of his curiosities were given to him by Sir Hans Sloane, to whom he had once been a servant, and by Admiral Munden, who had been much on the coast of Spain, and gave the house its Spanish appellation.

At Chiswick were buried William Bordall, its vicar, who built the church tower, 1435; Sir Thomas Chaloner, statesman and naturalist, first discoverer of alum mines in this kingdom, 1615; Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1629; Arthur Duck, civilian, biographer of Archbishop Chichele, 1649; Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, mistress of Charles II., 1709; Sir John Chardin, traveller, 1712; Mary Countess of Fauconberg, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, 1713; William Kent, painter and architect, 1748; James Ralph, historian and poet, satirized by Pope, 1762; William Hogarth, painter (epitaph by Garrick), 1764; Charles Holland, a native, actor (epitaph by Garrick), 1769; Sir Thomas Robinson, first Lord Grantham, statesman, 1770; Dr. Thomas Morell, editor of Ainsworth and Hederick, 1784; Dr. William Rose, critic, translator of Sallust (epitaph by Murphy), and Thomas, second Lord Grantham, statesman, 1786; Dr. Ralph Griffiths, original editor of the "Monthly Review," 1803; George, Earl Macartney, statesman, 1806; Philip James de Loutherbourg, painter, 1812. Besides whom here also were resident, at Corney House, William, the brave Lord Russell of Thornhaugh; and his son Francis, first Earl of Bedford. At Chiswick House, Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, favourite of James I., and his infamous Countess, who died here 1632. At College House, Busby and Friend, the famous masters of Westminster School. At Turnham Green, George Lord Heathfield, defender of Gibraltar. At Strand-on-the-Green, Joseph Miller, "honest Joe Miller," actor and jester, who died here 1738; and J. Zoffany, painter, who died here 1810. At Chiswick, Sir Henry

Sydney, Lord President of Ireland; Chief Justice Sir William Jones; Allen Lord Bathurst; Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington ("Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle?"); and Sir Stephen Fox, statesman, who was married here in 1703, to Christian Hope, whose two ennobled sons were born here, and who died here in 1716. The present Chiswick House was built by the classical Richard Earl of Burlington, and among its fine collection of paintings is the celebrated "Belisarius." In it died, in 1806, the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox; and here, in 1814, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia dined with the Duke of Devonshire.

At Cowley were buried Barton Booth, tragedian, the original performer of Addison's "Cato," 1733; Hester, his widow, actress and dancer, 1773; and John Lightfoot, botanist, 1788.

In Cranford were buried its rector, Thomas Fuller, biographer and ecclesiastical historian, 1661; and Sir Charles Scarborough, physician, 1693. The philosophic John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, was rector here.

In Drayton Church are three monuments of the De Burghs, by Bacon. Here was buried William, first Lord Paget, statesman, 1563.

Ealing was the vicarage of Thomas Gilbert, the first minister ejected after the Restoration, and William Beveridge, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. Here were buried old Sir John Maynard, King's Sergeant, 1690; John Oldmixon, historian, 1742; Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, scholar and politician, 1764; Robert Orme, historian of the East Indies, 1801; Sir Frederick Morton Eden, author of "The State of the Poor," 1809; John Horne Tooke, philologist and politician, 1812. Residents: at Gunnersbury, Princess Amelia, aunt to his Majesty. At Pitshanger, Thomas Edwards, author of "Canons of Criticism." At Ealing Grove, Joseph Gulston, print collector. At Castle Hill, General Elliot, defender of Gibraltar, afterwards Lord Heathfield. At Fordhook, Henry Fielding, novelist. At Little Ealing, Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, who died there 1774. At Old Brentford, Mrs. Trimner, a useful pious writer. At Elm Grove, formerly called Hickes on the Heath, Sir William Trumbull, Secretary of State, and friend of Pope; Dr. John Egerton, Bishop of Norwich; and the late amiable Premier, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. At Ealing, William Fleetwood, Recorder of London; Dr. John Owen, independent, who died here 1683; and Peter Francis le Courayer, French divine. BYRO.

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Edgware was the curacy of Francis Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little."

Edmonton was the vicarage of Dr. Henry Owen, author of "Critica Sacra." Here were buried William Newbury, hostler, whose curious

epitaph is preserved in Lysons's "Environs," 1695; Thomas Gill, physician, 1714; Charles Molloy, dramatist, 1767; James Barclay, poet, whose father, author of the Dictionary, was curate here 1771; James Vere, benefactor and author, 1779. In Southgate Chapel is the monument of its founder, Sir John Weld, 1622. Residents: At Pymmes, Cecil Lord Burleigh. At Mr. Currie's house, Sir Hugh Middleton. At Bush Hill, the regicide President Bradshaw. At the Rectory House, Archbishop Tillotson. In Bush Hill House is the fine piece of carving, the stoning of St. Stephen, by Grinling Gibbons, the merit of which caused the artist's introduction by Evelyn to Charles II. The two plays of "The Witch" and "Merry Devil" are noticed in the Biography, part i., p. 586. The Bell Inn has acquired much celebrity from Cowper's tale of "John Gilpin."

Enfield was the residence of Edward VI. and Elizabeth in their childhood. Edward kept his court here immediately after his accession, and Elizabeth frequently visited it when Queen. At Elsynge Hall resided the patron of Caxton, Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, Lord High Treasurer, whose mother Joyce died here in 1446, and is buried under a stately monument in the church; Sir Thomas Lovel, K.G., Treasurer of the Household, who died here, 1524; and Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who condescended to accept a seat in Cromwell's House of Commons. East Lodge was a hunting-seat of Charles I., and the residence of Lord Chancellor Loughborough. West Lodge, of Henry Coventry, Secretary of State to Charles II. South Lodge, of Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Other eminent inhabitants were Edmund Calamy, Nonconformist, who died here 1666; George Wharton, astrologer, died here, 1681; Dr. Robert Uvedale, botanist, in honour of whom the plant Uvedalia is so named, buried here 1722; Sir Richard Jebb, physician; Richard Gough, author of "Sepulchral Monuments," and editor of Camden, died here, 1809; and William Saunders, physician, died here, 1817. By Enfield Wash stands the cottage to which Elizabeth Canning swore that she was conveyed by two men, in January, 1753, and, having been robbed by Mary Squires, a gipsy, after a confinement of a month, escaped out of the window. On this evidence Squires was sentenced to death, and Susanna Wells, the occupier of the cottage, to imprisonment; but through the exertions of Sir Crisp Gascoigne, Lord Mayor, Canning was convicted of perjury, and transported for seven years, whilst Squires and Wells were discharged. This affair excited the greatest interest; and Lysons has enumerated thirty-six pamphlets and fourteen prints published on the occasion; the respective parties being termed Canningites and Egyptians. Here were buried William, Robert, and Margaret Deane, the first persons executed under the Coventry Act, 1667; John Truss, aged 112, 1723; and Susanna Wells, above mentioned, 1763.

At Feltham was buried William Wynne Ryland, engraver, executed for forgery, 1783.

Finchley was the rectory of John de Feckenham, last Abbot of Westminster; William Coton, Bishop of Exeter; John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford; and John Barkham, real author of "Guillim's Heraldry." Here were buried Sir Thomas Frowick, Chief Justice, 1506; Charles Lilly, perfumer, noticed in the *Tatler*, Nos. 92, 94, 101, 103, and 250, in the *Spectator*, Nos. 16 and 358, and *Guardian*, No. 64, 1746; Anne Maynard, aged 112, 1756, and "honest Tom Payne," one of the most eminent booksellers of this country, 1799. The March of the Guards towards Scotland in 1745, and their halt at this place, is the subject of Hogarth's most celebrated painting.

Friern Barnet was the residence of Chief Justice Sir John Popham.

Fulham was the rectory of Richard Hill, Bishop of London; Henry King, Bishop of Chichester; Thomas Howell, Bishop of Bristol; and Michael Lort, antiquary. The vicarage of Adoniram Byfield, celebrated by Butler; and Dennison Cumberland, Bishop of Kilmore. In the church are monuments of Sir William Butts, physician to Henry VIII., celebrated by Shakespeare, 1545; Sir Thomas Smith, statesman and scholar, 1609; John Viscount Mordaunt (by Bushnel and Bird, cost £400), 1675; Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, 1675; Dorothy Lady Clarke (by Grinling Gibbons, cost £300), 1695; and a centotaph for Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, 1809. In the churchyard are tombs of the Bishops of London, Henry Compton, 1713; John Robinson, 1723; Edmund Gibson (who has a cenotaph in the church), 1748; Thomas Sherlock, 1761; Thomas Hayter, 1762; Richard Terrick, 1777; Robert Lowth, 1787; and John Randolph, 1813. In Fulham were also buried: Sir Sampson Norton, Master of the Ordnance to Henry VIII., 1517; John Tamworth, statesman, 1569; John Florio, translator of Montaigne, 1625; Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor in 1699, 1713; Richard Fiddes, biographer of Wolsey, 1725; Jeffery Ekins, Dean of Carlisle, translator of Apollonius Rhodius, 1741; Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, 1792; William Cadogan, physician, 1797; and Granville Sharp, philanthropist and scholar, 1813. Other eminent inhabitants: Sir Thomas Bodley; Chief Justices Sir John Vaughan and Sir Edward Saunders; Admiral Sir Charles Wager; Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, and his second wife Mrs. Anastasia Robinson, an opera singer; George Hickman, Bishop of Londonderry, who died here 1713; the topographer Norden; the comedian Foote; the naturalist Catesby; the engraver Bartolozzi; and the novelist Richardson, who wrote his "Clarissa Harlowe," and "Sir Charles Grandison," at his house at North End, whence he removed to Parsons' Green (both in this parish) where Thomas Edwards, author

of "Canons of Criticism," on a visit to him, died 1757. Fulham Palace contains some finely-painted glass, and numerous portraits of its prelates. In it died Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, 1255; and of the Bishops of London, Richard de Gravesend, 1303; John Aylmer, 1594; Compton; Robinson; and Lowth. A large chair in the shrubbery, in which the ferocious Bonner used to sit in judgment, is the subject of a pleasing little poem by Mrs. Hannah More.

Greenford Magna was the Rectory of John de Feckenham, late Abbot of Westminster; and Edward Terry, Eastern traveller, buried here 1660.

In Greenford Parva, or Perivale, was buried Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare, poet, 1765.

In Hackney were buried Christopher Urswick, its rector, Dean of Windsor, statesman, 1521; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, K.G., who arrested Cardinal Wolsey, 1537; Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, K.G., warrior and poet, 1604; David Doulben, its vicar, Bishop of Bangor, 1633; Owen Rowe, regicide, and Susanna Perwick, musician, 1661; William Spurstowe, its vicar, one of the authors of "Smectymnuus," 1666; John Worthington, its lecturer, editor of Mede's works, 1671; Timothy Hall, Bishop of Oxford, 1690; William Bates, Nonconformist, author of "Harmony of the Attributes," 1699; Robert Fleming, Nonconformist, author of "Christology," 1716; Peter Newcome, its vicar, author of "Catechetical Sermons," 1738; Richard Newcome, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1769; and Francis Xavier de Oliveyra, Protestant proselyte and author, 1783. Of this church also was rector, Richard Sampson, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Vicars, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Calybute Downing, Parliamentarian divine, who died here, 1644; Lecturer, John Strype, antiquary, who died here 1737. Of the old Dissenting Meeting-house were pastors, Philip Nye, and Adoniram Byfield of Hudibrastic celebrity; Dr. William Bates, before mentioned; and Dr. Matthew Henry, Biblical commentator. Of the New or Gravel-pit meeting, Dr. Richard Price, the calculator, who died here 1791; and Dr. Joseph Priestley, who, previous to his departure for America, preached his farewell sermon here, March 30, 1794. Here, in 1637, Thomas Fairfax, afterwards the famous Parliamentarian General, was married to Anne, daughter of Lord Vere. Here were educated Catharine Phillips, generally known as "Orinda," and the brother dramatists Benjamin and John Hoadly. Other inhabitants; Cecilia, the learned daughter of Sir Thomas More, wife of Giles Heron, of Shacklewell, Esq.; Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter; Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, founder of Hackney almshouses; Lord Brooke, Parliamentarian General, slain at Lichfield; Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls; Colonel Okey, regicide: Sir Thomas Vyner, Lord Mayor, the first knight made after the Restoration, who died here, 1665; Daniel de Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe"; Dr. Bernard Mandeville, author

of "The Fable of the Bees," who died here, 1733; and John Ward, the usurer, celebrated by Pope, in the quaternion:

"To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil."

At Hadley were buried its native, Sir William Stamford, Judge, 1558; Sir Roger Wilbraham, Master of Requests (monument by Nicholas Stone, cost £80), 1616; John Monro, physician, eminent in cases of insanity, 1792; Mrs. Hester Chapone, belles-lettres writer, 1801; Rev. David Garrow, father of the present Baron of the Exchequer (monument by Bacon), 1805. John Booker, astrologer, was a writing-master here. An iron beacon still remains on the top of the church-tower.

In Hammersmith Chapel is a bronze bust of Charles I., under which, in a marble urn, is the heart of the loyal donor, Sir Nicholas Crispe, who invented the present mode of making bricks, which were first used in building Brandenburg House. Here were buried Sir Samuel Morland, mechanic, inventor of the speaking-trumpet, 1696; William Lloyd, the deprived Bishop of Norwich, 1708; William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore, 1711; Sir Philip Medows, diplomatist, 1718; George Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe, complimented by Young and Thomson, 1762; Thomas Worlidge, artist, 1766; Hon. James Robert Talbot, Roman Catholic Bishop of Birtha, 1790; Arthur Murphy, dramatist, 1805; and Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice at Calcutta. . . . Inhabitants: Alice Periers, "Lady of the Sun," the beautiful favourite of Edward III.; Margaret Hughes, actress, mistress of Prince Rupert; Katharine, dowager Queen of Charles II.; Sir Leoline Jenkins, civilian, who died here, 1685; the physicians, Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe library, and Sir Clifton Wintringham, who died here, 1704; the late Margrave of Brandenburgh Anspach; James Elphinstone, author on philology, who died here, 1809; Philip James de Loutherbourg, painter, who died here, 1812. At the Dove Coffee-house, Thomson composed the greater part of his "Winter." Here is a convent of English Benedictine Nuns.

In Hampstead were buried Armigel Waad, voyager, 1568; Thomas Jevon and Christopher Bullock, comedians and dramatists, 1688 and 1722; George Sewell, poet and physician, 1726; James Pitt, political writer, the "Mother Osborne" of Pope, 1763; William Popple, dramatist, 1764; James MacArdell and Charles Spooner, mezzotinto engravers, 1765 and 1767; Anthony Askew, bibliographer and physician, 1774; James Pettit Andrews, historian, 1797; Frances, wife of the present Lord Erskine (monument by Bacon), 1809; and Dorothea, the mother of Miss Joanna Baillie, dramatist of the Passions, who resides at Hampstead. Branch Hill Lodge was the seat of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield; Rosslyn House, of Lord Chancellor Loughborough; and at Hampstead Heath, the seat of

Lord Chancellor Erskine. At the Upper Flask Inn were held the summer meetings of the Kit Cat Club; this house afterwards became the seat of George Steevens, whose fourth edition of Shakespeare was revised here, and who died here 1800. At Chicken House in early life lodged Murray, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; and in it died Samuel Gale, antiquary, 1754. At Frognall lodged together the famous actors, Booth, Wilkes, and Cibber. On Haverstock Hill was the residence of Sir Charles Sedley, wit and poet, who died there 1721; and the same house was occupied in 1712 by Sir Richard Steele. At Belsize House, once a celebrated place of entertainment, resided the late universally lamented premier, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. In Hampstead resided Sir Henry Vane, fanatic and republican, who was here seized and conveyed to the Tower; and in the same house, Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of the "Analogy"; John Wylde, Lord Chief Baron, who died here 1697; Dean Sherlock, author on "Death," who died here 1707; Thomas Rowe, biographer (husband of the pious Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe), who died here 1715; Arthur Maynwaring, author of the "Medley"; Gay and Arbuthnot, who had lodgings here for the benefit of their health; Akenside, who practised as a physician here; and Dr. Johnson, who lodged here in 1748, and here composed his "Imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal." "Hampstead Heath" is the title of a comedy by Thomas Baker.

Hampton was the vicarage of Samuel Croxall, author of the "Fair Circassian," and editor of "Æsop's Fables." Here were buried Thomas Ripley, architect, 1758; John Beard, vocal performer, 1791; and Richard Tickell, political writer, author of "Anticipation," 1793. Near Hampton was the seat of Edward Lovibond, poet, author of "Tears of Old May Day," who died here 1775. At Hampton Wick resided Sir Richard Steele; at Bushby Park the premier, Lord North; at Hampton House David Garrick, who erected here a temple with a statue by Roubiliac, in honour of Shakespeare. Hampton Court, the largest of the Royal palaces, was built by Cardinal Wolsey, who, in 1527, gave a most superb entertainment to the French ambassadors here; he presented it to Henry VIII., since which time it has been the occasional residence of all our Sovereigns excepting his present Majesty. November 18, 1657, Cromwell's daughter, Elizabeth, was here married to Lord Falconberg; and August 6, 1658, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died here. The eastern front 330 feet long, and the southern 328 feet, were added by William III., architect, Sir Christopher Wren, who passed the latter part of his life at Hampton Court Green. It was recently the asylum of the present King of the Netherlands. Among its numerous paintings, one room contains the portraits of eighteen celebrated admirals; another, "the Beauty room," of Mary II. and eight ladies of her court, by Kneller; and a third, constructed for the

purpose, holds the pictorial boast of Britain, Raffael's seven cartoons, of which two have been exquisitely engraved by Holloway.

Hanwell was the rectory of Rowland Stedman, Nonconformist, and George Henry Glasse, Greek scholar. Here was buried Jonas Hanway, philanthropist, 1786.

Hanworth was the rectory of Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel College, Oxford. Here was a small but favourite palace of Henry VIII., in which his widow, Catharine Parr, and her third husband, Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral, with their ward Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, frequently resided. It subsequently was the seat of Francis, Lord Cottington, of this place.

Harefield Place, lately pulled down, was the residence of Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Keeper Egerton, Viscount Brackley, and his wife Alice, Countess of Derby, who was complimented by Harrington in a poem on her marriage, by Spenser under the name of Amaryllis, and by Milton, whose masque of "Arcades" was first performed here before her in 1633. She was buried in the church under a splendid monument in 1637. In this house also resided the loyal George, Lord Chandos, to whom the celebrated divine, Dr. John Conant (of whom it was said "*Conanti* nihil difficile"), was domestic chaplain. It afterwards became the property of the Newdigates, who have splendid monuments in the church, among which are those of Sir Richard, Lord Chief Justice, 1678; Mary, wife of his son Sir Richard, the second baronet (by Grinling Gibbons), 1692; and Sir Roger, the last baronet, founder of the Newdigate prize, Oxford, 1806. In the church was also buried its former curate, John Prickett, Bishop of Gloucester, 1680.

Harlington was the rectory of John Kyte, Bishop of Carlisle, and Joseph Trapp, translator of Virgil, buried here (epitaph by himself) 1747. Dawley House was the favourite retirement of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke.

Harrow was an ancient occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It was the rectory of Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham; and of William Bolton, the last Prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. The present vicar is the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, author of that extremely pleasing tale, "The Velvet Cushion." Here were buried John Lyon, yeoman, founder of its school, 1592; Sir Arthur Atye, public orator at Oxford, secretary to the Earl of Essex, 1604; Sir Samuel Garth, poet and physician, 1719; the three headmasters of its school, Thomas Brian, 1730; Thomas Thackeray, 1760; and Robert Sumner (epitaph by Dr. Parr, who was born at Harrow, 1747), 1771. Here were educated William Baxter, author of "Glossarium Antiquitatum"; Sir William Jones; the late Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Sheridan; with the present Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Parr, Marquis of Hastings, Earls Spencer and Aberdeen, Lord Byron, the Right Honourable Robert Peel, and the Honourable William Spencer.

Hayes was an ancient occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; the rectory of Robert Wright, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and Patrick Young, Greek scholar, translator of Clement; the vicarage of Henry Gold, an accomplice of Elizabeth Barton, "the holy maid of Kent," executed with her 1534. BYRO.

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At Hendon were buried Sir William Rawlinson, Commissioner of the Great Seal, 1703; Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, 1714; Charles Johnson, dramatist, 1748; James Parsons, physician, 1770; Edward Longmore, "Herefordshire colossus," 7 feet 6 inches high, 1777; Sir Joseph Ayloffe, antiquary, 1781; Nathaniel Hone, painter, 1784; and Sarah Gundry (beautiful epitaph), 1807. In the village resided John Norden, topographer; at Highwood Hill, Mrs. Porter, tragedian; and at Mill Hill, Peter Collinson, the naturalist, who was visited here by Linnæus, who planted some trees in his garden. The inhabitants of Hendon are exempt from all tolls at fairs, markets, highways, and bridges, by charter, granted by Edward the Confessor, 1066, confirmed by several succeeding sovereigns, and finally by William and Mary, 1692.

Heston. Osterley House was built in 1577 by that patriotic merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, who here entertained Elizabeth most sumptuously. It was afterwards the residence of Sir Edward Coke, when Attorney-General; the Parliamentarian General Sir William Waller, till his death in 1668; and the projector, Dr. Nicholas Barbon. It was rebuilt in 1760, by Francis Child, Esq. (length 140 feet, by 117 feet), and contains many valuable paintings, and an excellent library.

In Highgate Chapel were buried, William Platt, founder of fellowships in St. John's College, Cambridge, 1637; Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice, 1699; Lewis Atterbury, divine, brother of the Bishop, 1731. The great Lord Chancellor, Bacon, died at the Earl of Arundel's house, in this town, April 19, 1626, and the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverel at his own residence here, June 5, 1724. Here also resided Sir Richard Baker, author of "Chronicle"; Sir Henry Blount, traveller in Turkey; and Sir John Pettus, mineralogist. The burlesque nugatory oath imposed on strangers at the public-houses in this town is well known. Here is a school, with a synagogue attached, for the children of Jews, Hyman Hurwitz, master. There are generally about a hundred pupils.

At Hillingdon were buried William Munsey, benefactor, 1665; and John Rich, patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, inventor of the English harlequin (who resided at Cowley Grove), 1761. John Lightfoot, the botanist, was minister of Uxbridge in this parish.

Hornsey was the rectory of Thomas Westfield, afterwards Bishop of Bristol; Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the Bishop of Rochester;

and William Cole, the Cambridge antiquary. In the church was buried Samuel Buckley, editor of "Thuanus," 1741. The learned Dr. John Lightfoot composed part of his Biblical criticisms in this village.

In Hounslow Chapel were buried Henry Elsynge, writer on Parliaments, 1654; and Whitlocke Bulstrode, author on transmigration, 1724.

In Ickenham Church is a monument by Banks for John George Clarke, barrister, who died in 1800.

Isleworth was the vicarage of John Hall, martyr, 1535; Nicholas Byfield, Calvinistic commentator; and Dr. William Cave, author of "Historia Literaria." Here were buried, Anne Dash, foundress of almshouses (monument by Halfpenny, cost £500), 1750; Richard Blyke, topographical collector for Herefordshire, 1775; and its native, George Keate, poet (monument by Nollekens), 1797. Here resided George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, original grantee of Maryland; Sir Ralph Winwood, author of "Memorials"; Sir William Noy, Attorney-General; its native, Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, the "Sacharissa" of Waller; Samuel Clarke, biographer, who died here, 1682; Francis Willis, grammarian; Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, who at the same time was Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died here 1718; the Duchess of Kendal, mistress of George I.; Pulteney, Earl of Bath, the opponent of Walpole; and the late Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan. There is an observatory in the grounds of Sion Hill. Sion House was the residence of the Protector Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Dudley, Lord Guildford, and his accomplished and amiable wife, Lady Jane Grey; the children of Charles I., under the care of Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland; and Queen Anne, when only Princess of Denmark. In the vestibule are twelve columns and sixteen pilasters of verd antique, a greater quantity of this beautiful marble than in any other building in Europe, cost £27,000.

Islington. Vicars, Meredith Hanmer, chronicler of Ireland; and Dr. William Cave, author of "Historia Literaria," buried here 1713; Lecturer, Robert Browne, founder of the Brownists. Here were also interred Richard Cloudesley, benefactor to the parish, 1517; Sir George Wharton and Sir James Stewart, killed by each other in a duel, 1609; its native, Alice Lady Owen, foundress of almshouses, 1613; John Shirley, biographer of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1679; William Baxter, author of "Glossarium Antiquitatum," 1723; Samuel Humphreys, poet, author of "Canons," 1737; John Blackbourn, Bishop of the Nonjurors, editor of Bacon, 1741; Robert Poole, institutor of the small-pox hospital in 1746, 1752; Launcelot Dowbiggen, architect of the church in 1754, 1759; John Lindsey, nonjuring divine, 1768; John Hyacinth de Magelhaens, mineralo-

gist, 1790; Alexander Aubert, who erected the observatory near Highbury House (in which was the largest reflecting telescope ever made by Short), 1805; its native, William Hawes, physician, founder of the Humane Society, 1808. In this town died John Bagford, typographical collector, 1716; Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," 1731; Alexander Cruden, author of "Concordance," 1770; James Burgh, author of "Political Disquisitions," and Nicholas Robinson, physician, 1775; Joseph Collier, translator of the "Messiah" and "Noah" (whose wife, translator of the "Death of Abel," also resided here), 1776; Husband Messiter, physician, 1785; Isaac Ritson, translator of "Hymn to Venus," 1789; W. Pitcairn, physician, 1791; George Marriot, author of "Poems" and "Sermons," 1793; and Abraham Newland, chief cashier of the Bank of England, 1807. Colonel Okey, the regicide, was a drayman in a brewhouse here. Samuel Clarke, Orientalist, and Ezekiel Tongue, Protestant controversialist, were schoolmasters here. At the Red Lion public-house in Islington Road Thomas Paine composed his execrable "Rights of Man." Canonbury House, rebuilt by William Bolton, the last Prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, was the seat of "the rich" Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor in 1593; and Lord Keeper Coventry. In it lodged Samuel Humphreys, poet, beforementioned; Ephraim Chambers, Cyclopædist, who died here, 1740; Dr. Oliver Goldsmith; and John Newbery, author of excellent books for children. Its history has been recorded by the learned and estimable editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, who was born (in 1745) and still resides in this village.

At Kensington were buried John Bullingham, Bishop of Gloucester; 1598; Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, whose title gave name to his seat here, beheaded 1649; its vicar, Thomas Hodges, Dean of Hereford, 1672; Charles Goodall, President and Historian of the College of Physicians, 1712; Charlotte, Countess of Warwick, widow of Addison, 1731; Bernard Lens, miniature-painter, 1741; Richard Viscount Molesworth, Field-Marshal (saved the Duke of Marlborough's life at Ramillies), 1758; its vicar, Dr. John Jortin, biographer of Erasmus, 1770; Martin Madan, author of "Thelyphthora," 1790; George Colman, dramatist and essayist, 1794; Richard Warren, physician, 1797; Samuel Pegge, author of "Curialia," etc., son of the antiquary, 1800; James Elphinstone, philologist, 1809; Major-General Sir William Ponsonby, slain at Waterloo, 1815; and the Right Honourable George Ponsonby, statesman, Leader of the Opposition, 1817. Here died Cornelius Wood, the "Sylvio" of the *Tatler*, 1711; Robert Nelson, author of "Fasts and Festivals," 1714; and Robert Price, judge, learned lawyer, 1732. Here resided Lord Keeper Sir Orlando Bridgman; the Parliamentarian General Lambert; the brave William, first Earl Craven; Lord Chancellor Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham; Lord Chief

Justice Pratt; the accomplished Boyle, Earl of Burlington; the traveller Sir John Chardin; and Dean Swift, who lodged here in 1712. The Palace was the favourite residence of all our sovereigns, excepting his present Majesty, since the Revolution. Among its numerous paintings is a fine collection of portraits by Holbein. The gardens are the subject of a poem by Tickell. Holland House after his marriage became the property of Addison, who here (June 17, 1719) taught the young Earl of Warwick "in what peace a Christian can die." It was the residence of the celebrated statesman Fox, Lord Holland, whose still more celebrated son, Charles James Fox, passed his early years at this place. At Brompton was married, in 1653, Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Russell. At Earl's Court resided Sir Richard Blackmore, epic poet and physician; and John Hunter, surgeon.

At Kingsbury Dr. Goldsmith lodged whilst composing his "History of Animated Nature."

Knightsbridge was the residence of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, who died here, 1689; William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania; James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, Pope's gouty dancer, who died at his house here, now St. George's hospital, 1724; Elizabeth Chudleigh, the notorious Duchess of Kingston; and Bernard Lens, miniature painter, who died here 1741.

Newington, Stoke. Inhabitants, Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse; Sir John Popham, Chief Justice; Charles Fleetwood, Parliamentarian General; Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe"; Dr. Isaac Watts, who died at Lady Abney's house here, 1748; Adam Anderson, commercial writer; Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton"; and John Howard, philanthropist. Here were buried Edward Massie, Parliamentarian Governor of Gloucester, 1649; Thomas Manton, its ejected vicar, voluminous writer, 1677; Bridget Fleetwood, wife of the General, and eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, 1681; Samuel Wright, Dissenting divine, 1746; Sir John Hartopp, Bart. (monument by Banks), 1762; and James Brown, who first projected the "London Directory," 1788. Of the Dissenters' meeting-house at Newington Green were ministers, Hugh Worthington; Dr. Richard Price; Dr. Thomas Amory; Dr. Joseph Towers; and James Lindsey.

Northall was the vicarage of William Pierse, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. John Cockburn, author of "Right Notions of God," buried here, 1729; Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich, buried here, 1749; and Sir John Hotham, Bishop of Clogher. Here was also interred Dr. Stephen Charles Triboude Demainbray, astronomer and electrician, 1782.

At Paddington was married William Hogarth, "great painter of mankind," to Jane, daughter of Sir James Thornhill, 1729. Died, George Colman, dramatist and essayist, 1794. Buried, John

Bushnell, statuary, 1701; Joseph Francis Nollekens, painter, and Benjamin Parker, philosophical writer, 1747; Dr. Abraham Lemoine, author on Miracle, 1757; Matthew Dubourg, musician, 1767; James Lacy, patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, 1774; Francis Vivares, engraver, 1780; George Barret, landscape painter, 1784; John Elliot, physician, 1787; William Arminger, statuary, 1793; Alexander Geddes, Biblical translator, 1802; Thomas Banks statuary, 1805; Lewis Schiavonetti, engraver, 1810. Bayswater Gardens were the residence of the empiric Sir John Hill, who used there to prepare his "water-dock essence," and "balsam of honey." Mrs. Kennedy, the singer, died at Bayswater, 1793. Mrs. Siddons, the tragedian, lives at Westbourn Green.

At Pancras were buried, Samuel Cooper, miniature-painter, 1672; Abraham Woodhead, Roman Catholic controversialist, 1678; Obadiah Walker, writer against Luther, 1699; John Ernest Grabe, editor of the Alexandrian Septuagint, 1711; Jeremy Collier, non-juring Bishop, castigator of the stage, 1726; Edward Ward, author of the "London Spy," 1731; Edward Walpole, translator of Sannazarius, 1740; James Leoni, architect, 1746; Simon Francis Ravenet, engraver, and Peter Van Bleeck, portrait-painter, 1764; Abraham Langford, auctioneer and dramatist, 1774; William Woollett, engraver, 1785; Stephen Paxton, musician, 1787; Timothy Cunningham, author of "Law Dictionary," 1789; Michael John Baptist Baron de Wenzel, oculist, 1790; Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, author of "Rights of Women," 1797; John Walker, author of "Pronouncing Dictionary," 1807; Pascal de Paoli, Corsican hero, 1807; the equivocal Chevalier d'Eon, political writer, 1810. In Camden Town died Charles Dibdin, song and dramatic writer, 1814. In Kentish Town Chapel was interred Charles Grignion, engraver, 1810. In Somers Town Roman Catholic chapel was buried the Princess of Condé. Among the portraits at Caen Wood is one of its illustrious inhabitant, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who died here, 1793, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a head of Betterton, the actor, by the poet Pope.

At Pinner were buried Sir Bartholomew Shower, author of "Cases" and "Reports," 1701; and William Skenelsby, aged 118, 1775. Here resided John Zephaniah Holwell, the Governor of Bengal, who published a narrative of the sufferings of himself and his unhappy companions in the black hole at Calcutta.

At Poplar resided Sir Richard Steele. Here were buried Robert Ainsworth, lexicographer, 1743; James Ridley, author of "Tales of the Genii," 1765; his father, Dr. Gloster Ridley, divine and scholar (epitaph by Bishop Louth), 1774; and George Steevens, commentator on Shakespeare (monument by Flaxman, epitaph by Murphy), 1800.

At Riselip were buried Mary, the heroic defender of Corfe Castle,

Dorsetshire, wife of Chief Justice Sir John Banckes, 1661; and George Rogers, president of the College of Physicians, complimented by Waller, 1697.

Shepperton was the rectory of William Grocyne, the first Greek professor at Oxford; and Lewis Atterbury, brother of the Bishop of Rochester.

Stanmore Magna was the vicarage of Richard Boyle, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam. Here were buried Sir John Wolstenholme, founder of the church (monument by Nicholas Stone, cost £200), 1639; and Charles Hart, tragedian, 1683. At Stanmore Hill resided James Forbes, author of "Oriental Memoirs." Dr. Parr, on his removal from Harrow, kept a school here.

Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch, was the rectory of John Theophilus Desaguliers, experimental philosopher. Canons, the princely seat of James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, which cost £250,000, was on his decease pulled down and the materials sold by auction in 1747; remarkably verifying the prophetic lines in Pope's epistle to Lord Burlington, in which the duke is characterized under the name of "Timon." This satire, however elegant and poignant, is most discreditable to Pope, as the subject was his friend, who, though ostentatious, was benevolent and amiable, and whose taste in music, there ridiculed, is evinced in his selection of Handel, who composed the anthems, and Pepusch the morning and evening services for the church, which was re-edified at his expense, and in which he was buried 1744. Here were also buried Sir John Lake, secretary of state to James I., 1630; Francis Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little," 1754; Alexander Jacob, author of "Peerage," 1785; Dennis O'Kelly, owner of the famous horse Eclipse (whose bones lie in Canons Park), 1788; and James, last Duke of Chandos, 1789.

Stanwell was the vicarage of Dr. Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor, author of "Mercurius Rusticus." In the church is a monument (by Nicholas Stone, cost £215) for Thomas Lord Knyvet, 1622. Mary, daughter of James I., was entrusted to his care, and died at his seat here in 1607.

Stepney was the rectory of Stephen Segrave, Archbishop of Armagh; and Marmaduke Lumley, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord High Treasurer. The vicarage of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founder of St. Paul's School; Richard Pace, Dean of St. Paul's, statesman, who was buried here 1532; William Jerome, martyr, 1540; and William Greenhill, commentator on Ezekiel. The Bishops of London had a seat here, in which died Roger Niger, 1241; Ralph de Baldock, 1313; Ralph de Stratford, 1355; and Robert de Braybrooke, 1404. Edward Russell, Earl of Bedford, was here married to the lovely and accomplished Lucy Harrington, 1594. Here were buried Sir Henry Colet, father of the Dean, Lord Mayor

in 1495; John Kyte, Archbishop of Armagh, 1537; Sir Thomas Spert, founder and first Master of the Trinity House, 1541; Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, 1591; Roger Crab, "English hermit," 1680; William Clarke, physician, author on nitre, 1684; Sir John Berry, Admiral, 1689; his widow Rebecca (pleasing epitaph), 1696; Matthew Mead, puritan divine, father of the physician, 1699; William Vickers, author of "Companion to the Altar," 1719; Sir John Leake, Admiral, 1720; Martin Bladen, translator of Cæsar, 1746; John Entick, schoolmaster, voluminous writer, 1773; and Benjamin Kenton, who left £63,550 to charitable uses (monument by Westmacott), 1800. Two ludicrous epitaphs in the churchyard are noticed in the *Spectator*, No. 518. Stepney was the residence of Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State to James I.; Henry, first Marquis of Worcester; Nathaniel Bailey, author of "English Dictionary"; and its native Richard Mead, who first practised as a physician in this place.

At Stratford, Bow, were married Dr. William Whitaker, theologian, to Joan Fenner, 1591; William Penkethman, comedian, to Elizabeth Hill, 1714; and "Orator" John Henley to Mary Clifford, 1726. In the church was buried Prisca Coburne, benefactress, 1701. Inhabitants, Edmund Lord Sheffield, one of the victors of the Spanish Armada; John Le Neve, author of "Monumenta Anglicana," and Samuel Jebb, physician. Don Antonio Perez, Prior of Crato, who was crowned King of Portugal at Lisbon, whence he was soon expelled by Philip II. of Spain, resided here in 1591.

In Teddington were buried Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper, and Thomas Traherne, its curate, author of "Christian Ethics," 1674; Margaret Woffington, actress, 1760; Dr. Stephen Hales, its curate for fifty-one years, philosopher, 1761; Henry Flitcroft, architect, 1769; Paul Whitehead, poet, 1775; and Richard Bentley, poet and dramatist, son of the critic, 1782. Here resided Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer; Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite; William Penn, the Quaker; and Francis Manning, poet and dramatist.

Tottenham was the vicarage of William Bates, Nonconformist, author of "Harmony of the Attributes"; and Edward Sparke, author of "Scintilla Altaris"; and here were buried William Bedwell, its vicar and historian, 1632; Henry Hare, Lord Colerane, another of its historians, 1708; Henry Hare, last Lord Colerane of his family, antiquary, 1749; and Samuel Hardy, divine, answerer of Chubb, 1793. Here died Hugh Broughton, learned divine, 1612; Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor in 1648, loyalist, 1661; Sir Michael Foster, judge, law writer, 1763. Here also resided its native, Sir Julius Cæsar, civilian; Sir John Cooke, Secretary of State; and William Baxter, author of "Glossarium Antiquitatum," who was master of its free-school. In volume ii. of Percy's "Reliques," is a

burlesque poem called the "Turnament of Tottenham." Bruce Castle was the residence of Robert Bruce, father of the King of Scotland.

Twickenham was the vicarage of Richard Meggott, Dean of Winchester, eloquent preacher; Samuel Pratt, Dean of Rochester; Daniel Waterland, author on the divinity of Christ; Richard Terrick, Bishop of London; and George Costard, astronomer and orientalist. The house in which Pope resided for twenty-nine years, in which his "Essay on Man," "Epistles," "Dunciad," and great part of his "Homer," were composed, and in which he died, is pulled down, and his celebrated cave dilapidated. Pope was buried in the church, 1744; and a tablet, erected by him, commemorates the death of his father, 1713; his mother, 1733. Strawberry Hill, abounding with objects of high interest to the lover of antiquity, history, or vertu, is fully described in the works of its late acute and elegant possessor, Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, who erected it on the site of a cottage in which Colley Cibber composed his comedy of "The Refusal," and in which Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and the French divine, Père Courayer, once resided. This "Castle of Otranto" is peculiarly rich in ancient well-authenticated portraits; in the works of Holbein; in the finest miniatures and enamels of the Olivers, Petitot, and Zincke; and in such curiosities as the armour of Francis I. of France, the Cardinal's hat of Wolsey, and the wedding gloves of Hampden's wife. At Twickenham Park resided in early life "the father of experimental philosophy," Lord Chancellor Bacon; the lovely Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford; and the brave and loyal John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, who was buried here 1678. At Marble Hill, the Countess of Suffolk, mistress of George II.; at Little Strawberry Hill, Mrs. Catharine Clive, comic actress, who was buried here 1785. At Ragman's Castle, Mrs. Hannah Pritchard, actress, and the late eminent Welsh Judge Hardinge. At Whetton, Sir John Suckling, its native poet; Sir Godfrey Kneller, painter, who was buried here 1723; and Sir William Chambers, architect. In Twickenham also resided Sir Humphrey Lind, Protestant controversialist; Sir John Finet, author of "Philoxenes"; Sir Benjamin Rudyard, statesman; the witty Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich; Edward, Earl of Manchester, Parliamentarian general; the Speaker Lenthal; the philosopher Boyle; Secretary Craggs; the eccentric and versatile Duke of Wharton; Lady Macclesfield, the unnatural mother of Savage; John Gilbert, Archbishop of York, who died here, 1761; the painters Hudson and Scott; the novelist Fielding; the physician Batty; Sir John Hawkins, historian of music; Owen Cambridge, poet and essayist; Hickey, Goldsmith's "special attorney"; Paul Whitehead, poet, who died here 1775; Lady Mary Wortley Montague; and Lord George Germaine. Besides those already mentioned, here were buried Sir William Berkeley, Governor

and historian of Virginia, 1677; Lady Frances Whitmore (epitaph by Dryden) 1690; Nicholas Amhurst, author of "Terræ Filius," and the "Craftsman," 1742; the brave Admirals, Sir Chaloner Ogle, 1750; John Byron, 1786; and Sir John Pococke, 1792; and Edward Ironside, historian of Twickenham, 1803. John, Earl of Mar, General for the Stuarts at Sheriff's Muir, was married here in 1703 to Margaret Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol.

At West Twyford were buried Henry Bold, comic poet, 1683; and Fabian Phillips, antiquary, 1690.

In Wilsdon are seven prebends belonging to St. Paul's. In the church was buried Charles Otway, general, 1764.

BYRO.

Bedfont.

[1825, *Part II., pp.* 201, 202.]

Bedfont, anciently written Bedefunde, is a small, pretty village on the great western road, thirteen miles from London, and adjoining Hounslow Heath. By a strange corruption, which is extremely prevalent, this village is now generally known by the name of Belfound. Its name is variously accounted for. Some imagine it to be derived from Bede's fount, or Belle font, there being a small beautiful spring of water still existing on the public roadside, which is kept clean, and much valued, it being considered very efficacious in diseases of the eyes; there is another fine spring in the neighbourhood of this, which supplies the village generally, though it is private property.

The manor of Bedfont is mentioned under the name of East Bedfont (to distinguish it from a hamlet called West Bedfont, in the adjoining parish of Stanwell) as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. In the beginning of the fourteenth century this manor was given by John De Neville to the priory of Hounslow. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Michael Stanhope, by the intermarriage of whose daughter with George Lord Berkeley, it passed to the Berkeley family. In 1656 it was sold by George Berkeley, Esq. (son and heir to the preceding), to Algernon Earl of Northumberland, from which it has regularly descended to the present Duke.

The manor of Hatton, a hamlet appended to the parish of Bedfont, has been annexed to the latter since the year 1376.

The Parish Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel of one pace, tiled, with a modern wooden spire. The nave, including the space under the belfry, lately fitted up with benches, will accommodate about one hundred adults, of which only fifty-eight sittings, including the Sunday-school boys, are appropriated as free sittings to the poor. There is also a small gallery, containing three pews, private property,

and sittings behind for about six singers. There has been a great increase in the population of this parish within the last few years, owing to the enclosure of Hounslow Heath, a great part of which lies in the parish. In 1800, according to Lysons, its inhabitants were about 330. They now amount nearly to 900.

Between the nave and chancel of the church is a fine arch of Saxon architecture, with zigzag mouldings, much defaced and decayed by frequent whitewashing; it is 12 feet high by 8 feet wide. There is another in much better preservation at the entrance of the church, 7½ feet high by 4 feet wide. In the nave and chancel there are four very small lancet windows; others have been added at different times of various kinds of Gothic, all of stone. The west end window is very handsome, and that over the altar still contains a few panes of glass of the white rose, which fixes its date between 1461 and 1483, the time of the House of York.

There are no monuments of particular note. On the north wall of the chancel is one to the memory of Mrs. Anne Sherborne, 1815, whose name is endeared in the recollection of her virtues. Near it is the following coat of arms: Azure, a fesse wavy, between three lions passant or.

On the floor are the tombs of Mrs. Isabel Page, 1629; Matthew Page, Gent., 1631; and Francis Page, 1678. . . .

On the north wall of the nave is a neat marble monument to the memory of Mary, wife of Henry Whitfield, D.D., who died in 1795, on which has been placed the following inscription:

"Henricus Whitfield, S.T.P. de Rushall in Comitatu Wilt. Rector, et hujusce Ecclesiæ per annos quadraginta duos Vicarius; Vir, si quis alius, doctus, pius venerabilis. Obiit Die Julii 9, anno salutis 1819. Ætatis 88."

What, however, renders the village of Bedfont so remarkable and well known, are the two yew-trees in the churchyard, cut in topiary. On one of them is the date when they assumed this fictitious shape, 1704, and on the other are to be seen the initials of the parish officers for that year, J. H., J. G. and R. T., John Hatchet, John Goodwin, Robert Tillyer.

Here is no register of baptisms or marriages of an earlier date than 1695; that of burials commences in 1678.

There is an earlier book, entitled, "Estbedfont, the Church booke of accompts, as well for the Churchwardens and Overseers for the Poore, as also for y^e^ Churchraytes, according as everie house is aportioned. This booke conteyneth all yat was conteyned in a former booke in y^e^ yere of o^r^ Lord, 1583, to y^e^ yere 1627 (. . . farre goeth y^e^ old booke). This booke beginneth in y^e^ yere 1628." There are no entries of much moment in this old book.

In 1593 is the following list of "Church goods":

In primis one new Bible.

It. one new surplus of holland.

It. a communion cup of silver, with a cover.
It. a booke of common prayer.
It. a paraphrase of Erasmus.
It. a booke of . . . . . .
It. a regyster boke of pay.

In the next account is:

"A great new pott of pewter, with a cover, for y^e^ communion."

In 1609 "Mr. Jewell's works" were added.

In 1629 there are several entries of gifts to indigent preachers and ministers, and one to a Welsh preacher.

In 1632 to the church goods is added "a little pay book" to write the names of strange preachers in.

It. the book of Ecclesiastical Canons.

In 1633 John Page gave unto the Church a fayre grean carpet, fringed about with greene silk fringe, and embroidered, to be laid upon the communion table every Sabbath day.

In 1635 a trencher-plate and napkin were added, which is the last church property entry in the book.

There are few parishes less indebted to benefactors than Bedfont.

In the churchyard are no tombstones or monuments worthy of note, except perhaps one erected about sixty years ago, to the memory of John Stanley, "King of the Gypsies," at the cost of his subjects. The tomb is now much decayed, and the slab fastened together by iron cranks, is laid upon the fragments that remain, now nearly level to the earth. . . .

In 1590 Queen Elizabeth gave the rectory of Bedfont, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the Bishop of London and his successors in that see.

The vicars of Bedfont since 1700 are here given from the Bishop of London's Register.

1706. Stephen Fouace.
1720. John Jaumard, B.A.
1740. John Higgate.
1761. John Gibson.
1777. Henry Whitfield, D.D.
1819. William Forth Protheroe, M.A.
1823. Robert Jones, D.D., F.R.S.L., the present vicar.

The view, here given (see Plate I.) of the church and the yew-trees was taken by Mrs. Graham in 1824. R. T.

Brentford.

[1802, *Part II., pp.* 615, 616.]

The matrix of the seal engraven in your vol. lxvii., p. 201,* Plate III., Fig. 1, fell into my hands at the sale of the late Mr. Tyssen's antiquities; in the catalogue of which it is called the seal of

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, part i., p. 201.

"the priory of the Holy Angels in the marshlands near Brentford." This foundation is called by Bishop Tanner, "Notitia Monastica," p. 326, after Weever and Newcourt, a "friery, hospital, or fraternity, of the 9 orders of angels, consisting of a master and several brethren, in a chapel at the west end of Brentford, or, as Stow, by the bridge." Mr. Lysons ("Environs of London," vol. iii., p. 91; see also "British Topography," p. 1559) places it in "Isleworth, at Brentford end, at the end of Brentford new wooden bridge"; and says, it was founded by John Somerset, Chancellor of the Exchequer temp. Henry VI. The charter of incorporation of the guild, in the Augmentation Office, has in the initial letter a beautiful drawing of St. Bridget, who certainly does not appear in the seal. I wish, therefore, to know by what authority a seal having on it a prelate in a cardinal's hat, and a lion leaping up to his knee, somewhat like the companion of St. Jerom, is ascribed to it. The inscription has been read by some, "Sigillum prioratus confratrum terrefilius ordinis heremitarum sancti Augustini." Did the maker of the catalogue mistake Aug for Ang, and heremitam for anything else? . G.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 1006.]

In answer to a question put to me, How Brentford came to be the county town of Middlesex, I can only answer in the words of Mr. Lysons ("Environs of London," ii. 41), that "the election for the county of Middlesex being held at it, it is considered as the county town; but there is no town-hall or other public buildings." I have been told, that if elections have been held forty years in a particular town, it becomes the county town. If any of your correspondents can give a better answer, and tell us what constitutes a county town, he will gratify the curiosity of

A Middlesex Freeholder.

Chiswick.

[1866, *Part I., p.* 651.]

It is not generally known that at Chiswick there is an ancient building which was originally erected as a pesthouse, for the reception of the Westminster scholars, in case of the outbreak of the plague, or other dangerous illness. The last time that it was used for this purpose was in Dr. Busby's time, a little more than two centuries ago, when Lord Halifax and John Dryden were among his pupils at Chiswick. The house was afterwards used by the late Mr. J. Whittingham for the Chiswick Press, from which so many elegantly-printed books issued forth in the early part of the present century.

Cowley.

[1800, *Part II.*, *p.* 825.]

I send you a sketch of Cowley Church, near Uxbridge (Plate II., Fig. 1). On the tablet marked "A" is the following undated inscription:

"Hic jacet CAROLUS JACQUES, A.M., Uxini Pontis Ecclesiæ Christi Minister indignissimus; suo merito, peccatorum maximus, Dei gratiâ, pœnitentium minimus. Ens entium, miserere mei! Stet, lector, pœnitentialis hæc tabella."

* * *

Dawley.

[1802, *Part II.*, *p.* 725.]

If you think the enclosed sketches of Dawley (Plate II.), built by the famous Lord Bolingbroke, of political memory, of which there is not now a vestige left, are worthy a place in your miscellany, they are very much at your service.

It must have been erected in the year 1727, soon after he came from abroad, and when he wished to retire and spend the remainder of his days in agricultural amusements.

In Pope's works (vol. iv.) there is a letter from him to Dean Swift, dated Dawley, June 28, 1728, in which he says, "I now hold the pen for my Lord Bolingbroke, who is reading your letter between two haycocks; but his attention is somewhat diverted by casting his eyes on the clouds; not in admiration of what you say, but for fear of a shower. . . . Now his lordship is run after his coat I have a moment left to myself to tell you that I overheard him yesterday agree with a painter for £200 to paint his country hall with trophies of rakes, spades, prongs, etc., and other ornaments, merely to countenance his calling this place a farm."

The house is built with brick, and the tops of the windows arched, which had not a good effect with the flat roof. Some years after Lord Bolingbroke's death, it was purchased by the late Earl of Uxbridge. . . . The present Earl sold it to a gentleman in the city who soon after pulled it down. It was situated between the Uxbridge Road and that which goes over Hounslow Heath to Colnbrook, and within three miles of Hounslow. Fig. 1 is the west front; Fig. 2 the south; they both looked into the garden.

H. R.

Ealing.

[1798, *Part II.*, *p.* 950.]

I was present, a short time since, at the parish church of Ealing, Middlesex, when the colours presented to the Brentford Armed Association were consecrated by the Rev. Mr. Glasse. L. S.

Edmonton.

[1784, *Part II.*, *p.* 643.]

The annexed plate exhibits a view of the wooden aqueduct near Bush Hill, in the parish of Edmonton, made 1608 for the conveyance of the New River, where the natural level of the ground was unfavourable. This being the only one now remaining (for a similar aqueduct at Highbury, near Islington, was taken away, and replaced by a bed of clay, about six years ago), the preparations for removing the aqueduct are now actually going forward under the direction of Mr. Mylne, surveyor to the New River Company.

The length of this wooden trough is 660 feet; its height and depth 5 feet. It is tied together by imposts 7 inches by 3 inches, and uprights 8 inches by 4 inches, and 6 feet high, like buttresses, resting on brick piers 2½ feet high, not equidistant, in number 80; and between every pair of these are as many more, like imposts and uprights, resting in sills of like dimensions on the basement timbers of the frame.

This trough passes over a stream, which, rising on Enfield Chase, runs under the road beneath an arch of brick, 15 feet high to the crown, and 3 feet wide, paved at bottom with brick.

Over the point of this arch was this coat of arms cut in stone: On a pile 3 wolves' heads, and the hand of Ulster. Crest, a hand issuing out of a coronet. Above this, on another stone:

"THE FRAME AND
LEAD WERE RAISED
ONE FOOT HIGHER,
ANNO DOM. 1725."

The house seen over and behind the trough was the residence of Abraham Cressey, many years an industrious and faithful servant of the company, in overlooking their men within a certain department; and he is now provided with a house on the hill above. . . .

The house seen at the right corner is the Green Dragon public-house, where penny-post letters are received. The wall on the left hand encloses the garden of the late Samuel Clarke, Esq., deceased, since purchased, with the house, by Mr. Blackburne. The buildings in front are temporary sheds for the workmen. D. H.

[1784, *Part II.*, *p.* 723.]

The annexed plate represents the curious brick arch over which the New River is conveyed in its wooden trough near Bush Hill, as already described. The inscription on the face of the arch sets forth that it was rebuilt 1682, when Henry Earl of Clarendon was governor of the New River Company. This Henry was the second Earl of Clarendon, being eldest son of the Chancellor and historian, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1685, and died 1709. . . .

Sir Hugh Middleton left issue one son, William, who married and had issue. William's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. John Grene, and died in childbed, December 9, 1675, leaving two sons, Giles and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Katharine. Her epitaph is in Enfield Church,* where the arms of Middleton are misrepresented, being as here given: O. on a pile v., 3 wolves heads o.

Mr. Grene lived in a house on the north side of Turkey Street, Enfield, now inhabited by Mr. Justice Coleman, and great part rebuilt since it was sold to Mr. Grene's heir. One of his daughters married Mr. Hunt, whose son Charles was an attorney. He dropped down dead, and was buried in Mr. Grene's vault, leaving by his wife, younger daughter of Mr. North, an eminent brewer in London, a son, at Lincoln's Inn, and a daughter.

In the house before mentioned was a portrait of Mr. John Grene, in the dress of the last century. To this house was annexed, by faculty, a pew in Enfield Church, to continue their property so long as any of their family remained in the parish.

On the site of the old house, in your former plate, is building a circular one of three stories, for the residence of Mr. Ellis, clerk of the works. D. H.

[1794, *Part II., p.* 697.]

There is in Edmonton churchyard a lime, or linden-tree, I believe it is the *tilia famina folio majore*, which sheds its leaves twice every year. It is about 30 feet high, and 56 inches in circumference, and has, within these three days, shed its leaves; and the new buds will burst in about a fortnight, the leaves from which will be shed at the usual time with others of the same species.

This tree, and others growing near it, will be cut down this winter, to widen the road leading to Enfield. J. A.

[1799, *Part I., p.* 518.]

A subterranean passage has been discovered in Mr. Washbourne's garden, near the church, at Edmonton, by the falling in of the ground at the foot of an elm which grew upon it. It appears to be capacious, and extends 18 feet on the west; how far eastward has not yet been ascertained. It is in form of a Gothic arch, 3 feet wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The marks of a miner's tool are quite fresh for above 20 feet. At the end of the 36 feet they dug down, and found pieces of board which had covered a chasm that fell in some years ago; but at present it cannot be traced farther. Conjecture is, it was dug by Mr. Muffit, vicar of Edmonton, from which living he was ejected in 1642, being a powerful loyalist, either to secrete himself from the Cromwellians, or to escape into the woods, which, as tradition says,

* The epitaph is set out at length in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1782, at p. 74.

all the great common fields then were, from Tuckey Street to Long Hedge, Tottenham. There is also a tradition in the late Mrs. Adams's family, that an ancestor of hers was concealed about that time in a great wood, and privately fed for six months; and that that great wood was Wind Mill Field, between Green Street and Enfield.

[1801, *Part I., p.* 393.]

I send you a drawing (Plate I., Fig. 2) of a brick gateway to the premises of Mr. Snell, at Edmonton, which, by the date in the points of the arch, appears to have been built 1605. H.

Enfield.

[1779, *pp.* 138, 139.]

In the garden of the old palace at Enfield is a cedar of Libanus of the following dimensions, taken by Mr. Thomas Liley, an ingenious schoolmaster there:

	Feet.	Inches.
Height - - - -	45	9
Girth at top - - - -	3	7
Second girth - - - -	7	9
Third girth - - - -	10	0
Fourth girth - - - -	14	6

Large arm that branches out near the top, 3 feet 9 inches; several boughs, in girth 3 feet 5 inches; and the boughs extend from the body from 28 to 45 feet. This tree is known to have been planted by Dr. Uvedale, who kept a flourishing school in this house at the time of the great plague, 1685, and was a great florist. Eight feet of the top was broken off by the high wind of 1703. Tradition says that this tree was brought hither immediately from Mount Libanus in a portmanteau. The first lime-trees planted in England found their way over in the same conveyance.*

John Cullum.

[1821, *Part II., pp.* 28-30.]

The cedar of Libanus mentioned above is still standing in part of the garden formerly belonging to the old palace, and has considerably increased since it was measured in 1779 by the late Mr. Liley. In 1793, at 3 feet from the ground, this famous cedar measured in girth 12 feet. In 1815, at 1 foot 6 inches from the ground, 15 feet 8 inches; and in 1821, at 1 foot from the ground, 17 feet. But to give you a more general and correct idea of the tree, I send you the section and admeasurements, taken on March 15 last.

* Harris's "Kent," p. 52.

	Ft.	in.
1. Girth close to the ground (not included in the calculation)	19	9
2. Ditto at 1 foot from the ground	17	0
3. Ditto at 1 foot 6 inches from ditto (not included in the calculation)	16	1
4. Ditto at 5 feet 6 inches from ditto	13	6
5. Ditto at 14 feet 6 inches from ditto	13	3
6. Ditto at 24 feet 6 inches from ditto	10	11
7. Ditto at 32 feet 6 inches from ditto (rather more than 1 foot below the fracture B)	11	8
8. Ditto of the large branch A at insertion	7	6
9. Ditto at 5 feet from insertion	7	4
10. Ditto at 15 feet from ditto	5	6
11. Ditto at 25 feet from ditto	3	10
12. Ditto at 35 feet from ditto	2	1

Total length of timber, 68 feet 6 inches. Perpendicular height 64 feet 8 inches. Contents* 548 cubic feet, exclusive of the branches, seven of which girt as follows :

Branch *a*. towards the east	4	6
„ *b*. towards the south-west	3	11
„ *c*. towards the east	4	0
„ *d*. towards the south-west	3	5
„ *e*. towards the east	5	2
„ *f*. towards the west	3	10
„ *g*. towards the south-east	4	0

Extent of the branches from N.E. to S.W., 87 feet.

The body of the tree has increased at girth 3 inches, since 1815, 5 inches.

This cedar was destined to the axe by the late Mr. Callaway, after he had purchased the old palace at Enfield ; the saw-pit was already prepared, and a trench dug round the tree, but some of the inhabitants of Enfield, the admirers of this tree, particularly the late Richard Gough, Esq., and Dr. Sherwin, interfered ; at whose request the tree was spared, and it is now standing, the ornament of the place. . . .

The branches in general spread horizontally ; but at the height of about forty feet, and little below the part where the main trunk was broken off, branch *a*† has taken nearly a perpendicular direction, and viewed on the side opposite to the fracture *b*,‡ appears to be a continuation of the body of the tree ; the extremity of this branch is 64 feet 8 inches from the ground. The dimensions already

* It is stated, by Mr. Liley's account, to contain, exclusive of the boughs, about 103 cubical feet ; whereas, in fact, it contained at that time about 293 cubical feet ; this may very probably be an error in the press at the time.

† The branch which took a nearly perpendicular direction after the fracture, and now appears as part of the body of the tree.

‡ The place where the trunk was broken by high wind in 1703.

noticed were taken by Mr. May, who occupies the only part of the old structure now remaining, as a boarding-school, in whose garden the cedar stands in a flourishing condition, and to whom I am indebted for the present admeasurement and section. This tree has been erroneously stated to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, but it seems to be pretty certain that Dr. Uvedale planted it at the time he occupied the palace as a boarding-school, about the year 1665, which makes this tree 156 years old.

The tree may be seen from almost every part of Enfield, whether on the hill or in the valley. The wood does not differ in appearance from white deal, nor does it seem harder, and has an agreeable smell. The red crest of the Anthers flowers are ovate, flat, and erect. The leaves tufted, perennial. The male flowers are of a long cylindrical form; the female catkins are ovate, dull purple, both lips of their scales nearly obicular, and close pressed. W. R.

[1790, *Part II., pp.* 595, 596.]

The knife, fork, and spoon, of silver gilt, of which a drawing accompanies this (engraved in Plate I., Figs. 1, 2, 3), were found in a shagreen case, in pulling down part of the old palace at Enfield last summer. Though it is well known that both Edward VI. and his sister Elizabeth honoured this house with their residence (see Mr. Nichols's "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," under the year 1561, pp. 6, 13), I do not think these articles bear so old a date as it is the fashion of this town to assign them. . . . I rather incline to ascribe them to some of the noble pupils of the Rev. Dr. Uvedale, who kept a flourishing school in this old house at the time of the great plague in 1665 (see vol. xlix., p. 138), and had the honour of educating Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, 1655-1701, Sir Jeremy Sambrook, etc. The mark on the back of the handle of the spoon and fork is "I. B." under a crown.

In the same house have been also found a wooden tobacco-stopper, surmounted by the figure of Bacchus bestriding a tun, which has in front "W II," and behind "1660." This probably belonged to the doctor himself.

The coins found in the rubbish have been a sixpence of Elizabeth, with the rose; behind her head, "ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA." Reverse, the arms of France and England, quartered, and over it, "POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV."; a shilling of James I. with "XII" behind the head; a gold piece of Charles I.; and the piece of copper, engraved here (Fig. 4), having, on one side, the arms of London circumscribed: "GOD PRESERVE LONDON"; and on the other side an elephant. Of this piece Mr. Snelling ("View of Coins Struck in the West Indian Colonies," pp. 38, 39) says that it is commonly called "The London Halfpenny," and he apprehends it was struck from the same die as a similar one for Carolina, with

an elephant on one side, and on the other, "GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1694." . . .

The spoon, or rather spoon-fork, made to fold up together, and serve both purposes (Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8), is the property of Mrs. Dix, of Enfield, whose father was a merchant of Norwich, and her mother a Goodrich, from whose family it came. The second instance of this sort, here engraved (Figs. 9, 10), is the property of Robert Marsham, Esq., of Stratton Strawless, in the county of Norfolk, in whose family it has been above two centuries.

Figs. 11, 12 are a copper weight of James I., nearly equal to our present guinea, and found in trenching the garden of Mr. John Clayton, near Enfield Church. R. G.

[1814, *Part II.*, *p.* 206.]

Dr. Robert Uvedale, a learned divine and celebrated botanist, who planted the large cedar in the garden of Queen Elizabeth's Palace at Enfield, and concerning whom your correspondent "Caradoc," p. 24, requests information, was Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Orpington, in Kent. He was born May 25, 1642, and was nephew of Sir William Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorset, and father of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D., Vicar of Enfield. . . . He died in 1722, and was buried in Enfield church. A whole-length portrait of him, and another of his wife, were in the possession of the late Admiral Uvedale, of Bosmere House, co. Suffolk. R. U.

Feltham.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 39, 40.]

I went into Feltham Church the other day, in order to copy the inscription on the monument recently erected to the memory of the late vicar of Ealing, and the classical Latin epitaph on the monument of C. Wilkinson, Esq.; when, finding that there were in all but eleven monuments in the church, I extended my labours, and am enabled to send you copies of all the inscriptions, most of which, for various reasons, deserve a place in your unperishable miscellany.

On the first tablet, or rather group of tablets on the north side of the church, are the three following inscriptions:

"In a vault under this pew are deposited the remains of MARY WEBB (late wife of NICHOLAS WEBB, of Feltham Hill, Esq.,) obiit Nov. 25, 1781, ætat 52. Also NICHOLAS WEBB, Esq., ob. April 8, 1791, æt. 67. Also the body of JOHN BRUTTON, Esq., son-in-law to the above NICHOLAS and MARY WEBB, who died Dec. 8, 1798, aged 47 years."

On the second tablet is the following:

"In the same vault are deposited the remains of ANNA-MARIA LE BAS, late wife of CHARLES LE BAS, and daughter of NICHOLAS and MARY WEBB, who departed this life, Sept. 17, 1785, in the 28th year of her age."

[Epitaph omitted.]

And on the third tablet:

"Also the body of ELIZABETH BRUTTON, wife of the late JOHN BRUTTON, Esq., and daughter of the late NICHOLAS WEBB, Esq., and MARY his wife; who died on the 15th of March, A.D. 1815, aged 60 years."

Of the parties commemorated by these tablets, I can learn no particulars except so far as regards the Charles Le Bas, on the middle tablet, whom I remember in my younger days Master of the Ceremonies at Margate, where he was held in high estimation. The "Child," mentioned in the last line but one in the epitaph, is now Professor in the East India College at Hertford, and Prebendary of Lincoln. He obtained very high honours when he took his B.A. degree in 1800, being the first Chancellor's Medallist, and fourth Wrangler that year.

At a considerable distance from the last, is the chaste and elegant monument (by Westmacott), recently erected:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. COLSTON CARR, LL.B., Vicar of Ealing, Middlesex, and formerly Vicar of this parish. He died July 6, 1822, aged 81 years. . . . Also to the memory of his five children: COLSTON, who died in 1796; MARIA, in 1797; EDWARD JAMES, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, in 1802; SARAH ISABELLA, in 1816; and HENRY WILLIAM, K.C.B. and K.T.S., Lieut.-Colonel in the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards, in 1821."

Very near this is the most ancient monument in the church, on which is the following inscription:

"Neer this place lies interred the body of NATHANIEL CREWE, Esq., son of S^r THOMAS CREWE, of Steane, in y^e county of Northampton, Knight, who departed this life the 3d day of Febrvary, Anno Dom'. 1688, aged 81 yeares."

Over this inscription is a shield, bearing on a field Sable a lion rampant argent, with a mullet or in the dexter chief point, to denote that the deceased was the third son of Sir Thomas Crewe—a circumstance which is proved by a fragment of stone lying at the door of the vestry-room.

On the north side of the communion-table is the following:

"ANN KILGOUR, daughter of the Rev. Dr. KILGOUR, died March 28th, 1798, aged 25 years. ELIZABETH KILGOUR, wife of the above Dr. KILGOUR, died April 24th, 1809; aged 57 years. The Rev. Dr. KILGOUR died Jan. 24th, 1818, in the 79th year of his age."

This Dr. Kilgour left a son, who died in 1819, at Long Stow, in Cambridgeshire, of which parish he was the rector. J. M.

[1825, *Part I.*, *pp.* 499-501.]

Between the western and centre windows on the north side of Feltham Church, are erected the tablets correctly described by "J. M." to the memory of the late Nicholas Webb, Esq., and his relations; but the inscription to the memory of Mrs. Le Bas, beginning with "Reader! it was not Pride," is divided into eleven lines of very unequal length. Between the centre and eastern windows

on that side are now three handsome monuments; the western, that (see p. 39) to the memory of the Rev. Colston Carr, LL.B.; the centre, that (see p. 40) to the memory of Nathaniel Crewe, Esq.; and the eastern is an elegant monument from the chisel of Westmacott, erected in December last by Lady Carr, to the memory of her second husband. This monument represents in the finest Carrara marble, a sarcophagus, over which are thrown the colours of the 83rd Regiment, of which Sir H. W. Carr was Colonel; the insignia of his orders are very tastefully introduced, pendant from the hilt of the sword. On the sarcophagus is the following modest inscription of uncommon merits:

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Sir HENRY WILLIAM CARR, Knight Commander of the most honourable and military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. . . . He was born the 6th of October, 1777; and died on the 18th of August, 1821: having married, in 1815, Jane, widow of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, by whom this monument is erected."

Between the eastern window, on the north side, and the eastern wall of the church, is only the inscription to the memory of Dr. and Mrs. Kilgour, and their daughter.

The eastern end of the church is very neat. On the north side of the large window (under which appear in gilt characters the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and Apostle's Creed) is an inscription on copper, recording the donations to the poor of the parish, £4 18s. of which is annually applied to the general purposes of the poors' rates, and £7 5s. is given away in bread. It records likewise, that in the year 1821, when the parish was enclosed, 30 a. 3 r. 3 p. of land were allotted to the poor, the rent of which is distributed to them annually in coals. On the south side of the eastern window is a correspondent memorial, recording the subscriptions towards rebuilding the church. The then Duke of St. Albans gave £700 for the chancel, and 30 guineas for the pulpit ornaments; and nine other subscribers added £177 11s. There was also collected in the church, after a sermon preached by Bishop Porteus at its consecration, October 21, 1802, the further sum of £52 1s. 6d.

Between the eastern end of the church and the most easterly window on the south side, is only the following memorial:

"In memory of ELUZAY HEWIT, wife of the Rev. John Hewit, Vicar of this parish, who died Aug. 12, 1785, in the 58th year of her age.

"Also the Rev. JOHN HEWIT, who died August 19, 1798, in the 65th year of his age."

Between that and the centre window first occurs the following epitaph to the memory of Francis Wilkinson, Esq., surmounted by a coat of arms much defaced, but apparently bearing, on a field Azure a fesse erminois, between three unicorns argent. The crest is

more perfect; on a wreath Or and azure, a mural coronet gules, therein a demi-unicorn issuant erminois. The epitaph is as follows:

"Prope jacet FRANCISCUS WILKINSON, ex hospitio Lincolniensi jurisconsultus, Christophori Wilkinson et Mariæ uxoris de Barmby super Dunam in Agro Ebor. filius unicus. . . . Obiit ærâ Christi 1728, Maii 9, annum agens sexagesimum sextum."

On the base of the left pillar is the inscription, "S. Tufnell, fecit."

Adjoining this monument is a tablet erected to the memory of a young man whose premature death I shall never cease to deplore: he was indeed a youth of promise:

"In the North-west corner of the churchyard are deposited the mortal remains of JOHN HAMILTON MACKIE, son of W. F. Mackie, esq., of Stokelake near Chudleigh, Devonshire. He was born at Cochin in the East Indies, Aug. 11, 1802, and was drowned while bathing near Sunbury, August 8, 1818." . . .

Between the centre and western window are two monuments. The great merit of the inscriptions on them is their brevity; they are as follows:

"In this churchyard are deposited the remains of Mrs. Mary Cummings, ob. Oct. 26, 1766, æt. 68.

"Mrs. Ann Burgoyne, late of this parish, ob. Dec. 7, 1766, æt. 66.

"William Bomford, late of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, esq., ob. Nov. 8, 1780, æt. 76.

"Mrs. Sarah Bomford, relict of the above-named William Bomford, late of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, ob. Sept. 18, 1786, æt. 70.

"John Burgoyne, late of this parish, esq., ob. Dec. 6, 1787, æt. 45.

"Also five children of the above-named John Burgoyne.

"Thomas Burgoyne, esq., late of this parish, ob. Feb. 6, 1791, æt. 79.

"Sarah Burgoyne, relict of the above-named John Burgoyne, ob. Feb. 11, 1820, æt. 74."

On the other monument we read:

"Near this place lies the body of Mrs. Sarah Shells, wife of —— William Shells, esq., who departed this life Nov. 26, 1788, aged 54.

"Also the body of William Shells, esq., who departed this life Aug. 27, 1808, aged 69."

Under the gallery runs the following inscription:

"This Church was rebuilt anno Dom. 1802.—The Rev. Alexander Kilgour, D.D., Vicar.—John Morris, esq., Mr. Billy Babb, churchwardens."

There are three vaults in the aisle of the church; the nearest to the reading-desk contains the remains of the late vicar and his lady. There is no inscription to mark the entrance to it. In the centre vault is buried a former inhabitant of Feltham Hill; the following inscription is over him:

"Henry Capel died July 12, 1802, aged 68 years."

In the western vault are buried Mr. and Mrs. Shells. The stone bears their initials, and the date of their death.

On the right hand of the clerk's desk is a black stone, part of

which is concealed by the pews which have been erected over it; the part which is visible exhibits the following inscription:

"14th March 1740-1. . . . Mary Shepley, born 2d and died 11th June, 1742."

This infant's leaden coffin was found in 1801, in digging Dr. Kilgour's vault. FELTHAMENSIS.

Friern Barnet.

[1795, *Part II.*, *p.* 633.]

The plate sent herewith (Plate I.) represents an almshouse founded in Friern Barnet, 1612, by Lawrence Campe, citizen and draper of London, for twelve poor persons; to whom, by an indenture dated March 12, he gave 12d. apiece monthly for ever; 4s. per annum to the churchwardens for their trouble, and £1 6s. 8d. to keep the house in repair; the whole of which, being £9 6s. 8d., is a rent-charge upon an estate in the parish of Allhallows, in the county of Herts. (Lysons's "Environs of London," ii. 26; not mentioned by Newcourt.)

There are seven houses for as many poor people; one of whom, an old woman, told me this month there was no allowance to them. The shield on the left hand bears the arms of the city of London. The next, on the right, the coat of Campe; a Chevron between three griffins' heads. Crest, a dog collared sejant, 1612; which date is expressed on four square stones on each side of it.

1	0	1	2

On the other stone is this inscription:

"EVERY MORNING BEFORE YOU FEED
COME TO THIS HOUSE, AND PRAYERS READ;
THEN YOU ABOUT YOUR WORK MAY GO;
SO GOD MAY BLESS YOU AND YOURS ALSO."

This good advice, you need not be told, is not followed.

The next shield, over the two last doors, has the arms of the Drapers Company; and on the other two stones are these texts:

"EXHORT THEM THAT ARE RICH
IN THIS WORLD, THAT THEY
BE READY TO GIVE, AND GLAD
TO DISTRIBUTE." I TIM. VI. I.
"HE THAT HATH PITY UPON
THE POOR LENDETH UNTO
THE LORD." PROVERBS XV.

D. H.

Hadley.

[1802, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1019, 1020.]

Hadley is situated in the county of Middlesex, about twelve miles from London, and one from Chipping Barnet, in the county of Hereford. Its name appears to have been Monkton Hadley, from

a hermitage which was formerly there. On the adjoining common of Barnet was fought, in the year 1471, the famous battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, in which the earl was killed, and the Lancastrians under his command totally defeated; to perpetuate the memory of this great event, an obelisk of stone was erected in the year 1740, at the spot where the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads meet, which yet remains.

Hadley Church is an ancient and venerable structure of flint, consisting of a nave, a chancel, north and south aisles, and two transepts. On the south side is an ancient wooden porch; and at the west end of the nave is a square tower, embattled, in which are five bells and a clock, and at one corner of which is a circular turret, raised several feet above the battlements of the tower, containing a winding stone staircase; and having at the top an iron pitch-pot, in which, in times of danger, pitch, or some other combustible matter, was placed, and, being set fire to, served as a beacon; for which the elevated situation of this church is admirably calculated. The nave contains an ancient octagonal stone font, and on the capital of one of the pillars is the bust of an angel supporting a book, of admirable workmanship. The chancel is small, and is lighted by three windows, the tops of which are pointed; it contains a brass, having the effigies of a man and woman, with an inscription to the memory of W. Gale, who died in 1614; another which is partly concealed by a pew; and a mural monument to the memory of Dame Alice Stamford. These appeared to me the most remarkable memorials; and, although many other monumental stones are scattered in and about the church, I shall not trouble you with an account of them, mentioning only two flat stones adjoining each other in the churchyard; one to the memory of Mary Horton, who died November 28, 1795, aged 90; and the other records the death of Jane Musgrave, who died September 11, 1793, aged 100 years. Over the western door is a white stone, on which is carved a rose and wing, with "Anno D'ni 1494" between them, the date of the year, I suppose, in which the church was erected. In the "Ambulator" this date is said to be 1498, although it certainly appears to be as I have written it, as the second and fourth figures are extremely similar at present; but, as the stone is of a soft and crumbling nature, it is by no means impossible that the lower part of the last figure may have been erased.

H. S.

[1844, *Part II.*, *pp.* 253-255.]

Stowe, speaking of the battle of Barnet, informs us that the slain, meaning those of undistinguished rank, were buried on the plain where they fell, half a mile from Barnet, "where afterwards a chapel was built in memory of them."* It was a very usual practice to consecrate such spots of ground in the Middle Ages.

* Stow's "Annals," p. 412.

Stowe says that the chapel was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and that the upper part of the building remained unaltered in his day. It is not improbable that Hadley churchyard and Barnet chapel, which had been erected seventy years before by an abbot of St. Alban's, Moote, afforded resting-places for some of the untimely parted relics of the better sort. Such a tradition relative to Hadley churchyard still lingers at Barnet.

From the same source we learn that the iron beacon or cresset which still is kept up, placed in form of a pitch-pot on the lofty stair-case-turret of the fine old ivy-mantled tower of Hadley Church, blazed throughout the night of Easter-eve, as a guiding signal for Warwick's friends approaching from the eastern counties. The precept for their levy by the Earl of Oxford is given in the margin from the Paston Letters. Hadley church tower is a very conspicuous object in the adjacent country. In the western face of this venerable structure, immediately over the main entrance door of the church, is a carving in stone surmounted by a label moulding bearing the inscription "1494," and on the right side a quatrefoil flower, on the left a wing; the same cognizance is carved over the arches of the nave of Enfield Church, and has been considered to be the rebus of a prior of Walden named Rosewing.* I am not aware that there is any evidence of a prior of Walden being so named. It is much more probably the cognizance of Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter and Banneret in the time of Henry VII. . . .

Of the chapel mentioned by Stowe not a vestige remains, nor am I able to indicate its actual site; it probably, however, stood near the spot occupied by the pillar, and where the roads to Hatfield and St. Albans branch off in different directions. There, until the Reformation, it had invited by a charitable, if unavailing, superstition the prayers of the wayfaring Christian for the repose of the souls of those who died in the strife at Barnet. A. J. K.

Hampton Court.

[1834, *Part I., p.* 45.]

The Rev. Daniel Lysons, in his account of those parishes of the county of Middlesex which are not included in his "Environs of London," after stating that the manor of Hampton, in Middlesex, had been given early in the thirteenth century to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, by the Lady Gray, relict of Sir Robert Gray, adds, "Cardinal Wolsey, who, in the early part of King Henry VIII.'s reign, became lessee under the prior of that convent, surrendered the lease to the King in 1526."

The copy of the lease to Wolsey, from the Cottonian Manuscript, Claudius, E. vi., fol. 137 (which appears to have been unknown to

* Robinson's "History of Enfield," vol. ii., p. 2.

Mr. Lysons), is dated January 11, 1514, and is followed by a list of the furniture left in the ancient manor-house upon the estate when Wolsey took possession. B. M.

[Copy of lease omitted.]

Hanwell.

[1800, *Part I., pp.* 305, 306.]

The village of Hanwell is at some distance south of the church; but the approach to it is pleasant in summer, and dry in winter. The faithful attendants of a pleasing landscape, trees, are not wanting for a background to the neat, light-coloured walls of this edifice, and its elegant little cupola.* The school† partakes of the neatness and beauty of the surrounding buildings; the plan is simple, and its pointed windows give it an antique Gothic air.‡ . . .

Plate II. represents part of an elm-tree standing to the southern side of Hanwell churchyard, which was torn by lightning during the time of divine service, on Whit-Sunday, May 12, 1799. The electrical cloud, which came in a north-westerly direction, was evidently only a few yards above the surface of the ground, as the

* The church was built in the year 1782, during the incumbency of the late rector, Dr. Glasse, having within it two side aisles and a gallery. The altar-piece and its accompaniments are finished in a light and elegant manner, and there is a richly-painted window on the north side of the altar. This, I find on inquiry, has been placed in its present situation since the publication of Mr. Lysons's work, as well as a beautiful mural tablet near the font—the only monument to be seen in the church—on which is the following chaste and appropriate inscription, which may prove an agreeable entertainment to many of your readers, who, while they admire the composition, will perhaps recollect that they are in the neighbourhood of very classical ground.

"FREDERICO . COMMERELL
VIRO . PROBO . MITI . OMNIBVS . AFFABILI
QVI
HEILBRVNNI . IN . GERMANIA . HONESTA . STIRPE . ORIVNDVS
ET . INTER . ANGLIAE . CIVES . CONSCRIPTVS
LONDINI . RES . MERCATORIAS
DILIGENTER . ET . FIDELITER . ADMINISTRAVIT
RVRI . TRANQVILLE . PLACIDE . QVE CONSENVIT
DIEM . SVPREMVM . OBIIT
PRID . ID . APRIL
ANNO . CHRISTI . M.DCC.LXXXX.VIII.
AETATIS . SVAE . LXXX.II.
ET . SEPVLTUS . EST . IN . HOC . TEMPLO
QVOD . PIE . SANCTE . QVE
VIVVS . FREQVENTAVERAT
IOANNES . GVLIELMVS . COMMERELL
FILIVIS . SVPERSTES
PATRI . BENE . MERENTI
H . M . PONI . CVRAVIT.

† Erected in the last year, the former ancient edifice having been blown down by a hurricane.

‡ For some curious particulars respecting this ancient foundation, I must refer your readers to Mr. Lysons.

part of the tree which met the storm in its course is not by several feet so high as the adjoining cupola of the church. The ball of fire, after making a deeply-indented furrow in the tree, and scattering the bark in various directions, scooped out a considerable portion of the footpath in a circular cavity, still visible at the foot of the tree. Mr. Glasse informed me that no less than eight trees in the neighbourhood felt the effect of the lightning; one of them, a large and solid oak, was rifted, apparently by a vertical shock, in a form resembling the open petals of a tulip. A fragment of the solid timber, weighing upwards of 50 lb., was torn from the centre, and thrown to the distance of more than fifty feet from the mutilated trunk. Providentially no lives were lost. J. P. MALCOLM.

[1805, *Part II.*, *p.* 822.]

The Parish Church of Hanwell, first opened on August 11, 1782, had divine service performed in it on Sunday last, September 21, after a suspension of some weeks; during which time some judicious alterations have been made in the pews, which the increased population of the parish (more than doubled in the last twenty-five years) has rendered necessary. . . .

A mural tablet is about to be placed against the south wall (to be executed by Van Gelder) in honour of Margaretta Emilia, first lady of Sir John Orde, Bart., of Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, whose family vault is under the southern aisle, immediately facing the monument of the late Frederick Commerell, Esq.

G. H. GLASSE.

Harefield.

[1815, *Part I.*, *pp.* 9, 10.]

A description of Harefield Place (see frontispiece) is given by Mr. Lysons in his "Middlesex Parishes." The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a Gothic structure of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a low, square, embattled tower. It contains a very handsome monument to Alice Countess of Derby, engraved in Mr. Lysons's work; several monuments of the Newdegate family (one of which, to the memory of Mary Lady Newdegate, is also there engraved); monuments in memory of the Ashbys, Bishop Pritchett, etc., all of which are fully described by Mr. Lysons, to whose valuable work I refer your readers. B. N.

[1823, *Part II.*, *pp.* 209-212.]

Herewith I send you an account of the ancient mansion-house called Breakspears, in the parish of Harefield, in the hundred of Elthorne, in the county of Middlesex, three miles from Uxbridge,

and eighteen from London, formerly the seat of the Ashbys, now the residence of Joseph Ashby Partridge, Esq. . . .

Breakspears is said by Camden to have taken its name from a family from whom Pope Adrian was descended. Some traces of a family of this name are to be met with as late as the year 1591, when Anne Breakspear was married at Harefield (vide Parochial Register). In the year 1371 William Swanland granted a lease of sixty years to William Brekspere, of a house and lands in Harefield, which had been held by John Grove "in bondagio." Before the end of the following century it appears to have been in the possession of the family of Ashby, who were settled at Harefield as early as the year 1471, and whose family is now become extinct in the male line. (Vide Lysons's "Additions to Middlesex Parishes," p. 111.)

Arms in the hall—which you enter into by a glass door from the lawn, over which, on an oval and raised shield, are the armorial bearings of the Ashbys, viz., Azure, a chevron or between three eagles displayed with two heads argent. Crest, an eagle with his wings elevated and expanded argent, ducally crowned or. On the right side of the door, in stained glass, an allegorical representation of their ancient cognomen, rebussed by an ash-tree, surrounded with a swarm of bees. On the left side the following motto in a curious enveloped scroll, "Noli dicere omnia quæ scis."

Turning to the left, I commence my description of the first window of the hall, now enclosed by a closet, which has the following arms in stained glass: Ashby, quartering, 1. Peyton, Sable, a cross engrailed or, in the first quarter a mullet argent. 2. Bernard of Iselham, Cambridge, Argent, a bear saliant sable, muzzled or. 3. Gernon, Gules, 3 piles wavy, meeting in point argent. 4. Malory, Argent, a demi lion rampant gules, underneath the date of 1572. Anne, daughter of Thomas Peyton, married John Ashby of Harefield, in Middlesex, Esq. (ancestor to those now of that place).—Wotton's "Baronetage," vol. i. Ann Asheby died October, 18 Henry VII., 1503, buried in the chapel or burying-place of the Ashbys at Rickmansworth.—Chauncy's "Hertfordshire."

Ashby, as before, impaling, 1st and 4th Gules, 3 fish naiant within a border ingrailed argent for Lilling; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a demi-lion rampant gules, for Malory; both of which are quarterings of Peyton. Vide the "Visitations Com. Camb." Bernard of Isleham, in Murham Church, co. Norfolk, quarters Lilling. Blomfield, vol. vii.

In the second window: Ashby, as before, impaling Wroth, Argent, on a bend sable three lions' heads erased of the field, ducally crowned or. Thomas Ashby, who died 1559, married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Edward Wroth, who died 1545 (Par. Reg.). With her he had a third part of the manor of Durants, in the parish of Enfield. (Cole's "Abstract of Escheats," Harl. MSS., No. 759; Lysons's

"Environs," vol. ii.; Dr. Robinson's "History of Enfield." Note, the Ashbys through the Wroths trace up to the year 1273. See their pedigree, p. 149, vol. i., Robinson's "History of Enfield."

A large shield of quarterings to the number of twenty; the five first coats being mutilated, their place has been supplied in an unskilful manner with a fragment of the Ashby arms; 6. Argent, a chevron wavy between three roses gules, barbed vert and reeded or, for . . . . . 7. Gules, three lions rampant or, for . . . . . 8. Argent, on a chevron sable three towers of the field, for . . . . . 9. Three leopards' heads inverted jessant de lis or, for . . . . . 10. Chequy or and azure, a chevron ermine, for Turquinius, Earl of Warwick. 11. Seemingly azure, a pale or, which I take for Nigel, Baron of Halton, or mutilated Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. 12. Gules, a chevron argent, between ten crosses formé or, for Berkeley. 13. Gules, a lion passant gardant argent, ducally crowned or, FitzGerald. 14. Or, a fesse between two chevrons sable, for Lisle. 15. Or, a saltire between four martlets sable, for Guldeford or Guildford. 16. Argent, a fess dancetté sable for West. 17. Gules, a lion rampant and semé of cross crosslets fitché argent, for De la Warre. 18. Barry of six, or and azure, on a chief of the last two pallets between two esquisses of the first; over all, an escutcheon argent, for Mortimer. 19. Azure, three leopards' heads inverted jessant de lis or, for Cantilupe. 20. Gules, three bendlets enhanced or, for Greelye (vide p. 2, July, 1823, *Gent. Mag.*), impaling, 1. Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the field, for Russell; 2. Azure, a tower with dome argent, for De la Tour; 3. Or, three bars gules, a crescent in chief sable, supposed Mustian; 4. Sable, a lion rampant between three cross crosslets fitché argent, supposed Hering; 5. Sable, three chevrons ermine, a crescent argent for difference, for Wise; 6. Sable, three dovecotes argent, a mullet or for difference, for Sapcott; date, 1569. This must certainly be the arms of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who married to his third wife, Anne, daughter to Francis Earl of Bedford. He died in 1589.

In the third window: Ashby, as before, impaling per fess azure and gules, a border argent, for . . . . .; quartering gules, a fess nebulé between six billets argent, for . . . . . Also, the royal arms superbly blazoned, viz., France and England quarterly within the garter, supported by a golden lion and red dragon on rich pedestal ornament; underneath, the royal motto. These I take for Queen Elizabeth's arms, who in her progresses, we read, honoured Harefield, and most probably this house, with her presence, in company with her distinguished courtiers and statesmen, to whose memory, and for the handing down to posterity of this visit, these blazoned emblems have been set up with those of her two favourites, Robert and Ambrose Dudley, Earls of Leicester and Warwick.

In the anteroom, the two windows of which form in a direct line with those of the hall, is a remarkable handsome chimney-piece, a very fine specimen of ancient carved work, representing in the centre, surrounded with a superb and well-cut wreath of flowers, the arms of Ashby, quartering Wroth; over all the crest. Underneath the arms, the following is inscribed: "QUI . VOLVIT . ET . POTVIT . FECIT." The arms and crest are exceedingly prominent; on each side an allegory of their name; an ash-tree with the letters "B. Y." and many other handsomely executed devices. I shall probably at some future time transmit to your pages a correct representation of this piece of antiquity.

In the first window of the anteroom, Ashby, as before, impaling 1st and 4th Gules, three piles wavy, meeting in point argent, for . . . (This I take to be Gernon, but know of no connection between the families, except its being a quartering of Peyton's), quartering Gyronne of 8, argent and gules for . . . surrounded by a spacious ornament, at the base of which I perceived these arms, quarterly, France and England within a bordure . . . bezanty. I cannot exactly say to whom these arms belong. Ashby as before, impaling, seemingly per fesse two coats, of which the upper part is demolished and supplied by a fragment, the base of which remains, and is Gyronne of 8, argent and gules for . . .

In the second window of the anteroom, Ashby, as before, impaling, 1st and 4th, Argent, a fess gules, for . . . 2nd and 3rd argent, on a chief azure, 3 piles sable, each charged with a nail or, for . . .

Also, a shield of four-and-twenty quarterings, environed with the Order of the Garter, which plainly bespeak it to be the Earl of Leicester's, who died 1588.

1. Or, a lion rampant double queued (vert), charged on the breast with a crescent for difference, for Dudley. 2. Gules, a cinquefoil ermine for Bellamont, Earl of Leicester. 3. Or, two lions passant azure, for Paganel. 4. Argent, a cross fleury azure, for Sutton. 5. Argent, 3 bars azure, in chief a foil of three points argent, for Grey, Viscount Lisle. 6. Fragment. 7. Blank. 8. Vaire, or and gules, for Ferrers, Earl of Derby. 9. Gules, 7 mascles conjoined, 3, 3, and 1, for Quincy, Earl of Winchester. 10. Gules, a lion rampant and border ingrailed or, a crescent for difference, for Talbot, Viscount Lisle. 11. Gules, a fess between 12 cross crosslets or, Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. 12. Turquinius, Earl of Warwick, as before. 13. Argent, 2 bars gules, Mauduit, Earl of Warwick. 14. Lozengé or and . . . (azure), a border gules, bezanté, for Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. 15. Berkeley, as before. 16. Fitzgerald, ditto. 17. Lisle, ditto. 18. Guldeford, ditto. 19. Argent, a bend gules, for . . . 20. West, as before. 21. De la Warre, ditto. 22. Mortimer, ditto. 23. Cantilupe, ditto. 24. Greilly, ditto. The whole surmounted with an earl's coronet.

Many of these armories are in sad disorder from the way in which they have been jumbled together at some distant period by the hands of the glazier, more especially the coats described in the first window of the hall. The present worthy owner has taken every care for the preservation of them, or anything else that bespeaks the antiquity of his family.

Joseph Ashby Partridge, Esq., magistrate for the county of Middlesex, inherits this estate in right of his mother Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Ashby, Esq., of Breakspears, which gentleman, jointly with the Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, M.A., of Trinity College, minister of Castle Hedingham, Essex, and chaplain to Lord Kenyon, are the two latest descendants of this ancient family, of whom it is generally supposed that they came out of Leicestershire; but my attempts have been fruitless in endeavouring to connect them with the Leicestershire Ashbys.

The Rev. H. D. Morgan, by his maternal grandfather, is collaterally and nearly connected with the great judge, Sir William Blackstone, Kt. His grandfather, John Blackstone, shone conspicuous as a lover of botany; he was a great intimate with Sir Hans Sloane; there are many of his writings deposited in the Sloanian Library, British Museum. He spent the greatest part of his time at Breakspears, pursuing his favourite study, and possessed some land there, which bears the name of Blackstone's Meadow to this day. He was the author of an ingenious little work, entitled "Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium, cum Appendice ad Loci Historiam spectante. Woodfall, 1737."

N. Y. W. G.

Harlington.

[1808, *Part I.*, *p.* 385.]

"Harlington, county Middlesex, lies in the hundred of Elthorne, three quarters of a mile north of the Bath Road, and nearly fourteen miles from London.

"The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient structure, consisting of a chancel and nave. At the west end is a square embattled tower of flint and stone. The south door has an arch of Saxon architecture, with zigzag mouldings, and a moulding composed of cats' heads, with long tongues curled at the end. (See Plate I.)

"In the churchyard is a yew-tree, cut in topiary work; the girth of it is 15 feet 7 inches at about 6 feet from the ground, at which height it branches out into two trunks of nearly an equal size. A print of this yew-tree was published in 1729, accompanied with some verses, by John Saxy, then parish clerk."

This account is extracted from Mr. Lysons's "History of Middlesex Parishes" not described in his "Environs of London," pp. 125-135,

where other particulars relative to the church and parish are accurately detailed. WILLIAM HAMPER.

[1812, *Part II.*, *p.* 113.]

On the steps leading to the chancel of Harlington Church, on the north side, is a monument (see Plate II., Fig. 2) to the memory of Gregory Lovell, Esq., lord of the manor, and patron of the church, who married Anne, daughter of David Bellingham, Esq., and died 1545. It consists of an altar-tomb placed under a flat arch, with the usual ornaments of quatrefoils and pointed arches. The effigies of brass of himself and family, inserted originally in the wall and on the surface of the tomb, have been entirely removed.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry, nebuly of six, or and gules, a canton ermine, Lovell; 2 and 3, a lion rampant gules, crowned or; over all a bend sable bezanty; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a bugle-horn sable, stringed or, Bellingham; 2 and 3, argent, three bends gules; on a canton of the second a lion rampant of the first, Burneshide. M.

Harrow.

[1786, *Part II.*, *p.* 772.]

Being lately at Harrow-on-the-Hill, how was my indignation raised to find the chancel of that church in such a ruinous state that it is dangerous to enter! There is not a whole pane of glass left in the windows, very large cracks in the walls, and the east window obliged to be propped up to prevent its falling. Upon inquiry into this extraordinary appearance, I was told by an inhabitant that it has been so for several years, owing to a dispute between the lord of the manor and the proprietor of the great tithes. . . . It is impossible that this circumstance can be known to the Bishop of the diocese or his proper officer, or surely such a disgrace to Christianity would never be suffered to continue in the state it has been so long in. Harrow is famous for its school; but the benefit of it hath not reached the inhabitants, or they are very unfortunate in the artist employed for their monumental inscriptions, for in few churchyards can be found so many gross blunders. The west door of the church, and one on the north side, though seemingly long stopped up, appear to be very ancient, and worthy the notice of the antiquary.

W. H.

Hendon.

[1779, *p.* 138.]

Among the slighter devastations of last New Year's hurricane I cannot but lament the destruction of perhaps the finest cedar in England. This superb tree stood close on the north side of Hendon Place,* the residence of Mrs. Aislabie, eight miles from London.

* Hendon Place was in Norden's time the seat of "Sir Edw^d^ Herbert, Knight, where was once resident Sir John Fortesque, Knight, one of her Majesty's Privy

From the gardener's information and my own admeasurements, some of its dimensions had been these: The height, 70 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, upon an average of 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk 7 feet above the ground, 16 feet; 12 feet above the ground, 20 feet. At this latter height it began to branch; and its limbs, about ten in number, were from 6 feet to 12 feet in circumference. Its roots had not spread wide nor deep; and the soil that had suited it so well is a strong clay, upon rather an elevated situation. Tradition ascribes the planting of this tree to Queen Elizabeth herself; yet the vigour of its trunk, and the full verdure of its branches, make me doubt whether we are to allow so great an age. However that be, its appearance shows that it had not arrived at maturity, and might have stood, perhaps even thriven, for centuries to come. The gardener made £50 of the cones the year before last, but last year only £12.

JOHN CULLUM.

[1786, *Part I., pp.* 99, 100.]

On an altar-tomb in Hendon churchyard:

"In hoc tumulo conditæ sunt reliquiæ JOSEPHI AYLOFFE, arm. honoratissimi hospitii Grayensis nuper socii. . . . Obiit undesimo die Julii, Anno. Dom. MDCCXXVI., ætatis suæ sexagesimo tertio. Infra etiam situs est JOSEPHUS AYLOFFE, armiger, Dom. Josephi Ayloffe, baronetti, filius unicus. Obiit XIX die Decembris, MDCCLVI., ætatis suæ XXI."

A lion rampant between three crosses patee, Ayloffe impaling Ayloffe. Crest, a demi-lion rampant.

The second inscription stood thus:

"Quod mortale est optimæ spei juvenis Josephi Ayloffe, armigeri, Josephi Ayloffe, baronetti, filii unici, animam Deo expiravit, anno ætatis 22° humanæ salutis 1756."

But since the death of his father the former inscription has been cut on the blue slab under his.

Over the entrance to the vault, in capitals, on a large slab, "Ayloffe."

The former of these epitaphs commemorates the father; the latter the son of the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., F.R. and A.S., who was buried with his ancestors May 1, 1781, since which the slab has been raised on a handsome altar of freestone, adorned with Gothic arches

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Council, when he taketh the air in the country." Sir Edward died 1594, and his eldest son William was created Lord Powis, 5 C. I., and dying 1655, was buried in Hendon church. On the death of their lineal descendant, the late Marquis of Powis, 1747-48, this valuable estate was sold by auction by the late Mr. Langford (1756) in three several sales, viz., the manor, the demesne lands, and the tithes. This house was purchased by Robert Snow, Esq., banker of London, who is the present proprietor. He pulled down the old house (where was a spacious gallery), and erected the present mansion, which was lately in the occupation of he Earl of Northampton, and now of Mr. Aislabie.

at the sides, and in the middle of the south side this inscription on a tablet of white marble :

"M.S. Dom. Josephi Ayloffe, baronetti, ex antiquo stemmate in com. Essexiæ oriundi . . . . Obiit xix die April, Anno Dom. mdcclxxxi." . . .

At the head of the tomb, in a Gothic double quatrefoil, "Ayloffe," with the Ulster hand, impaling Railton.

Quarterly : 1. On a bend three acorns. 2. A spread eagle. 3. Three bugle-horns stringed. 4. In an orle of eight lions' paws in saltire, a pair of wings.

Crest, a demi-lion rampant, with the Saxon motto—"libbe þa þu lybba."

In the same churchyard is an altar-tomb inscribed :

"Geo. Garrick, Esq., Ob. Feb. 3, A.D. 1779, Ætatis suæ 53."

Arms, a tower and sea-lion, and in chief three mullets.

He was brother to David Garrick, and treasurer of Drury Lane Theatre ; and his son Carrington is the present Vicar of Hendon.

Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, who died in the year 1714, has a long epitaph in the north-east corner of the church ; and on the same corner of the churchyard is an altar-tomb and sarcophagus, with two weeping boys, inscribed :

"To the memory of Edward Fowler, Esq., who deceased 29 June, 1710, leaving two daughters, Anna-Maria and Elizabeth, by Mary his wife, daughter of James Chadwick, Esq. ; and Mary his wife, daughter and sole heir to Abp. Tillotson. This tomb is erected by John Chadwick and Tho. Mansfield, Esqrs., his widow's executors, according to his will. She died May 9, 1728, near 42 years of age, and lies here interred with her dear husband."

At the bottom of the street leading to the south side of the church is a handsome range of brick almshouses, with this inscription on a white stone over the centre door :

"These alms-houses were erected pursuant to the last will of Robert Daniel, merchant of London ; endowed with 122 acres of freehold land at North Aston, and 10 acres at Stoke Line, in Oxfordshire, settled on this parish by decree inrolled in Chancery in the year 1727. Under the direction of five trustees, built in this place by the consent of the Lord of the Manor, 1729."

The east wing is a school, and over the door is this inscription :

"This school was erected A.D. 1766, for the training up poor children of this parish in Christian knowledge and useful industry. Not slothful in business, serving the Lord."

The almshouse maintains ten poor persons—six women and four men—who are allowed three shillings per week, and nominated by the minister, etc. D. H.

[1786, *Part I., p.* 193.]

In your Magazine for last month are some monumental inscriptions in Hendon Churchyard, which bring to mind the font in the church at that delightfully rural place. It stands on the left hand of the principal entrance, and is very remarkable for the antiquity of its

appearance, being of a square form and very large, having its sides ornamented with columns supporting circular arches, which are, to the best of my recollection, in a taste of Norman architecture, and rudely executed. AMATOR VETUSTATIS.

[1787, *Part II.*, *p.* 565.]

I send you a drawing of the font in Hendon Church (see Fig. 6). To me it appears to be of great antiquity, the arches being truly Gothic; it is made of stone, lined with lead, and has a brass plug at the bottom (almost decayed by time) to let the water out.

I have procured lately some pieces of the tessellated pavement discovered on May 4 last at Crutched Friars. There is nothing particularly remarkable, except its considerable extent. The tesseræ are of a composition as hard as marble, disposed in fanciful lines; the greatest part are white, with lines of black and red: a large piece is deposited in the British Museum, and another is in the possession of Mr. Goram, architect. I do not hear of any other pieces having been preserved except those which I have, which were given me by one of the workmen. G. M.

[1807, *Part II.*, *p.* 999.]

The following inscription occurs on a headstone in the churchyard of Hendon, in Middlesex. The person it commemorates was one of those who were tried for a conspiracy against the life of George III. in May, 1796, and acquitted:

"In memory of Robert Thomas Crosfield, M.D., son of the late Francis and Ruth Crosfield, of Spennithorn, in the County of York, who died the 8th day of November, 1802, aged 44 years; previous to which he wrote the following epitaph, so truly characteristic of himself.

[Epitaph omitted.]

Highgate.

[1800, *Part II.*, *pp.* 721, 722.]

I send you a facsimile of the Ladies' Charity School at Highgate (Plate II., Fig. 1), which Mr. Lysons has noticed as "a very scarce print," and which was built on the model of Dorchester House. The school was projected by Mr. William Blake, a woollen-draper, in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, for the education and maintenance of about forty fatherless boys and girls, and to be called "The Ladies' Hospital, or Charity School"; the boys to be taught the art of painting, gardening, casting accounts, and navigation, or put forth to some good handicraft trade, and to wear a uniform of blue lined with yellow; the girls to be taught to read, write, sew, starch, raise paste, and dress, that they may be fit for any good service. The projector, according to his own account, had himself expended the greater part of his fortune—viz., £5,000—upon the undertaking by purchasing Dorchester House and other premises. He published a book (now

rarely to be met with), called "Silver Drops; or, Serious Things," being a kind of exhortation to the ladies to encourage the undertaking. Prefixed to this work are several letters of application in the name of the hospital boys to individuals whose names do not appear; but the first was to Lady Winchester, the second to Lady Grace Pierrepoint, the fourth to Lady Northumberland, the fifth to Lady Salisbury, the twelfth to Lady Ranelagh, the nineteenth to Lady Falkland, the twenty-second to Lady Clayton, the twenty-third to Lady Player, the twenty-fourth to Mrs. Love, the twenty-fifth to Mrs. Pilkington.* On the frontispiece to the book there is a print of Dorchester House, and his own mansion at Highgate; the margins of the print are full of notes, in which he complains of the want of encouragement, which threatened to defeat his plan; laments that he is treated as a madman; and observes that if Sir Francis Pemberton, Mr. William Ashhurst, and his own brother (F. Blake), would yet comply, all might be immediately forwarded, to the great advantage of the town of Highgate. It appears that some boys had been received into the hospital, and that subscriptions had been collected; but the undertaking soon dropped. C. H.

[1827, *Part II., p.* 104.]

Lord Bacon died at Highgate, and the following account of his decease is contained in Aubrey's "Anecdotes":

"Mr. Hobbes told me that the cause of his Lordship's death was trying an experiment. As he was taking the air in a coach with Dr. Witherborn (a Scotchman, physician to the King), towards Highgate, snow lay on the ground, and it came into my Lord's thoughts why flesh might not be preserved in snow as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment presently. They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it, and then stuffed the bodie with snow, and my Lord did help to doe it himselfe. The snow so chilled him that he immediately fell so extremely ill that he could not return to his lodgings (I suppose then at Graye's Inne), but went to the Earl of Arundell's house at Highgate, where they put him into a good bed warmed with a panne, but it was a damp bed that had not been layn in about a yeare before, which gave him such a cold that in two or three dayes, as I remember, he (Mr. Hobbes told me) died of a suffocation." . . .

I have endeavoured, but in vain, to discover the site of Lord Arundel's house. If any resident at Highgate can communicate any information upon this subject, it will be gratefully received by

Basil Montagu.

* These names are from MS. notes in the copy now before me; the others remain blank.

[1828, *Part I.*, *pp.* 588, 589.]

It is not until towards the middle of the reign of James I. that we hear of the Earl of Arundel having a house at Highgate. When Norden wrote his "Survey of Middlesex," in 1596, the principal mansion was one thus mentioned: "At this place —— Cornewalleyes, esquire, hath a verie faire house, from which he may with great delight beholde the stately citie of London, Westminster, Greenewich, the famous river of Tamyse, and the countrey towardes the south very farre." . . .

Mr. Lysons has remarked that there is in the Harleian MSS. 6,994, fol. 43, a letter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, dated "Hyghgat, 16 July, 1587." Sir Thomas, who was Treasurer of Calais and Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary, had been knighted as early as 1548, so that the "—— Cornewalleyes, esquire," mentioned by Norden in 1596 was doubtless his son William, who had taken up his residence there, whilst Sir Thomas had retired to his mansion at Brome, in Suffolk. It is presumed* that this house at Highgate was visited by Queen Elizabeth in June, 1589; and on May 1, 1604, it was the scene of a splendid royal festival. . . .

Sir Thomas Cornwallis died at Brome on December 24, in the same year (1604), aged eighty-five; and it is most probable that Sir William then removed to reside in the Suffolk mansion, as we hear nothing more of his family at Highgate. Their residence, it is evident, from what has been already stated, had been the principal one in the place; and, as we find the Earl of Arundel occupying one of a similar description a few years after, which we have no intimation of his having erected himself, there appears reason to presume that it was the same mansion which successively accommodated the two individuals.

The first mention I have found of the Earl of Arundel at Highgate is of the date 1617, and this is also connected with the history of the great Bacon. At that time the King was in Scotland, and Sir Francis, having recently been appointed Lord Keeper, was left at the head of the Privy Council in London, where, according to the satirical Weldon, he occupied the King's lodgings at Whitehall, and assumed the state of royalty. During the absence of the court, the lords were entertained by turns at each others' houses; and in Whitsun week, says Mr. Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, the Countess of Arundel (the earl had accompanied the King to Scotland) "made a grand feast at Highgate to the Lord Keeper, the two Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, and I know not whom else. It

* The bell-ringers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, were paid 6d. on June 11, "when the Queen's Majesty came from Highgate."—Nichols's "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," vol. iii., p. 30.—The suggestion there made that *Richard* Cornwallis was the resident at Highgate is clearly wrong, and is corrected by Mr. Nichols in his subsequent publication of "King James's Progresses."

was after the Italian manner, with four courses and four tablecloths, one under another, and when the first course and tablecloth was taken away, the Master of the Rolls [Sir Julius Cæsar], thinking all had been done, said grace (as his manner is when no divines are present), and was afterwards well laughed at for his labour."*

In 1624 we find the King sleeping at this mansion. He "went on Sunday [June 2] toward evening to Highgate, and lay at the Lord of Arundel's, to hunt a stag early the next morning in St. John's Wood" (*ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 978).

The death of the Viscount St. Alban's in the year 1626 is the only subsequent event connected with the Earl of Arundel's house that I have yet met with. J. G. N.

[1834, *Part I., pp.* 380-385.]

Highgate is not an ancient parish, but a hamlet, partly in the parish of Hornsey and partly in that of St. Pancras. It derived its name from the gate which was placed on the top of the hill at an early period, to receive the tolls due to the Bishop of London, for the right of passage through his park, after the diversion of the ancient road, which, as Norden says, "left Highgate on the west, passing through Tallingdon lane, and so to Crouch End, Muswell Hill, Coanie Hatch, Fryarne Barnet, etc." The gate was situated near the old chapel, and the opposite tavern is now called the Gate-house.

The late Highgate Chapel, of which an interior view is given in Plate I., was for the most part only sixty years old; but the tower and west end were erected early in the reign of Elizabeth, when the chapel was almost, if not entirely, rebuilt. It had existed, however, at least from the fourteenth century, for, in the year 1386, Bishop Braybroke gave "to William Lichfield, a poor hermit, oppressed by age and infirmity, the office of keeping our chapel of Highgate, by our park of Haringey, and the house annexed to the said chapel, hitherto accustomed to be kept by other poor hermits." This institution is noticed by Newcourt ("Repertorium," vol. i., p. 654), but he had met with only one other, by which Bishop Stokesley, in 1531, gave the chapel then called the Chapel of St. Michael, in the parish of Hornesey, to William Forte, with "the messuage, garden, and orchard, and their appurtenances, with all tenths, offerings, profits, advantages, and emoluments whatever." Regarding these hermits, we have this further information, or rather tradition, related by the proto-topographer of Middlesex: "Where now (1596) the Schole standeth was a hermytage, and the hermyte caused to be made the causway betweene Highgate and Islington, and the gravell was had from the top of Highgate hill, where is now a standinge ponde of

* Nichols's "Progresses of King James I.," vol. ii., p. 344.

water.* There is adjoining unto the schole a chapple for the ease of that part of the countrey, for that they are within the parish of Pancras, which is distant thence neere two miles."

The statement of Norden, that the chapel was "for the ease of that part of the country," formed a point of discussion in the warm controversy† which arose a few years ago when the new church was first projected; and the right of property in the chapel, whether it was vested entirely in the governors of the school or shared by the inhabitants, was the main subject of dispute. The truth appears to have been that the chapel was actually the property of the charity, as well by grant from the Bishop of London, the ancient patron of the hermitage, as by letters patent from the Crown, and also by transfer from a third party, who had procured a grant of it from the Queen as a suppressed religious foundation; that for the first century and a half the inhabitants had been allowed to have seats gratuitously, but that about the year 1723 the pews had been converted into a source of income for the school.

In the course of the controversy room also was found for some doubts with respect to the exact date of the erection of the chapel, arising from an error in the following inscription, which was placed under the lowest window of the tower, at the west end, and is now laid flat on the ground near the spot:

Anno Dni. 1562.

"Sir Roger Cholmeley, knt, L^d^ chiefe baron of y^e^ exchequer and after that L^d^ chiefe justice of the king's bench,‡ did institvte and erect at his own charges this publiqve and free gramer schole; and procvred the same to be established and confirmed by the letters patents of queen Elizabeth, her endowinge the same with yearly maintaynance; which schoole Edwyn Sandys, L^d^ bishop of London, enlarged an^o^ D'ni 1565 by the addition of this chapel for divine service, and by other endowments of pietie and devotion. Since which the said chappel hath been enlarged by the pietie & bounty of divers hon^ble^ and worthy personages.

"This inscription was renewed anno D'ni 1668 by the governors of the said schoole."

The manifest error in this is the association of Bishop Sandys with the date 1565, whereas he was not Bishop of London until 1570.

* "A two-handed charity," remarks the sententious Fuller, "providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the vale, which before, especially in winter, was passed with much molestation."—"Worthies of England."

† It gave rise to the following publications:

"Some Account of the Free Grammar School of Highgate, and of its Founder, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt., with Remarks on the origin and nature of the recent Inquiry into the Management of that Institution," by I. G. [John Green], 1822, 8vo., pp. 90.

"An Epistle to I. G. the author of a pamphlet entitled 'Some Account,'" etc., by A. Z., 1823, 8vo., pp. 68.

‡ Sir Roger Cholmeley was the natural son of Sir Richard Cholmeley, who was Lieutenant of the Tower. The arms of the family were, Gules, two helmets in chief and a garb in base or. This was varied for Sir Roger Cholmeley into the coat above engraved: Gules, a sword in fess (alluding to the sword of Justice) between a helmet in chief and two garbs in base.

Newcourt perceived the incoherency, and in copying the substance of the inscription into his "Repertorium," altered the year to 1570. The examination which the records of the school have since undergone, has disclosed that the correct date is either 1575 or 1576; for it was in the former year that the rebuilding was projected, and in the latter, when it had not far proceeded, Bishop Sandys was translated to the See of York. The alteration of the date was probably accidentally made when the inscription was recut.

The date of Sir Roger Cholmeley's first acquisition of property in Highgate does not appear;* but Queen Elizabeth's letters patents, mentioned in the inscription, were granted to him in April 6, 1565; and by a deed poll dated May 16 following, Bishop Grindall granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed to Sir Roger Cholmeley and his heirs, the chapel of Highgate and the premises thereto belonging, and two acres of land† adjoining the said chapel, to the intent that Sir Roger Cholmeley should give and assure, as well the said chapel and premises as other manors, messuages, tenements, etc., to the yearly value of £10 13s. 4d. to the wardens and governors of the "Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley at Highgate," to the use and behoof of the said school for ever, for the better maintenance and support of the same; which grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on May 16, 1565. By another deed poll, dated June 7 in the same year, Sir Roger transferred the grant to his six "Wardens" or trustees; and, thus having fulfilled his charitable intentions, he died before the end of the same year.

The next document in point of date, in the history of the school, is an ordinance, or table of rules for its government, promulgated by the wardens on December 14, 1571. In September, 1573, there was "laid out and disbursed for reparations of this Free School and Chapel, the sum of £4 16s. 4d."‡ Two years after, a plan was drawn dated October 20, 1575, of "The Plott of Highgate Chappell and Fre Scole," with a view to its rebuilding.§ This work was commenced in the following summer: "Md. that the fyrst stone of the Chappell and Free Scoole at Higate, was leyd the 3rd day of Julye, 1576; and the same Chappell and Schoole was finished in September, 1578."‖

* He had purchased the manor of Renters in Hendon in the year 1548; he left it by will to his clerk and servant Jasper Cholmeley, in whose family it continued until the year 1682, when it was aliened by William Cholmeley, Esq., of Teddington.—Lysons's "Environs," iii. 6.

† These two acres "now [1823], being covered with houses, yield a clear rental of £585 a year; that is to say, more than three-fourths of the whole rental of the charity estates."—"Epistle," p. 38.

‡ "Constitution Book of the School," quoted in "An Epistle to I. G." p. 62.

§ A lithograph copy of this is given with the "Epistle." It shows that the dimensions of the ancient chapel were 50 feet long by 24 broad, no mean size for a hermit's oratory.

‖ "Constitution Book." *Ibid.*, p. 60.

This, then, is the date of the first erection of the late chapel of Highgate; but it had sustained four several repairs and enlargements in the years 1616, 1628, 1720, and 1772, if not another when the inscription was renewed in 1668. The repairs of 1720 were important, as they incurred an expense of more than £1,000, of which £700 were contributed by Edward Pauncfort, Esq., treasurer to the charity, and £300 by the inhabitants of Highgate. Again, in 1772, the body of the church was in a great degree rebuilt; for it was not until then that its ceiling was raised by the removal of three rooms belonging to the master's house, which had previously existed above the chapel. The present master's house was then erected. The windows of the chapel had a very extraordinary appearance; for small round ones were placed directly over the round-headed long ones, like the letter i and its dot. These round windows originally lighted the upper rooms. Two views of the church previously to this alteration, are in the set of views round London, published by Chatelain, about 1745, Nos. 33 and 34; and there are at least three views of the chapel published since, one by S. Rawle, in the *European Magazine* for October, 1800; one by J. Gleig, 1805; and one published by S. Woodburn, 1807.

The accompanying plate is the only one that has been published of the interior. The principal features of its architecture were the work of the year 1772. It was calculated to contain seven hundred persons. There were several remarkable monuments, which have now been dispersed to various quarters.

That in the foreground, with the two busts, is the monument of William Platt, Esq., the founder of several fellowships at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was the son of Sir Hugh Platt, of Bethnal Green, author of the "Garden of Eden," "The Jewell-house of Art and Nature," and other curious works. Mr. Platt, by will in 1637, gave £10 per annum to the minister of Highgate Chapel, and 20s. for a sermon on the immortality of the soul, to be preached on the anniversary of his burial, the preacher to be appointed by St. John's College.

The name of his lady, whose bust accompanies his own on the monument, is mentioned in the epitaph, which is as follows:

"Dedicated to the memorie of William Platt of Highgate, in the countie of Midd., Esq., sonne and heire of Sir Hugh Platt of Kerbie Castle, on Bednal Green, in the countie of Midd., knight, who married ye youngest daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Downamay [Down Amney], in the countie of Gloucester, knight. He had one Brother of the whole blood, and three Sisters, viz., Robert Platt, Judith Platt, Judith Platt, and Mary Platt. He departed this world upon the seventh day of November, one thousand six hundred and thirtie-seven, aged five and fortie years."

On the other compartment:

"Here by lieth the body of Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Downamay, in the county of Glocester, knight, who was first married to Wm. Platt, Esq., and afterwards was married to Edward Tucker of Maddingley, in the

county of Wilts, Esq., by whom she had one onely daughter married to Sir Thomas Gore of Barrow, in the county of Sommerset, knight, and was here interred ye 26th of September, Anno 1686, in the 86th year of her age.

"Repair'd and beautified at the charge of St. John's colledge, Cambridge, in memory of their generous benefactor. A.D. MDCCXLII."

It is to be regretted that the present heads of St. John's College do not appear to be equally zealous to honour the memory of their "generous benefactor," as those of 1742. Since the demolition of the chapel, this monument has laid in pieces in the stonemason's workshop. It is too large for the blank portions of wall which occur in the new church; there is not room for it in Hornsey Church; the parties benefited at Cambridge do not invite it; and it is now at length proposed to be set up in old St. Pancras Church. Let it be hoped that it will be restored in a manner correspondent to the deep obligations which Mr. Platt conferred upon the college. . . .

The next monument, consisting of a fluted column with a Corinthian capital, surmounted by a shield, commemorates "Lewis Atterbury, LL.D., formerly Rector of Sywell, in the county of Northampton, and one of the six Preachers to her late sacred Majesty Queen Anne, at St. James's and Whitehall. He was 36 years Preacher of this chapel, 24 years Rector of Sheperton, in the county of Middlesex, and 11 years Rector of this parish of Hornsey." The remainder of his epitaph is printed by Lysons. He was brother to the celebrated bishop, and died October 20, 1731, in his 76th year. This monument has been removed to Hornsey Church.

Further on, on the same wall, was a handsome monument to Joseph Edwards, Esq., ob. 1728, and John Edwards, Esq., ob. 1769, sons of Thomas Edwards, Esq., of Bristol; and another to John Schoppens, Esq., merchant, and a governor of the charity, who died in 1720, and left the sum of £100 to keep his tomb in repair, and when not required for that purpose to be disposed at the discretion of the governors. It is a rather elegant design of white and coloured marbles, with two seated figures of weeping boys. Both these monuments, together with that next described, have been put up in the belfry of the new church, because the interior walls did not afford space for them. Of course they are completely out of sight in such a situation, and we must say that it ought to have been an instruction to the architect to have provided a better place for them, which before the church was completed he might readily have done, either near the altar, or elsewhere.

The large monument facing the view in our plate, at the end of this south aisle, is in style somewhat similar to the last. It has two standing boys, one weeping, and the other apparently haranguing; and above the cornice two boys, seated. This is to the wife of the gentleman who gave £700 to the repair of the church in 1720. On the upper tablet is the following inscription:

"H. S. E. Rebecca Edwardi Pauncfort de Highgate Armigeri uxor eademq. filia natu maxima D. Samuelis Roger Moyer de Pitsy Hall in comitatu Essexie, Baronetti. Excessit secundo die Novembris, ætatis XLII, salutis MDCCXIX anno.'

A long eulogy occupies the first column of the lower tablet; but the other part of it, which was left for Mr. Pauncfort's epitaph, was never inscribed, notwithstanding he had been such a liberal benefactor to the institution. Mrs. Pauncfort's gravestone was in the chancel, with a brief English inscription, in which her name was written "Rebekah."

The most remarkable monument on the north wall was that of Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice of both Benches in the reign of Charles II. He died June 10, 1697. This is merely a large tablet, with urn, cherubs, drapery, and shield of arms. It has been removed to Cambridge, but to what sacred edifice we are not informed. The epitaph will be found in Lysons. Two other handsome tablets on the same wall, with sculptured borders in the old taste, were to the memory of Sir Edward Gould, Knt., one of the governors of the school, who died 1728, and Samuel Forster, Esq., who gave £300 to the almshouses, and died in 1752. These have been removed into the new church, with eleven other tablets of more modern date, bearing the following names: Hodges, Brunsdon, Makepeace, Throckmorton, Mendham, Harden, Anderson, Bennett and Knatchbull (the two clergymen mentioned hereafter), Roberts (forty years director of the East India Company, died 1810), and Littlehales. To these has been added one new tablet, to Thomas Jones, Esq., who died February 3, 1833, aged 56. Alexander Anderson, Esq., who died November 13, 1796, aged 66, was a governor of the school; and among the epitaphs about the old chapel were commemorated these two other governors, besides those already named: Basil Nicolls, d. Oct. 14, 1648, aged 72; John Smith, Esq., d. March 3, 1655, æt. 59. In the vaults below the new church, not erected because the families have not come forward to pay the expense, are the monuments of Pretty, 1678, Bailey, Cheetham, and Jellicoe; and in the shop of Mr. Martin, the stonemason, is that of "Mrs. Martha Lowe, only child of Mr. Jonathan Lowe, d. Apr. 15, 1795, aged 46; and Martha, her mother, d. March 19, 1808, in her 63rd year." The old monument of Springnell, 1624, having been partly wood and plaster, was destroyed on being taken down.

The master of the school was always reader of the chapel and afternoon preacher. Mr. Carter, who was master in the reign of Charles I., was turned out by the Puritans in such haste that Walker says his wife was delivered in the church porch. Humphrey Vernon, who was put in by the committee, was in 1654 allowed an augmentation of £40 per annum.

John Browne, M.A., chaplain, died 1728, and had a monument against the chapel wall outside, bearing this inscription:

"M.S. Johannis Browne, A.M. qui in castello Bolsover inter Darbienses natus v id. Septembris, A.C. 1686, denatus id. Julii A.C. 1728, ætatis 42°, harum ædium Sacellani et Scholarchæ per annos septemdecim munera ornavit, et hic tandem a laboribus requiescit, felicem expectans resurrectionem."

Copies of the epitaphs in the chapel and chapel yard, taken by the late John Simco, bookseller, nearly forty years ago, having been presented to the British Museum in 1829, by Mr. Thomas Faulkner, the Historian of Chelsea, are now the MS. Addit. 7,943. Some other notes will be found in Stowe's Survey by Strype, 1720, vol. ii., Appendix, p. 134, but they are not very correct. The name Watkinson, for instance, is misprinted Wilkinson; and Mrs. —— Hobart, for Mrs. Frances Hewit. There are also some other epitaphs in Seymour's "Survey of London," 1735, vol. ii., p. 859. Several coats of arms which were in the windows of the old chapel are now worked into the border of the east window of the new church, the greater part of which consists of glass brought from the Continent.

The Rev. William Porter died June 11, 1793, aged about 70. He died suddenly, whilst playing cards at a friend's in Quality Walk, Highgate. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Bennett, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was also Vicar of Tillingham, in Essex, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and a magistrate for Middlesex. He died August 24, 1810, in his 74th year.

1818, the Rev. Samuel Mence, B.D., the present master of the school, and minister of the new church.

The income of the reader was augmented with £10 per annum, by Edward Pauncfort, Esq. A preacher was appointed as early as 1658, when Sir John Woolaston bequeathed £10 per annum for one. Among the preachers have been:

1695-1731: Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. (before noticed).

1731-1769: Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan, and author of "Discourses on the Genealogies of Christ," etc. He died in 1769, and was buried at Highgate, and his monument was against the chapel wall outside.

1769-1773: Wadham Knatchbull, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. He died January 6, 1773, and was buried here. His monumental tablet has been removed to the new church.

Rev. James Saunders, LL.D.

Rev. Charles Mayo, B.D.

The area of the old chapel is now thrown into the burial-ground. A portion only of the north wall, including the stone framework of two windows, still remains, forming the partition between the burial-ground and the garden of the Rev. Mr. Mence.

The new church of Highgate has been erected on another situation, which has been selected with great judgment, and its elegant spire rises conspicuously to the heavens, in a position which reminds us of the practice of more pious and considerate ages.

The school was rebuilt in 1819, on a new site within the old premises. It is, like the former, a brick edifice, with stone dressings and Tudor windows. A committee-room and lobby, recently added, form wings on either side. The roof of the schoolroom is cruciform, and the rafters seen inside have a good effect. J. G. N.

Hillingdon.

[1779, *p.* 138.]

The following are the dimensions of a cedar at Hillingdon communicated by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot, of Uxbridge. The perpendicular height is 53 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches from east to west, 96; from north to south, 89; the circumference of the trunk close to the ground, 15½; 3½ feet above the ground, 13½; 7 feet above the ground, 12½; 12 feet above the ground, 14 feet 8 inches; 13½ feet just under the branches, 15 feet 8 inches. It has two principal branches, one of which is bifid 1½ foot above its origin; before it divides it measures in circumference 12 feet; after its division, one of its forks measure 8½ feet, the other 7 feet 10 inches. The other primary branch at its origin measures 10 feet, and so on dividing throws out two secondary ones, each 5½ feet. The proprietor of this tree says he can with much certainty determine its age to be 116 years. JOHN CULLUM.

Hornsey.

[1810, *Part I., p.* 17.]

The parish church of Hornsey, Middlesex (see Plate II., Fig. 1), in old records written "Haringeye," occurs early in the fourteenth century, in the registers of the See of London, the bishops of which are patrons of the rectory. It is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, of the same pace with the nave, and a square west tower; in the west face of which are the figures represented in the plate (see Figs. 2 and 3); two angels holding shields, with the See of Canterbury, impaling, Gules, three escallops, with a goat's head above a fess or; probably those of Warham, who bore these arms, and was Bishop of London 1502-1504; and round their feet are scrolls, which once bore inscriptions, now entirely defaced. The fragments in the window contain a request to pray for the soul of a man and his wife, who perhaps contributed the window (see Fig. 4).

There is a gallery at the west end, erected and built at the sole charge of Mr. Samuel Armitage, citizen and girdler of London, 1731, a good benefactor to this parish; and another gallery at the bottom of the south aisle for singers and servants.

The font is octagon, with panels of niche work.

The Bishops of London had a park here, now called The Woods,

in which Norden mentions a hill or fort called Lodge Hill, seeming by the foundation to have been in old time a lodge when the park was replenished with deer; with the stones that came from the ruins of which the church is said to have been built. In this park was a famous meeting of the nobles, 10 Richard II., 1387, in a hostile manner, to rid the King of the traitors he had about him, Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, and Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who, with others, had conspired the deaths of the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham. While the King amused them with promises of dismissing his favourites and remedying their grievances, the Duke of Ireland was advancing with an army from Warwick to arrest them; but, being met at Radcot Bridge in Oxfordshire,* was entirely routed, and obliged to quit the kingdom; by which means the King came again into the hands of the other party, who took their revenge on their enemies.† The King had sent the Duke of Northumberland to Ryegate, to arrest the Earl of Arundel; but he not succeeding, the earl rode all night with his army to Haringey Wood,‡ where he found the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Warwick with a considerable force.§

For a more particular account of this parish, see Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London," vol. ii. D. H.

[1832, *Part II., pp.* 12-14.]

The parish church of Hornsey is dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and appears to have been built about the year 1500,‖ a date with which the architecture well agrees. The irregular appearance of the building, however, would seem to indicate a greater degree of antiquity. The walls are composed of stones of various forms and dimensions, intermixed with brick, and worked up in rubble, presenting a rude and ragged surface, and which would certainly lead to the belief that the main building was of an earlier date; but here tradition comes in aid of history. It is said that the materials of the church were brought from the ruins of a castellated mansion belonging to the bishops of London situate in the parish,¶ and which explanation will satisfactorily account for the ancient and rude appearance of the walls of the church. Of this mansion some trace is said to exist at the present time, and perhaps some one of your correspondents who may be more intimately acquainted with the locality than I am can favour your readers with a notice of it. . . .

The plan of the church approaches to a parallelogram, a form very unusual in ancient churches; it is divided by a range of piers into a

* Camden's "Britannia," vol. i., p. 285. † Rapin, vol. iv., pp. 415-418.
‡ Ad sylvam de Haringey, or Harynggeye.
§ Walsingham, "Ypod. Neustriæ," p. 342.—"Hist. Angl.," p. 330.
‖ Lysons's "Environs of London," vol. iii., p. 52.
¶ *Gentleman's Magazine,* 1810, Part ii., p. 17.

nave and south aisle of nearly equal dimensions, and at the extremity of the former a square tower; the whole being comprehended within the four walls of the plan; the only projections are a porch on the south side, and a semi-octangular staircase turret, which formerly led to the rood-loft. I am inclined to think that the regularity of the plan is the effect of modern arrangement, and, from a circumstance to be noticed in the end, that a chapel was situated on the north side. The division between nave and chancel is only indicated by the staircase, and a slight variation in the internal architecture.

The west front is nearly covered with ivy, and, in consequence, the two shields engraved in your volume for 1811* are hidden from observation; and since the view of the church there given was taken, the windows are materially altered. In that and other views of the church which I have seen, the windows appear to have been pointed, with mullions; they are now altered into arches formed of a small segment of a circle, and have no mullions; these are the principal alterations which the church has undergone in modern times. The tower at some distant period has been lowered to the extent of one story; and on ascending the leads, it will be seen that the lower part of a window, consisting of the sill and base of the mullions, and a portion of the jambs, remain on the parapet at the south and west sides; and the existence of an additional story is further indicated by the stairs in the north-west angle of the tower being continued higher than the present doorway to the leads; the windows were probably repetitions of those in the story immediately below the present parapet. The tower appears to have settled towards the church.

The north side of the church has three windows and two buttresses, and near the west end is a low pointed doorway; the east end has two windows with gables above them, answering to the nave and aisles, all the windows being uniform, as before described. The interior shows the architecture of the sixteenth century. The tower opens to the church by an arch more acutely pointed than the others in the building, having a handsome moulded architrave springing from two corbels, representing angels bearing plain shields.

The tower is built of brick, faced externally with stone. On the ground-floor is a fireplace with a low pointed arch. In the belfry

* These arms (which are erroneously blended together in the description there given) are: 1. An episcopal crosier, surmounted by a pall, bearing five crosses fitchee, for the Archbishopric of York; impaling, a pale fusilly, for Savage. 2. Two swords in saltire, for the Bishopric of London; impaling, a fess between a goat's head in chief (incorrectly a mullet in the engraving), and three escallops in base for Warham (see the colours in Williment's "Roll of Peers," A.D. 1515). Savage was translated to York in 1500, and Warham succeeded in London. Lysons says, "The sculptor has by mistake impaled Savage's coat with the arms of the see of Canterbury"; but he forgot that York anciently bore the pall as well as Canterbury. The ancient and modern arms of York are impaled together in some of Cardinal Wolsey's tapestry in Hampton Court Palace.

are six bells. The south side of the tower opened into an adjacent apartment by a similar arch to that dividing it from the church, which is now walled up; the corbels are similar, and are partly concealed in the wall. On the west wall of this room, which is used as a vestry, is the piece of sculpture here represented.

Lysons has overlooked these arms, and I am not aware to what families they belong, but I look to some of your heraldic readers for information on this point. The lower part of the arch, between the tower and church, is filled with a screen having terminal ballusters in the style of Charles I.'s reign.

The nave is divided from the aisle by six arches; the two eastern-most, being in the chancel, are higher in the crowns than the others. The archivolts are bold, the arches obtusely pointed, piers octagonal, with moulded caps and bases. In the spandrils of the arches in the nave are niches, the use of which I cannot explain, unless they were destined for pieces of sculpture (similar to the corbels before described) which were either never placed in them, or have been removed. One of these niches is shown.

The third pillar from the west differs from the rest. At about three parts of its height the octagon plan is canted into a square, and the capital is of the same form, although the mouldings are the same as the other caps.

The entrance to the rood-loft staircase still remains on the south side of the aisle; it has an obtuse arch, and near it is a low arched recess, which I should judge formerly contained a tomb. The ceiling of the nave is coved in the form of an acute arch, and has been panelled, the arched ribs remaining, although the ceiling has been plastered. The arms of the See of Canterbury (or more properly York), and the inscription mentioned in your former article, remain in the east window.

The flank wall at the eastern extremity of the north aisle has been built in brickwork of a more modern character than the tower, or any other part of the church, and although externally it presents no difference in appearance from the rest of the aisle, being faced with the same material, viz., the rude stone of which the church is built, I am inclined to think that at some former period a chapel was attached to this portion, which, falling into decay, was taken down, and its place filled up with a brick wall, faced with the old materials in a uniform style with the other parts. In consequence it has escaped observation, and would have done so now but for the stripping off the plaster internally.

The font is ancient; it consists of an octagon basin with quatre-foils on each face, enclosing shields and roses alternating with each other. The pedestal, of the same form, has columns attached to the angles, and each face is carved with a trefoil-headed niche; the mouldings and enrichments are in good taste, and although the font

is damaged, I have little doubt it will be repaired and carefully preserved, and, with the monuments, set up in the new church.

The accompanying cut represents the lock of an iron chest of great antiquity, preserved in the vestry.

The tower it is intended to preserve, if practicable; but the body of the church, including the chancel, will be entirely rebuilt, together with burial vaults, which are not only necessary for the deposit of the dead, but from the dampness which would ever arise in the church, owing to the bed of clay in which it is built, are essential for the health of the living. The architect of the new church will be G. Smith, Esq., of Mercers' Hall, and the Pointed style has properly been adopted. . . .

E. J. C.

Hounslow.

[1794, *Part I., p.* 17.]

In the outer wall, next the road, of a chapel, just out of Hounslow, on the north, is inserted in a quatrefoil a shield with the following coats quartered: 1, a saltire between 12 cross crosslets; 2, a bend cottised charged with mullets between . . . .; 3, a cross moline; 4, 5, 6, effaced. Round the shield an imperfect inscription, in which may just be distinguished

"Moun . . . . Windsor."

Isleworth.

[1799, *Part II., p.* 1027.]

As you have already done me the honour to insert some of my plates illustrative of Mr. Lysons's "Environs," I submit to you a view of Isleworth Church, Middlesex (Plate I.); and, referring your readers for a fuller description of it to the above-mentioned elaborate work (vol. iii., p. 100), shall only observe that it stands near the waterside, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is an ancient stone tower of Gothic architecture, overgrown with ivy on the north, west, and south sides. The rest of the structure is of brick, rebuilt in 1706. B. L.

[1800, *Part II., pp.* 828, 829.]

An elegant mural monument of white marble has been erected in Isleworth Church to the memory of the late Mr. Keate. Under his bust, very ably executed by Nollekens, is the following inscription:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of GEORGE KEATE, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, born Nov. 30, 1730, deceased June 28, 1797. . . .

"To these revered ashes have accordingly been added those of JANE CATHARINE KEATE, his relict, who died 18th March, 1800, aged 70."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

BIN.

Kew.

[1772, *p.* 400.]

The buildings in Kew Gardens are deservedly the admiration of all foreigners; and, among them, none deserves greater applause than the beautiful mosque, the plan of which (see the plate) was drawn and executed by W. Chambers, Esq., member of the Imperial Academy of Arts at Florence, and of the Royal Academy of Architecture at Paris. The body of the building, according to the architect's description, consists of an octagon salon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains twenty-eight little arches, which give light to the salon. On the three front sides of the central octagon are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran by Dr. Moreton, of which the following is the explanation:

"Ne sit coactio in Religione.
Non est Deus ullus præter Deum.
Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem."

The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building, and the architect's design in them, and in the whole exterior part of the building itself, seems to have been to collect the principal peculiarities of the Turkish architecture, which he has very happily effected.

[1789, *Part II.*, *p.* 1101.]

In honour of the King's birthday, June 4, 1783, the first stone, being the west salient angle of Kew Bridge, was laid by M. D. Sanders, Esq., proprietor of a bridge at that time building at Walton, higher up the river. The ceremony was attended by Robert Tunstall, Esq., proprietor, Messrs. James Payne, sen. and jun., the architects, master-workmen, and others. A large company of neighbouring gentlemen and friends of the proprietor were entertained in commemoration of the event. Pending the summer, two piers for support of the centre arch were completed. The following year the proprietor thought proper to open a subscription for a tontine, the benefit of the sole property ultimately reverting to himself or representatives. Every saving was now to take place, the plans and elevations were new modelled, the intended width of the road diminished, the elevations stripped of their picturesque ornaments, the bold Doric entablature and the rusticated fronts pillaged from the semicircular abutment-arches; these arches were intended to support attics, adapted to the purpose of the toll-house and other uses. Finally, to save expense, it became necessary to build the land-arches and wing-walls that conduct to the body of the bridge with brick, a material neither beautiful of itself in point of colour nor

durable, like stone. The foundations, piers, arch-stones, and all stone employed in this fabric, as high as the torus cap that bears the plinth of the balustrade, is brought from quarries at Purbeck. The compactness of texture, and other requisites, evinces a material well adapted to aquatic buildings, the masonry and other workmanship well performed. . . .

On September 22, 1789, the anniversary of the King's coronation, the bridge was opened to the public; the period commemorated by a superb entertainment at the expense of Robert Tunstall, Esq. It was the intention of the architects to erect an obelisk, supporting a large globe-lamp containing reflectors, facing the bridge, by the side of the footpath that leads from the Star and Garter to Brentford; a picturesque approach from the western road, a most needful protection to the passenger, and in other respects not divested of use.

BOCCA DELLA VERITA.

Southgate.

[1802, *Part II., p.* 1097.]

Southgate is a pleasant village, 8 miles north of the metropolis, in the county of Middlesex and parish of Edmonton. The chapel, of the south side of which I present you with a drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1), is nearly surrounded by the grounds of the Duchess of Chandos. It is a small, neat building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The nave, which is evidently the oldest part of the edifice, is built with red bricks, and contains several hatchments and other heraldic insignia, with some monuments, which, as they are neither remarkable for antiquity or beauty, I shall pass over in silence. The north aisle is built of lighter coloured bricks, and is lighted by several modern windows; it also contains some hatchments and two mural monuments, one to the memory of John Hill Winbolt, gent., and the other to the memory of Mrs. Cooper.

H. S.

South Mims.

[1795, *Part II., p.* 545.]

I am surprised at never having yet met with a view of the parish church of South Mims, which, from the picturesque appearance of its tower, almost covered with ivy, well deserves a place in your instructive and entertaining miscellany.

I beg leave to send you a drawing of the south side of it (Plate I.), and should be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who would give some further account of it.

P. B.

[1830, *Part I., pp.* 110-112.]

The tower and body of the old church at South Mims were built not later, probably, than the reign of Henry II. The chancel, and a part now enclosed by a screen (the latter apparently about

Henry VI.'s time), were evidently built at a different period. The whole of this part of the structure is lower, both the roof and range of windows.

South Mims Church has been very rich in stained glass, as appears by the following entry, made A.D. 1621 in the Register. This volume, which is of vellum, commences in 1558, and reaches to 1703, and is in fine preservation.

"An'o D'ni 1621.—A sete of certaine windowes in the church of South Mims, taken out in the year above written, at whose cost they were made and in what yeare, as doth plainely apeare in the windows by the date of the Lord.

"The firste greate window on the north side abutting westward, was made by Richard Walter and John Boman, in the year 1526.

"The next window was made by the young men and maydes of the same P'rish, in the year of the Lord 1526.

"The next to that one, the north side, was made by Richard Hunt in the year 1526.

"The fourth window one the north side, was made by Thomas Francis in the year of o^{r} Lord 1526.

"The fifth window one the north side, towards the east, was made by the good women of the same p'rish, in the year of o^{r} Lord 1526.

"One of the windows, one the south side, were made by Edward Jones, citizen and merchant taylor of London, in the year of our Lord 1541.

"There is no mention made of the other of that side, neither of the west end windowes; who made them, nor when they were made."

Four of the windows exist, in different degrees of preservation; enough remains to identify those of the Maydens and Richard Walter's; and one inscription is perfect: "Thys Wendow made be the good man, Thomas Francys, 1526."

The windows remaining are all of the same design: a priest on one side kneeling at a plain table, on which is a book, praying, and a congregation of men behind. On the other side, a lady abbess, similarly occupied and attended, but the table very gaily decked with hangings and drapery.

South Mims is rich in monumental brasses. In front of the communion table is a gravestone, I presume about the time of Edward I. On it are four shields, each bearing a chevron between three leopards' heads, and inscribed, "Henri Frowyk, gist icy, Dieu d'Salme eit m'cy." This family was of great consequence here,* as in the porch, under the tower, is another gravestone for Thomas Frowyk, on which are the effigies of a knight (whose head lies on a helmet) and his lady. Beneath, six boys and twelve girls.† The brass, with the names and dates of their deaths, is lost, as also the

* See Lysons's "Middlesex Parishes," p. 228.

† Mr. Gough (ii., 151) says "thirteen girls."

shields with the arms; but another remains, with a very curious epitaph, written, says Weever, by John Whethamsted, Abbot of St. Alban's. [Epitaph omitted. The epitaph commemorates Thomas Frowyk's love of fowling, his hunting of wild beasts, his driving away wolves and badgers and other pests in his neighbourhood. It also commends his amiable qualities as a mediator and peace-maker.] The tradition of the place is that he killed a wild boar that infested these parts.

In 1631 all the brasses on this gravestone were perfect, by which it appeared that Thomas Frowyk died A.D. 1448; and that a chantry was founded for the repose of his soul and that of his wife Elizabeth, which was alienated in the reign of Elizabeth.

In the chapel, screened off, and now serving as the vestry, is a superb monument of a knight, in full and splendid armour, his head resting on his helmet, and his feet on a lion, under a canopy supported by four columns. The workmanship can scarcely be later than Edward IV. No inscription is visible at present. It may be buried under the coats of whitewash by which the tomb has been "beautified," or have been on brass that has been plundered. In front are four shields, and on each are the arms of Frowyk—a chevron between three leopards' heads. On the first and fourth shields they impale three chevronels; on the third, three birds; and on the second quartering, a cross voided, between eight cross crosslets.

Within the communion-rails is another canopy monument, without effigy or inscription, supported by four columns, which barbarously attempt to imitate Corinthian capitals, all the other work being Gothic, probably towards the conclusion of the reign of Henry VIII. In front are four quatrefoils: in the first and fourth are the united roses of York and Lancaster; in the second, a lozenge and a flourished R; and in the third, an H, which we may presume are the initials of the person resting there.*

Opposite to this is a table-monument, recording the death and ancestors of Thomas Marsh, Esq., of Hackney, who died A.D. 1657. His arms are—a horse's head between three crosses fitchés, impaling those of his wife, a daughter of Jacob Horsey, of Hunningham, Warwickshire—three horses' heads, bridled.

Within the communion-rails are also these inscriptions on brasses:

"Here lieth the body of Henry Ewer, of South Mims, in the county of Midds., Gent., son of Thomas Ewer, of Shenlyburie. The said Henry married Joane, daughter of Randal Marsh, of Hendon, and had issue by her one son and three daughters. He departed this life the 20th day of November, 1641."

Arms—a wolf statant, showing his teeth; in chief, three crosses; patéeses impaling a horse's head between three fleurs-de-lis.

* Probably, says the "Ecclesiastical Topography," the tomb of Robert Hill, vicar, 1538.—EDIT.

"Here lieth interred the body of Sophia Harrison, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, of South Mims, Esq., by Catharine his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bland, of Kippax Park, in the county of Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart., who departed this life the 20th day of June, in the 13th year of her age, Anº 1661."

Arms—three eagles displayed in fesse.

Near Henry Fowyk's is a gravestone of equal antiquity, on which only remain two armorial brasses. One has, Nebulée, on a bend dexter a lion passant. On the other, a man-of-war with her anchor pendant; and in chief a lion passant. A modern inscription has been cut on this stone, of which the word "Rowley" only remains. Most likely another tenant of the old grave.

Near this is another brass, inscribed:

"Here lyeth the bodie of Roger Hodsden, ye husband of Jone Hodsden. He deceased ye 16 day of Octob., 1606; and ye said Jone deceased the —— day of ——; and thay had issue betwext them 5 sonnes and 5 daughters."

In the north aisle is a brass, inscribed:

"Martha Ewer, daughter of Henry Ewer, Gent., and of Joane his wife. The said Henry being son of Thomas Ewer, of Shenleybury, wch Thos was son of Thos Ewer, of Huntonbridge. The said Joane was daughter of Randoll Marsh, of Hendon. . . . Obiit 16 Dec., 1628. Etatis 16."

There are a variety of mural monuments, but I shall only notice one, which appears to have been erected about the time of James I. In the centre is a death's head. Two lines are painted black on a red ground, in the ledge, immediately under the "Memento mori":

"You shoulde looke on: why turn away thyne Eyne?
This is no Strangers face: th' pyesnamy is Thyne."

Over it is the following coat: S. three covered cups a. borne by Nowell, which name frequently occurs in the parish register.

R. S.

Stanwell.

[1793, *Part II., pp.* 993, 994.]

Stanwell Church (see Plate III., Fig. 1) was in the gift of the Windsors (the Windsors' crest on the top of the steeple, viz., a stag's head erased upon a wreath). Being given by some person of the family to the abbot and convent of Chertsey, Surrey, it was appropriated to it, and a vicarage endowed, to which a clerk was admitted in 1427. The rectory remained in that abbey till the dissolution, when it passed with the manor to the crown.

This village is famous for having been the residence of the family of the Fitzothers, or De Windsors, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Having received four manors in this county as a reward for his valour, he settled there, and held of the King the manor and lordship of Stanwell for fifteen hides.

Thomas Windsor, Esq., died 1485; the probate of his will dated February 15, 1485. Administration was granted to Elizabeth (eldest daughter of John Andrews, Esq., of Baylham, co. Sussex), his relict,

who married afterwards to Robert Litton, Knight. In his will he desired to be buried on the north side of the choir in the church of Stanwell; that a plain tomb of marble should be placed there of a competent height, with arms and inscription cut upon it. He was buried, according to his will, at Stanwell, where is yet remaining a raised tomb, on which was the figure of a man in armour, aud a woman, both kneeling, with the children behind. There were two shields of arms, and ten inscriptions, but the brasses are quite gone (see Plate III., Fig. 3).

The last of the Windsor family who resided here was Andrew, Lord Windsor. . . .

He made his last will and testament, bearing date March 26, 1543, writing himself Andrews Windsor, of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, Knight, Lord Windsor, and ordered his body to be buried in the choir of the church of the Holy Trinity, of Hounslow, in the said county of Middlesex, and to be placed between the pillars where his wife Elizabeth, Lady Windsor, lies buried; and that a tomb of freestone, with arms and inscriptions, be placed there.

He left in his will that ten pounds be given to the poor tenants of Stanwell and Horton. There is painted up in the church the following inscription:

"The Right Hon. Lord Windsor, Baron Stanwell and Brandenham, gave the Horns-house and twelve acres of land in Stanwell to beautify the church."

The family failing in this Thomas, Lord Windsor, who died in 1642, and was translated by his sister to the Hickmans, her son, Thomas Windsor Hickman, by Dixie Hickman, Esq., being made, on her account, Lord Windsor, 12 Car. II., he was created Earl of Plymouth December 6, 1682, and died November 3, 1687. He left two sons, of whom the present Earl of Plymouth is descended.

The free-school (Plate III., Fig. 4) was built at the expense of Thomas, Lord Knyvett, for the education of the male children, free, as it is expressed on a stone against the building with these arms over it, viz., Argent, a bend sable, within a border engrailed of the second, for Knyvett; impaling Gules, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, for Workingdon, of Leicestershire, and the following inscription under the arms:

"This house and free-school was founded at the charge of the Right Hon. Tho. Knyvett, Baron Escreck, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, endowed with a perpetual revenue of twenty pounds land by the year, 1624."

There is the following inscription in the church:

"The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Knevett, Baron of Escreck, and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, gave the free-school, with £20 a year for ever, to teach the male children of the parish of Stanwell, free for ever."

Fig. 2 in Plate III. is a brass figure in the church with the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Ricardus de Thorp, nup' rector eccl'ie de Stanewell, qui obijt vico die mes'is Junii, anno D'ni Milli'o cccc°viii° cuj' a't'e p'piciet' d's. Amen."

B. LONGMATE.

[1794, *Part I.*, *pp.* 313, 314.]

I send you a drawing of a very handsome tomb, of black and variegated marble, in the south aisle of Stanwell church, erected for Lord Knyvet and his Lady (see Plate III.).

Lord Knyvet died in 1622, as appears by an inscription upon a flat stone of the pavement below:

"Vnder this stone are buryed the bodies of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Knyvet, who deceased this 27th of July, anno D'ni 1622; and of Lady Elizabeth, his wife, who also dyed the 5th of September following, in the same yeare."

Upon the monument are the two following inscriptions, cut on black marble, with the letters gilt [omitted].

On the top of the monument, in the centre, are the arms, crest, and supporters; the shield contains twenty-two quarterings: 1. Argent, a bend sable, and a border engrailed of the second, for Knyvet; 2. Argent, three bendlets sable, and a canton, or; 3. Gules, a fess dancette between six cross-croslets, or—Engaine; 4. Argent, two pales, and a border sable; 5. Or, three bendlets sable, and a canton per pale, or and sable; 6. Or, a bend ermine between six tortoises; 7. Gules, three bendlets argent—Murdakes; 8. Argent, a fess gules; over all a bend engrailed sable; 9. Ermine, a fess gules—Isley; 10. Argent, three cinquefoils, and a canton gules—Driby; 11. Checque, Or and gules, a fess ermine—Cayley; 12. Gules, a lion rampant, or —Burghurst; 13. Azure, three garbs, or—Blondevill, of Leicester; 14. Azure, a wolf's head erased argent—Louf; 15. Argent, a demi-lion rampant, coupéd gules, within a border sable, charged with ten besants—Lynde, of Canterbury; 16. Ermine, a lion rampant, sable —Camb; 17. Argent, three cinquefoils gules, for Darcy, of Essex; 18. Sable, a cross; and in first quarter a mullet argent, for Hovill, of Warwickshire; 19, Per fess, gules and argent, six martlets counter-changed—Fenwick, of Norfolk; 20. Per bend or and sable, a lion rampant, regardant, gules; 21. Or, a cross moline, gules—Frevell; 22. Argent, a lion rampant, sable—Stapleton, of Yorkshire.

Crest: a demi-vivern, rising, vert.

Supporters: on the dexter, a hound proper; on the sinister, a goat-dog, Argent; arm, hoof, and beared, or.

Motto: "Ni plus, ni moin."

On the dexter side of the paternal coat are these arms: Argent, a plane bend, and a border engrailed sable—Knyvet; impaling Gules, a lion rampant, argent, crowned, or—Hayward, of Essex.

On the sinister are this coat, with six quarterings: 1. Knyvett; 2. Argent, two pales engrailed sable; 3. Argent, on a saltire engrailed gules, six fleurs-de-lis argent—Medowcroft, of Lancaster; 4. Gules,

a lion rampant, or—Dalbany; 5. Per fess, or and argent, an eagle displayed sable; 6. As the first.

This Sir Thomas Knyvet, Knight, was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to King James, who, in 1605, upon an obscure intimation given by a letter directed to the Lord Montegle of the danger that was likely to befall those who should come to the ensuing Parliament (being then a Justice of the Peace in Westminster), was sent to make a search in the vaults underneath the House of Lords; and, coming about midnight, with some few in his company, found a man standing without doors in boots; whereupon, entering the vaults, and turning over some billets and faggots there laid (under colour of winter fuel for Mr. Thomas Percy, who had hired a house thereunto), discovered thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, the person in boots being Guido Faux (Mr. Percy's servant), who should have put fire to the train upon the first day of the Parliament.

Upon June 4, 1608, being summoned to Parliament, then sitting, by the title of Lord Knyvet, of Escrick, co. Bucks, he took his seat accordingly.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, Alderman of the city of London (widow of Richard Warren, Esq., of Essex), and died in King Street, Westminster. The inscription on the monument informs us that he was of the royal bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of counsel to Queen Anne (wife of King James). Dying without issue, the title became extinct.

B. Longmate.

Tottenham.

[1820, *Part I., pp.* 305-307.]

Mr. Bedwell, in the second book of his "Brief Description of the Town of Tottenham High Cross in Middlesex," in the year 1631 (at which time he was vicar of the parish), mentions "sundry memorable things worth the observing here found and remaining," and which he has divided into ternaries* or threes. The second ternary are "the Crosse, the Hermitage, and the Altar of St. Loy," which were all on the side of the road, and within half a mile of each other. "The Crosse standeth as it were in the middest betweene the forementioned Cell and the Hermitage. That there hath bene a Crosse here of long continuance, even so long as since that decree was made by the Church, that every parish should in places most frequented set up a Crosse, I make no doubt; but whether it were such as the first, as afterward it is manifest it was, I much doubt of; for that it hath bene of an extraordinary height, and that from hence the towne gained the addition of *altæ crucis*, the towne, I meane, to

* This word signifies number, and in antiquity was esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great antiquity among the ancients.

be called Tottenham High Crosse, all men must needs confesse." "Edward the First, surnamed Longshanks, determined a journey into Scotland in the yeare of our Lord 1290, to decide, as our historiographers repeat, the controversie between the competitors of the Crowne, tooke the Queene his wife Eleonora along with him; the Queene by the way fell sicke, yea so sicke, that the physitians despaired of her recovery; whereupon the King would go no farther, but returned with a purpose to bring her backe to London againe; in this return she departed this life at Herdbey, a towne neere Lincolne, on the 28 of November: she being dead, as soon as preparation could be made, the corps was carried back in state toward London, and in every toune and place where the body of the Queene stayed, the King in token of his marvelous love toward her, caused a stately Crosse to be erected. That this is one of them, I dare not say, but that it was against the corps should come through the toune re-edified and adorned, and peradventure raysed higher, there is no reason to thinke to the contrary."

It is pretty certain the corpse of Queen Eleanor did not pass through Tottenham, but took the following route, viz: from Herdbury to Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, and Westminster, at each of which places King Edward caused a cross to be erected, and these crosses were adorned with the arms of Castile Leon: so that it clearly appears the corpse of that Princess did not rest after its departure from Waltham.

Mr. Bedwell further states: "About fifty years agone (1580) I remember riding through the towne, observed it to be a columne of wood covered with a square sheet of leade to shoote the water off every way, underset with foure spurres: this being decayed and rotten, was taken downe, and a new one built of brickes, as now we see it, about some 30 years since (1600) by Deane Wood, who dwelt in the house next unto it on the East part."

The Dean resided at this time in a house (long since divided into two dwellings, and lately occupied by Mr. Copeland and Mr. Tyler) on the east of the cross. He caused the old decayed wooden cross to be taken down, and on its site erected an octangular brick column, which is still standing, but concealed by the late additions. On the south and west sides were stone dials, one of which remained till the year 1809, and under the neckings in the brickwork were crosses formed like the Greek letter *tau* (T). This cross being found in a very dilapidated state, was repaired in 1809, and covered with cement by Mr. Bernasconia, under the direction of Mr. Shaw, architect, and at the same time various architectural embellishments, usually termed Gothic, were introduced, in the style of those that prevailed in the Tudor era. On the face of the octagon is a shield containing one of the letters composing the word "Tottenham" in the old character,

and it will long be regretted that the date at which the alterations were made is not to be found in any part of this structure.

The plate annexed (see Plate II.) was sketched in 1805, and is a faithful representation of this cross as it then was, an emblem of antiquity.

"The third remarkable thing," says Mr. Bedwell, "of this second ternary is the Hermitag, distant Southward from the Crosse about X score, or short of a stone bridge in the bottome VII or VIII score: it was within the memory of some yet living (1631) a little square building, for the most part of bricke; it is now a pretty dwelling for a small family. It was built questionless upon the common; but since it seemeth by licence obtained of the Lord, it hath bene inclosed, and to it hath bene annexed a little plotte of ground, which lately hath bene converted to an hortyard: as also a long slip two poale broad, running along by the Highway Southward, from the house were twenty score." This was a cell dependent on the Monastery of the Holy Trinity in London; and in the year 1638 it was the property of Ferdinando Pulford and Anne, his mother. At the present time the Bull public-house stands on the site of the Hermitage, and the long slip of ground before mentioned, running thence southward to Page Green and the Seven Sisters, was a few years ago purchased by Mr. Chas. Tuck of the late Thos. Smith, Esq., late lord of the manor, who has erected a row of neat houses thereon, which is called Grove Place.

Mr. Bedwell states: "The offertory of St. Loy* is a poore house situate on the West side of the sayd roade, a little off the bridge, where the middle ward was determined." This well, called St. Loy's Well, was, in Bedwell's time, a deep pit in the highway, always full of water,† but never running over. It was cleaned out in the memory of some persons living in Bedwell's time, and at the bottom was found a great stone, which had certain letters or characters on it; but being, through the carelessness of the workmen, broken and defaced, and no person near who regarded it, it was not known what the characters meant.

This well is still to be seen in a field on the west side of the high-road, belonging to Mr. Sperling, but in the occupation of the representative of the late Mr. Chas. Saunders. It is surrounded by willows, and close to the hedgerow which divides the above field

* St. Eloy, or Eligius, was born at Cadaillac, near Limöges, in France, about the year 588, and apprenticed to a goldsmith; till, on his having executed a beautiful piece of work for Clothaire II., the King called him to court, and consulted him about affairs of state. He was ordained Bishop of Noyon in the year 640, at the age of fifty-two years, and held that see near twenty years, still working at his original trade, and making some of the finest shrines in that King's dominions. He died at the age of seventy, December 1, in the year 659.

† The properties of this water are said to be similar to the Cheltenham springs.

from Mr. Forster's brickfield. It is bricked up on all sides, square, and about 4 feet deep.

In a drawing by the late Mr. Townsend, this well is represented with a hermit standing by it, who receives an offering from a lady. The drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1770-71, and has since been engraved, but is scarce.

Twickenham.

[1784, *Part II.*, *p.* 895.]

In Twickenham churchyard is an inscription to the memory of an old woman, "who nursed Alexander Pope," remarkable for occasioning the following sarcasm, soon after it was put up, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, which was written under it with a piece of chalk:

> "No wonder that he's so stout and so strong.
> Since he lugg'd and he tugg'd at the bubby so long."

[1798, *Part II.*, *pp.* 832, 833.]

At Strawberry Hill is one of the seven mourning rings given at the burial of Charles I. It has the King's head in miniature; behind, a death's head between the letters "C. R." The motto, "Prepared be to follow me." A present to Mr. Walpole from Lady Murray Elliot. P. Q.

[1801, *Part II.*, *p.* 624.]

Last June I went with a friend to Twickenham. . . . My first care was to visit the sacred willow planted by the hand of Pope; and to my bitter grief only 2 or 3 feet of the trunk remain, the upper part having been cut away. M. Browne.

[1801, *Part II.*, *p.* 688.]

The notice in your last (p. 624) having induced me to turn to Mr. Ironside's "History of Twickenham," I was agreeably gratified to find a beautiful view of the sacred willow, and also of Lord Mendip's house, and the famous grotto.

"The house celebrated by the residence of Mr. Pope, who removed into it with his father and mother about the year 1715, was, after his decease, purchased by Sir William Stanhope, Knight of the Bath, and father to the Earl of Chesterfield, who made great alterations, and added two wings to it with offices. He also greatly enlarged the gardens behind the house, which have a communication with each other by a subterraneous passage or additional grotto. On Sir William's death this villa became the property of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, who married his daughter, and was created Lord Mendip in 1794."

The far-famed willow came from Spain, enclosing a present to the late Lady Suffolk, who came over with George II. and Queen

Caroline, and was a favourite of both, particularly so of the King. Mr. Pope was in company when the covering was taken off the present. He observed the pieces of sticks appeared as if there were some vegetation, and added, "Perhaps they may produce something we have not in England." Under this idea he planted it in his garden, and it produced the willow-tree that has given birth to so many others.

M. GREEN.

[1802, *Part II., pp.* 705, 706.]

The house at Twickenham, celebrated by the residence of Mr. Pope, who removed into it with his father and mother about the year 1715, was, after his decease, purchased by Sir William Stanhope, K.B., brother to the Earl of Chesterfield, who made great alterations, added to it two wings with offices, and greatly enlarged the gardens behind the house, which communicate with each other by a subterraneous passage or additional grotto. On Sir William's death, this villa became the property of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, who married his daughter, and was, August 13, 1794, created Lord Mendip, and died February 2, 1802, leaving it to his heir and successor, Henry Welbore Agar Viscount Clifden (now Lord Mendip), who directed it to be sold by auction by Mr. Christie, May 17.

The house consists of a body with a small hall paved with stone, and two small parlours on each side, and two bow rooms of handsome dimensions at the sides. The upper story is disposed in nearly the same plan.

A correct view of it, with the two willows in front, may be seen in Mr. Watts's Views, 1782, No. 48; and in Mr. Ironside's "History of Twickenham."

The following valuable antique busts, marbles, etc., were dispersed about it.

In the entrance hall:

Busts of Trajan (fine); one marked "Brutus"; two, anonymous, of emperors; two of young men, one of them resembling Marcellus (fine); a female bust named "Plotina," another "Marciana"; the first of these has the hair drawn up to a point and divided in rows in front, the other is dressed in the same manner, but the front hair parted in the middle, turning two ways.

Over the chimney was a marble tablet representing two Tritons blowing long flutes, and bearing each a sea-nymph accompanied by a Nereid, winged Genii, and dolphins, in *alto relievo.*

In the dining-parlour:

Two medallions of Nero and Titus; and head of a philosopher, large medallion in bas relief.

Bust of a child.

Another, draped.

Bust of Faustina, the hair flat to the head, but in front dressed.

Bust of Agrippina, the hair tied behind in a short thick club.

Bust of another empress.

Bust of Augustus, hair cropped.

A curious ancient fountain, the arch surmounted by a Bacchant, holding out in his right hand a cup, in his left a bunch of grapes, which he presses; on a shelf under the arch, a recumbent figure of the Nile, holding a cornucopia in left hand, reclined on a sphinx. The basin is square at top, within a square diminishing downwards, supported on lions' feet with faces on the knees. This came from the baths of Titus at Rome.

Two noble slabs of ancient mosaic, from the same baths, 5 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 8½ inches.

A pair of columns of the beautiful verd antique, with *giallo antico* plinths and statuary marble capitals, 5 feet 1 inch high.

In the marble hall—vases:

A small oval one of alabaster with a cover.

An upright one with handles.

An oval one with cover, ornamented with dolphins, wreath, and faint inscription.

A similar one, adorned with skulls of beasts, and festoons in relief, with handles.

A ditto, larger, with wreath of olive, and handles.

An oval one, with handles, enriched with a relief of Neptune in a car drawn by seahorses; the foot curiously formed of eight dolphins.

Another in form of a cista, spirally fluted, with tablet and inscription in the centre, supported by sphinxes, on each side of which are figures of the Dioscuri with their torches, one erect, the other reversed.

"D . M .
ARDAEIE .
ES . VX . ANN . XI .
AREIA . FIL ."

Another, oval, richly covered with griffins supporting a candelabrum.

Another, elegantly shaped, with handles supported with wreaths of ivy.

A noble and beautifully shaped one of oriental alabaster, with handles and cover, 1 foot 9 inches high, and 1 foot 9 inches wide.

Cinerary urns:

One with a cover, ornamented with dolphins, wreath and inscription.

A small one with rams' heads, festoons, and inscription.

Another, upright, with rams' heads, eagles, and festoons, in a bold style.

A small covered one, adorned with reliefs of a bird picking at fruit

in a basket thrown down, and two others supporting a festoon. Inscription :

"DIS . MAN .
C . M . CICVRINI .
SACRVM ."

On a pediment, a mask, thyrsus, and half-open cista.

Another, with a cover, and this inscription :

"DIOSC BORI
ISIDORIS
V . A . L ."

In the pediment an eagle.

A small one with festoon and inscription.

Another with a cover, with rams' heads, festoons, and this inscription :

ΑΚΡΙΔΙ ΚΥΝΑΡΙω,

birds picking fruit, and at angles two cranes looking up to an eagle ; in pediment rams' heads.

Another with rams' heads and Genii with inverted torches, and in the pediment a wreath, and on a frieze below another head between two rams' heads.

"DIS MANIBVS
C . MVNII SERENI
SACRVM."

Another, with boys supporting festoons, and this inscription :

"D . M .
L . IVLIO . VITALI
GLVCERA FECIT
CONIVGI B . M .
VIX . ANN . XLII . M . II ."

In pediment, a lion tearing a bull.

A female head in bas relief.

Two female medallions in *alto relievo.*

Bust of a child, marked "Philippus."

Another, marked "L. Verus."

Another, fine.

Another, very perfect, and exceedingly fine.

Another, its companion.

These two last have a spread eagle on the breast.

A statue, 2 feet 8 inches, of young Bacchus crowned with ivy, pressing to his breast the psyche, or butterfly, and holding in his lap heads of wheat and apples. The head of saline marble, and the expression very sweet.

At the upper end of the left-hand parlour, a most capital Egyptian figure of the scarce yellowish granite, 5 feet high. The forehead, high in the Ethiopian style, no hair, and the ears large and distinct ; the arms pendent close to the body, the hands closed, the left leg

advanced forward, the right adhering to a stump of a tree. The habit close, so fine as to show the breast and navel, up to the throat, where it divides, one fold over from left to right, confined by a plain and oblique belt at the waist, and a flap pendent from the front (Plate I., Fig. 1).

A colossal torso in this habit, of white marble, from the inside of one of the gates of the great temple of Carnac, is engraved in Denon's plate cxviii., having in the belt a dagger with a hawk's head, in a sheath, and on the belt in front an oval with hieroglyphics.

Fig. 2 is a sketch of the antique fount from the baths of Titus, in the same collection, surmounted by a clothed Bacchant with a cup in his right hand, over the centre shelf, the Nile recumbent on a sphinx, and holding a cornucopia.

A bust of L. Antonius, in fringed robe, with inscription on the breast in ancient Roman characters.

Another of Severus.

A fine one of Marcus Aurelius.

A singularly fine bas relief of a car loaded with a wild boar and a dog on him, drawn by a pair of bulls yoked led by two men on foot, and guarded by a horseman with a large round shield on his left arm; another dog running under the car. This is engraved in Bartoli's "Admiranda."

A sepulchral stone with the figures of a man and woman, their right hands joined; lighted candelabra at the corners, and on the top two dogs tearing a tiger; sprigs of laurel at the sides.

Fig. 3 is engraved for explanation.

Fig. 4 a gold coin of the Lower Empire.

D. H.

[1802, *Part II., p.* 799.]

I take the liberty of observing that Lord Mendip did not leave his villa, late Pope's (as stated by "D. H." in his account of that celebrated place) to his heir and successor, Henry Welbore Agar, Viscount Clifden. His lordship had no such power vested in him. It was entailed by Sir William Stanhope on whoever should be Earl of Chesterfield at the time of the decease of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis (late Lord Mendip); and the present Earl of Chesterfield consequently did inherit it; and it was his lordship, and not Lord Viscount Clifden, now Lord Mendip, who directed it to be sold by auction by Mr. Christie, May 17. R. B.

[1803, *Part I., pp.* 224, 225.]

Allow me to present you with a copy of the ticket of admission to Strawberry Hill Museum, as it was viewed in September, 1791. It was printed on one side of a quarto sheet of paper as follows:

"Mr. Walpole is very ready to oblige any curious persons with the sight of his house and collection; but, as it is situated so near to

London, and in so populous a neighbourhood, and as he refuses a ticket to nobody that sends for one, it is but reasonable that such persons as send should comply with the rules he has been obliged to lay down for showing it.

"Any person sending a day or two before may have a ticket for four persons for a day certain.

"No ticket will serve but for the day on which it is given.

"If more than four persons come with a ticket, the housekeeper has positive orders to admit none of them.

"Every ticket will admit the company only between the hours of twelve and three, before dinner; and only one company to be admitted on the same day.

"The house will never be shown after dinner, nor at all but from the 1st of May to the 1st of October.

"As Mr. Walpole has given offence by sometimes enlarging the number of four, and refusing that latitude to others, he flatters himself that for the future nobody will take it ill that he strictly confines the number; as whoever desires him to break this rule does in effect expect him to disoblige others, which is what nobody has a right to desire of him.

"Persons desiring a ticket may apply either to Strawberry Hill, or to Mr. Walpole's in Berkeley Square, London. If any person does not make use of this ticket, Mr. Walpole hopes he shall have notice; otherwise he is prevented from obliging others on that day, and thence is put to great inconvenience.

"They who have tickets are desired not to bring children.

"August 29, 1791."

In manuscript was the following:

"To Mr. Walpole's housekeeper.

"You may show my house to Mr. —— and three more on Monday next, on their delivering this to you. "HOR. WALPOLE."

To present your readers with some observations on what was shown at Strawberry Hill would be doing no justice to the elegant taste of Lord Orford. The following notes were subjoined to this copy of the ticket by two ladies, who attended only on this day—the gentleman was prevented from being of the party—and are at your service:

"The apartments shown are in number 11 or 12, besides closets. In the fireplaces are no grates. The fires are of wood, with dogs of French plate and other fire furniture. The first room shown was a large parlour on the ground-floor, with large family pictures—Lady Waldegrave. Farther, in a small round room facing the entrance, looking to the grounds. Upstairs a large room looking on to the river, being over the first parlour, where is a picture of Cowley,

Sir Kenelm Digby, Mrs. Damer, etc. Another room with a print of Paris, in a closet of which is a china table, curious, with kittens. Upstairs, again, you have a library, where is an eagle in terra cotta, on a stand, by Mrs. Damer. In the staircase are brass coats of mail, shields, and other armour. Another chamber has two figures in Paris plaster—shepherds and gleaners—Mrs. Damer's family. Hollar room—Henry VIII., etc. In a closet is Cardinal Wolsey's hat. Star chamber, which is small and dark, has small gold stars painted on the wainscot, and is furnished with triangular chairs. The ninth room is the state chamber, or Gobelin chamber, where is a magnificent bed of this tapestry, accompanied with pictures of Henry VII. and VIII., Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, etc. Next is the cabinet, formerly the chapel, which is very dark ; you have the altar, many relics, a fine and singular silver bell. The gallery is the largest room ; most elegantly rich and grand : it is of crimson damask, with white and gold Gothic ornaments. The drawing-room is a small round room, having a Moore's carpet, fitted up mostly with modern furniture. There is here a long story of a French lady who married the King, and died by poison. Superb marble chimney-piece, with wreaths of green down the jambs ; the top Mosaic work. Throughout the house are many closets with glazed doors full of curiosities, which are innumerable."

Lord Orford succeeded his nephew, George Walpole, in December, 1791, and died in 1797, leaving this house to Mrs. Damer for her life, and then to the Earl of Waldegrave's family.

[1807, *Part II.*, *p.* 1185.]

The celebrated villa of Mr. Pope, the curiosities of which have been described, and which has lately been demolished, will always be deemed to be of classical importance. You have quoted Mr. Ironside's description of the house and added the history of the beautiful willow. These several particulars will be further illustrated by inserting the accompanying plate, which is copied, by permission, from Mr. Ironside's " History of Twickenham."

A London Antiquary.

[1809, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1105-1107.]

I send you a view of the parish church of Twickenham, in Middlesex (see Plate II.), a handsome populous village, pleasantly situated on the river Thames, at the distance of ten miles from Hyde Park Corner.

It is three miles, two furlongs long, one mile and a half broad, and in compass nine miles, six furlongs.

According to the Return of Population 41 George III., 1800, Twickenham contained 3,138 inhabitants.

The church was formerly appropriated to the Abbey of St. Valery

in Picardy, and a vicarage was ordained and endowed, of which the abbot and convent were patrons. On the suppression of the alien priories, William of Wickham procured the rectory and advowson to be made part of the possessions of his newly-founded college at Winchester; the warden and fellows whereof exchanged it with Henry VIII. for the manor of Harmondsworth; after which Edward VI. presented it to the dean and canons of Windsor, who have ever since continued its patrons. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The tower is ancient, and is 60 feet high. The body of the church was rebuilt by subscription 1714, John James being the architect. It is a handsome brick building of the Tuscan order, and consists of a nave and two aisles. It is 88 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 40 feet high.

The following extracts from the registers of burials are interesting:

"In 1605 sixty-seven persons, and in 1665 twenty-four persons, died of the plague in this parish.

"The Countess of Manchester, buried Oct. 28, 1658.

"Batty Langley the architect, Sept. 14, 1676.

"Several persons from the camp on Hounslow Heath, 1686.

"Sir William Berkeley, July 13, 1677.

"John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Sept. 5, 1678.

"Charles Lord Berkeley, Sept. 21, 1682.

"John Lord Berkeley, March 5, 1697.

"Christiana Baroness Berkeley, Sept. 1, 1698.

"Lady Berkeley, July 21, 1707.

"Sir Godfrey Kneller, the eminent painter, Nov. 7, 1723.

"Alexander Pope, Esq., the celebrated poet, June 5, 1744.

"Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admiral of the Fleet, April 10, 1750.

"John Earl of Radnor, July 23, 1757.

"Lady Biron, Sept. 21, 1757.

"Countess Dowager Ferrers, March 25, 1762.

"Lady Sophia Pitt Pocock, wife of Admiral Sir George Pocock, January 7, 1768.

"Mrs. Catharine Clive, the celebrated actress, Dec. 14, 1785.

"Hon. Admiral John Biron, April 10, 1786."

Mr. Ironside, in his "History and Antiquities of Twickenham," has given all the epitaphs in the church at length. The following are selected as particularly acceptable to the lovers of the muses and the drama.

Over the gallery, on the east wall:

"D. O. M. Alexandro Pope, Viro innocuo, probo, pio; qui vixit annos 75; obiit anno 1717. et Edithæ conjugi, inculpabili, pientissimæ, quæ vixit annos 93; obiit 1733. Parentibus benemerentibus Filius fecit, et sibi; qui obiit anno 1743; ætatis 57."

On a monument erected by Bishop Warburton over the gallery on the north wall, with the bust of Mr. Pope in white marble:

"Alexandro Pope, M. H. Gulielmus episcopus Glocestriensis Amicitiæ causa fac. cur. 1761."

[Verses omitted.]

On a stone against the east end of the outside of the church:

"To the memory of Mary Beach, who died November the 5th, 1725, aged 78, Alexander Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and constantly attended for thirty-eight years, in gratitude to a faithful old servant, erected this stone."

On a plain neat marble placed against the east end of the church, by her friend and successor in theatrical merit, Miss Jane Pope, September 20, 1791:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Catharine Clive, who died Dec. the 7th, 1785, æt. 75."

[Epitaph omitted.]

Twickenham has been long celebrated for the number of villas in its neighbourhood, among which were pre-eminently distinguished the house once honoured by the residence of Pope* (now completely altered, if not wholly taken down), and Strawberry Hill, well known as the seat of the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, and now of the no less celebrated Mrs. Damer. . . .

The Rev. George Costard (a portrait and account of whom will be found in your seventy-fifth volume, p. 305) was vicar of this parish.

The neighbourhood of Twickenham is famous for the fertility of its well-cultivated garden-grounds, and supplies the London markets with large quantities of vegetables and fruit, particularly strawberries.

B. N.

[1826, *Part II., p.* 134.]

About a fortnight ago, on opening a new vault for the remains of Mr. Burnett, the distiller (who died at Twickenham at a villa rented of Sir George Pocock, Bart.), a coffin in a very decayed state was discovered, which, from its being by some inches higher than those usually made, attracted the attention of the sexton and masons employed in the vault. A very old inhabitant declared it to be the coffin of "Pope," who died in the year 1744. What renders the assertion more probable are the circumstances of the roof of the coffin being strewed with ashes (a ceremony customary with Roman Catholics, I believe), and it being well known that Pope's personal infirmity required a coffin of peculiar shape.

Pope in his will, I believe, directed that he should be interred near the remains of his parents, to whom he was remarkably attached. His wishes do not appear to have been attended to, as they are buried towards the north-east end, and the coffin in question is exactly in the middle aisle. The coffin of the Countess of Drogheda appears to lie near it.

A. B.

* See above, pp. 274-278.

[1842, *Part II., pp.* 44, 45.]

During the recent sale of the collection at Strawberry Hill, I visited the garden of Pope on the bank of the Thames, and passed under his grotto to the northern portion of his grounds, which was by this rustic tunnel, running under the highroad, connected with the verdant lawns that skirt the river's brink in front of the site of his dwelling. It is well known, of course, to most of your readers that Pope's villa was some years since pulled down. A new building is about to be erected on its site; the grotto is still so essentially necessary as a passage to the larger or back garden that it will remain, I believe, undisturbed.

This artificial cavern has been despoiled of the glittering spars and mirrors with which Pope had decorated it by order, as reported, of a noble lady, formerly occupying the poet's residence. She feared, it is said, that the grotto would, by these decorations, still continue to attract the eyes of curious intruders. . . . The poet's own account of the glittering crystals of his grotto in a letter to Edward Blount, Esq., dated June 22, 1725, may be interesting, as also to know that it still retains some marked features by which it may be identified with his description [letter omitted].

The spring for which Pope desired a guardian nymph in sculpture had for years disappeared; it has again been recently discovered, and is made to flow into a stone cistern, in which gold and silver fish are gliding.

Over the northern entrance to the grotto I observed a stone about six inches square let into the rustic work, which bears this inscription: "Secretum iter et falientis serviter vitæ," placed there, no doubt, by the poet.

Two lofty cedars raise their proud tops in the northern garden, doubtless remains of his "wilderness."

His willow, which for years sipped with its long drooping foliage the waters of the Thames, had fallen to decay, and was cut down. The dry and touchwood stump is placed in the grotto.*

A. J. K.

[1852, *Part I., pp.* 487, 488.]

In turning over a volume of the Harleian Manuscripts (No. 6,835), which contains a collection of epitaphs apparently made for the Earl of Oxford, from various churches in all parts of the country, I find the following memorial of an eccentric person probably long since forgotten, but which I was tempted to transcribe from finding that it was accompanied by a story given on the relation of "Mr. Pope," then living at Twickenham. I have looked in Lysons's "Environs" and in Ironside's "History of Twickenham" without discovering the name of Mrs. Whitrow. . . .

* As to the tradition of this willow having been planted by Pope, see Lysons's "Environs of London," vol. ii., 784.

EXTRACTS FROM A POCKET-BOOK OF T. T.

"Coming from Teddington towards London on June 17, 1723, I saw upon the left hand of the road, just as I came out of the town of Twickenham, something that looked like a monument, built up pretty high above a brick wall, but raised up from the field or garden enclosed by a brick wall, so as to make the inscription legible to a traveller. It was thus—upon the upper part of it, under a death's head, were these two words:

"'NOSCE TEIPSUM.

"'Here, at her Desire, are deposited in a Vault the Remains of Mrs. JOAN WHILROW, whose Soul on the 8 of Sept. 1707 left this World and ascended into the glorious Joys of the Just, having lived about 76 yeeres.'"

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

"A little lower, upon a small square stone, are these words:

"'Examine Yourselves 2 Cor. 13. 5. Death and Judgment will come.'

"As I was on horseback taking down this inscription, a country fellow that stood by told me, after an arch rustick manner, that this woman 'was a very good one indeed, for she never came to church,' and so, in his roundabout way, said she was a Dissenter, and he seemed to have but a very indifferent opinion of her. He said he knew her very well, and that this monument was put up by one Perkins a surgeon, a man of the same kidney, I understood by this honest historian.—T. T.

"On Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1729, I was mentioning this monument to Mr. Pope, who lives at Twickenham, and he gave me the following account of this woman: viz. That some short time before she dyed she came cross the water in a common wherry to Twickenham, where she took lodgings, and lived after an ordinary manner, always dressing her own victualls; never going to any publick divine worship, keeping very reserved and private; gave nobody any account of herself, payed very honestly and regularly for what she had, and at her death left a box with some money and other things in it, to one Perkins, of Twickenham, her executor, with instructions to erect her a monument somewhere by the way side, with this inscription upon it, which Mr. Perkins faithfully executed, and had a trifling matter of money left, after defraying this and the funerall expence. They could never hear any more of her there, nor find any body that formerly knew her before her coming to Twickenham.—T. T."

It appears that this inscription was still remaining *in situ* on the 1st November, 1762, when the Rev. William Cole, as he sat in his chariot, made a copy of it, which he has entered in the XLth volume of his MS. Collections (Brit. Mus. Add. 5,841), p. 174. He describes it, with great particularity, as follows: "Over a high garden wall on the right hand as you go to Strawberry Hill, and about half a mile from

it, close to the highway, and opposite the play-house at Twickenham, which is on the other side of the road, and about 20 feet from the said wall, is erected upon the wall a monument of about 6 foot high of black marble, set in bricks;" and from Cole's copy I have partially corrected that of Tanner, with respect to capitals, etc., but in all important points they completely coincide.

E. G. B.

Uxbridge.

[1789, *Part II.*, *p.* 685.]

The enclosed drawing is a view of the house where the unfortunate Charles I. signed the treaty of Uxbridge, January 30, 1644. In this treaty (which also proved fruitless), the demands of the Parliament were, that Episcopacy might be extirpated, that Presbytery might be established, and that the King should yield up the militia solely into the Parliament's disposal, etc. The house has been pulled down within these few years; it stood at the end of Uxbridge town, in the road to Beaconsfield.

H. R.

West Twyford.

[1800, *Part II.*, *p.* 732.]

West Twyford, near Ealing, Middlesex, consists only of the church and the manor house, which is very near it, and is surrounded by a moat. The present church is a brick structure, of very small dimensions, and contains some curious monuments to the memory of the Moyles, etc. For the inscriptions, as well as a particular account of the parish, I refer your readers to Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London";* in which work, however, the following are omitted.

On a flat stone in the chancel:

"Epit. ARTHURI MOYLE, fil. Gualteri Moyle, arm qui obiit 1° Januarii, 1681."

[Epitaph omitted.]

At the west end of the nave, on a flat stone:

"Here lie buried the bodies of WALTER MOYLE, Esq., and his two little sonnes, ROBERT and FRANCIS, 1660."

Underneath:

"Here lyes ANDREW PHILIPS, Esq."

BIN.

Whitchurch.

[1823, *Part II.*, *pp.* 299, 300.]

Canons, near Edgeware, the princely seat of the Duke of Chandos, was erected in the year 1712, with a profusion of such expense both in the structure and furniture, that it is hardly to be matched in England. And the disposition of both the house and gardens discovers the genius and grandeur of their noble master. The ascent of the great avenue to this seat from the town is by the fine iron gate,

* Vol. iii., p. 608.

with the duke's arms, and supporters on its stone pillars, with balustrades of iron on each side, and two neat lodges in the inside. The avenue, which is near a mile long, and so wide that three coaches may go abreast, with a large round basin of water in the middle, fronts an angle of the house, by which means two of its four fronts appear at once, as if they were but one. . . . All the four fronts are of freestone, each about 100 feet in breadth. The north front is finely adorned with pilasters and columns of stone, and above every window in each front is an antique head neatly engraved and at the top of all the fronts are statues as big as the life. The saloon, or great hall, is supported by marble pillars, and painted by Palucci. The locks and hinges are of silver and gold. There is another fine pair of stairs painted by La Guerre, and balustraded to the top with iron. The library is a fine spacious room, curiously adorned with books and statues, in wood, of the Stoning of St. Stephen, said to be the finest of that sort of engraving in the world. The chapel, where the duke formerly maintained a full choir, and had worship performed with the best music, after the manner of the Chapel Royal, is incomparably neat and pretty, being all finely plastered and gilt by Pargotti, and the ceiling and niches painted by Palucci. There is a handsome altar-piece, and in an alcove, above the altar, a neat organ, and over the gate, fronting the altar, there is a fine gallery for the duke and his family. In the windows of the chapel are also finely painted some passages of the History of the New Testament.

The gardens are well designed, with a vast variety, and the canals very large and noble. There is a spacious terrace that descends to a parterre, which has a row of gilded vases on pedestals on each side down to the great canal, and in the middle, fronting the canal, is a gilt gladiator.

The gardens being divided by iron balustrades, and not by walls, are seen all at one view from any part of them. In the kitchen garden are curious beehives of glass, and at the end of each of the chief avenues there are neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army whom the duke took out of Chelsea College to guard the whole, and perform the same duty at night as the watchmen do in London, and to attend his grace to the chapel on Sundays. Three architects were employed in the building of "Timon's Villa,"* Gibbs, James of Greenwich, and Sheppard, who designed the theatres of Goodman's Fields and Covent Garden. . . .

In Gough's "Additions to Camden," we are told that the building appeared to be designed for posterity, as the walls were 12 feet thick below and 9 feet above. The whole expense of the structure, including the arrangement of the grounds, is stated at £200,000 or £250,000. It was built in 1712, and pulled down in 1747. The

* See Pope's "Satire" on Canons.

demesne contained upwards of 400 acres. No purchaser could be found for the house that intended to reside in it. The materials were therefore sold by auction in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expenses of the sale, £11,000. The grand marble staircase adorns Chesterfield House, and has ever been considered the finest thing of the kind in London. The fine columns were bought for the portico at Wanstead House, from whence they have been again removed. The equestrian statue of George I., one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester Square. The iron balustrades in the gardens now divide the gardens and quadrangle of New College, Oxford.

The chapel, now a church to the hamlet of Whitchurch, contains all that remains of the magnificence of Canons. Immediately in view, at the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke," and his first two wives. M. H. B.

Willesden.

[1822, *Part II., p.* 578.]

Willesden* is about five miles W.N.W. of London. The direct road is by Paddington, which becomes interesting on Maida Hill, from the delightful prospect of the country. Continuing the Edgeware Road, appears Kilburn Wells, famed for its fine spring of mineral water, and healthy situation. It is become a place of some extent.

Turning from Kilburn on the left, a good road leads to Willesden. At the entrance of the village, on the right is Brandsbury House, the elegant seat of Sir Coutts Trotter; nearly opposite, on the right, is an antique farm-house. In a mile down the village, the green is approached, which has been partly enclosed, but still retains the appearance of a sequestered spot. On the right, on Dollar's Hill, is Mr. Finch's farm, which, as an object from the valley below, has a pleasing effect; but the greatest attraction is a hill on Mr. Richard's farm, on the left, commanding a fine view of Windsor; and as far as Leith Hill in Surrey. The gently rising heads of Bentley Priory, Stanmore and Bushey Heath, with Harrow spire, are also conspicuous objects.

Descending from this hill to the green, the garden and residence of Mr. Richards is worthy of notice.

At the distance of half a mile further, at the extremity of the village, is the church. The parsonage house, the churchyard, and an extensive prospect behind, with Harrow spire in the distance, have a most picturesque effect.

From Church End, Willesden, a pleasant road to the right leads to the retired hamlet of Neasdon, situate on an eminence, where, a few years since, stood a mansion on the estate of Mr. Joseph Nicholls,

* For Lysons's description of Willesden see "Environs of London," vol. iii., pp. 611 *et seq.*, quoted in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1795, Part II., p. 721.

occupied by Oliver Cromwell. From this village a road leads to Barns Hill and the Harrow Road, through Gray's Park, or another road from Neasdon leads down a pleasant green lane, on the right, to the Edgeware Road, which commands a view of the Surrey hills.

T. H.

[1825, *Part II.*, *pp.* 423, 424.]

The Church of Willesden has lately been shut up and whitewashed, etc. About twenty years ago, and also in 1821, the church underwent repairs. During these reparations the buttresses were ornamented with flat tiles; the windows of the nave modernized with common sash frames, and rounded in the interior. The tower (which contains six bells) has a very venerable appearance; the window on the upper story is very much decayed, and the tower is finished by a low pyramidal roof. One or two narrow single-light openings have been made on the basement story, to admit light to the stairs leading to the organ gallery. The doorway at the west end has a neat weather-cornice, not shown in your view. About twenty years ago the church was new pewed, with one or two exceptions; the repairers having carefully preserved the pew opposite the reading-desk, on the door of which are carved the arms of Roberts—a family, which, though now extinct, was once of some consequence in this sequestered village. The organ gallery was erected about 1821, and is the only gallery in the church. To a pew under this gallery, the beautiful Saxon font, unnoticed by Lysons, has been removed since your correspondent "T. W. J." communicated a representation of it. This situation is extremely inconvenient, owing to the want of light; indeed so dark is this part of the church, there being no west window, that it is almost impossible to distinguish any of the sculpture on the font. This removal is much to be regretted, as the former situation was far preferable. . . . On the south side of the chancel is a doorway, for many years blocked up, but which, being re-opened, has all the appearance of a modern entrance. In the nave, against each of the archivaults, dividing it from the south and only aisle, is a hatchment, the arms on which I regret not having time to copy, as they are unnoticed by Lysons. The chancel is very plain; the east window contains a few pieces of painted glass, with the letter "W." and two coats of arms, which I could not distinguish. The altar-screen is decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and other unsuitable ornaments. On the north side, immediately under a window, is a small piece of sculptured stone, probably the remains of a table monument or stone stall; the former of which I think most probable. The window above contains some plain pieces of painted glass. Adjoining this, a doorway leads to a neat square room, used as a vestry. In the chapel at the east end of the south and only aisle are the Brandsbury pews, and in the windows are the arms and quarterings of the family of Roberts, as follow. In the south window are

these six coats: I. Argent, six pheons sable, on a chief of the second a greyhound of the first gorged or. II. Quarterly of six; 1, 3 and 5, Argent a demi-griffin sable, crowned with an eastern crown or. 2, 4, and 6, gules. III. Azure three leopards' heads caboshed argent, langued gules. IV. Argent, a chevron between three Cornish choughs. V. Gules, a chevron ermine, between three lions rampant argent. VI. as I. Crest, on a wreath, Argent and sable, a greyhound argent, gorged gules. Motto: "Nec cursus veloci—Nec victoria forti." In the east window of this chapel the arms of Roberts impaling, Argent, a demi-griffin sable, crowned as before or. The entrance to the south aisle from the churchyard is through a Gothic doorway under an attached wooden porch, in which are seats.

In the churchyard are numerous gravestones and memorials: many of the latter are wooden tablets supported by upright wooden posts. On the south side are several small houses.

In the village, at the junction of the two roads, leading to Willesden Church and the Harrow Road, is a plain small brick chapel, erected in 1818, by the Home Missionary Society. Nearer the church is Willesden Green; between this and the church is the Charity School, a plain brick building, in which above twenty boys, and a nearly equal number of girls, are educated, and a public-house, the sign of the Six Bells, is the village post-office.

Near the Kilburn Wells, about two months ago, the foundation was laid for a chapel of ease, and is already roofed in. It is expected to be opened at Christmas.

I. T. S.

The following articles are omitted:

1788, part ii., p. 585. Oryctography of part of Middlesex.
1800, part ii., p. 830. West Twyford.
1846, part i., p. 154. Busts at Hampton Court.
1864, part ii., p. 585. Threatened demolition of Heston church.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Architectural:—Houses at Sunbury and Twickenham.—*Architectural Antiquities*, Part ii., pp. 162, 163.

Folklore:—Custom of shooting for silver arrow at Harrow-on-the-Hill.—*Manners and Customs*, p. 216.

Monmouthshire.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

[1818, *Part II., pp.* 201-204.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Silures.

Roman Province.—Britannia Secunda. *Stations.*—Blestium, Monmouth; Burrium, Usk; Gobannium, Abergavenny; Isca Silurum (headquarters of the second legion, and seat of government for Britannia Secunda), Caerleon: Isca Silurum, Caerwent.

Saxon Heptarchy.—This county, called Gwent or Gwentland, was not subjugated by the Saxons.

Antiquities.—Roman remains at Caerleon (the walls were 530 yards by 460), and at Caerwent (walls 505 yards by 390). Inscribed stones at Moins Court and Tredonnoc Church. "Harold's stones" and "Cryg y Dyrn," tumulus at Trelech. Encampments of Billingstock, or the Lodge: Campston, Campwood, Castell Taliurum, Coed y Bunedd, Craig y Gaercyd, Craig y Saesson, Cwrt y gaer, Gaer fawr (the largest in the county), above Mayndec House, Penros, Pen y Parc newydd, Pen y Pil, Porthskewydd, near Rumney Bridge; St. Julian's Wood, Sudbrook, Trelech, near Trewyn House, on Twyn Barlwn, Walterston. Castles of Abergavenny, Caerleon, Caldecot, Castell Glas or Green Castle, Chepstow, Dinham, Grosmont, Llanfair Iscoed, Llangibby, Monmouth, Newport, Pencoed, Penhow, Ragland, Scenfrith, Striguil, Usk, and White or Llandeilo. Abbeys of Gracedieu, Llantarnam, Llanthony, and Tintern. Priories of Goldcliff, Kynemark, Monmouth, and Usk. Churches of Abergavenny, Caerleon, Caldecot, Chepstow (west door a very beautiful receding Saxon arch), Grosmont, Malpas, Newport, Rumney, St. Thomas at Monmouth, and Welsh Bicknor. Wrunston Chapel. Abergavenny

Bridge, thirteen arches; the Munnow gate and bridge, Monmouth. Houses of Mathern, Moins Court, Perthir, and Theowen.

In Abergavenny Church are monuments of Sir William ap Thomas (father of Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke of his family), and of Gladys his wife, daughter of David Gam, and widow of Roger Vaughan. Gam and Vaughan were knighted whilst dying at Agincourt by Henry V., whose life they had preserved by sacrificing their own. Among the monuments of the Herberts, whose original residence was at Werndec, near this town, is that of Sir Richard Herbert, of Coldbrook, distinguished for his valour at the battle of Banbury, 1469.

Caerleon was long the capital of the British dominions, and is described by the bards as equalling Rome in splendour. Geoffrey, of Monmouth, says that at the time of the Saxon invasion it contained 200 astronomers. It was the principal residence of Arthur and his knights, "full famous in romantic tale." This town was also the Metropolitan See of the Britons, and Dubricius, the great opponent of the Pelagian heresy, was its first archbishop. He was succeeded by David, uncle of the famous Arthur, and the patron saint of Wales, who removed the See to Menevia in Pembrokeshire, which has since been called St. David's. At Caerleon were buried St. Aaron and St. Julius, who suffered martyrdom here in the reign of Dioclesian.

Llanthony Abbey (length 212 feet, breadth 50 feet, transept 100 feet) was built on the hermitage of St. David, the Patron of Wales. . . .

Newport Castle was erected by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., celebrated for his patronage of literature, and for his skill and valour in the service of his half-sister the Empress Maud. The church is dedicated to St. Woollos (or Gunleus, or Gwnlliw), who is said to have been buried there.

Tintern Abbey (length 218 feet, width 33 feet, transept 150 feet) was founded in 1131 by Walter de Clare, great uncle to Richard "Strongbow," the conqueror of Leinster in Ireland. In it had sepulture its founder, his brother Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke; Walter, Earl of Pembroke and Marshal of England; Anselm de Clare, the last earl of his family, and William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, beheaded after the battle of Banbury, 1469.

In Welsh Bicknor Church is a monumental effigy, supposed to represent Lady Montacute, who nursed the conqueror of Agincourt at Courtfield near this place; she died in 1395.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Afon Llwyd, Beeg, Berddin, Carn, Cledaugh, Ebwy fawr and fach, Fidan, Gavenny, Gruny, Houddy, Kebby, Lumon, Monnow, Morbesk, Mythve, Nedern, Olwy, Organ, Pill, Pool-Meyric, Rhyd y Mirch, Rumney, Severn, Sorwy, Tilery, Troggy, Trothy, Usk, Wye, Ystwyth.

Inland Navigation.—Monmouthshire canal, having two branches, one to Pontypool, the other to Crwmlin; Brecknock and Monmouth; Abergavenny canals. Rumney, Severn, Usk, and Wye rivers.

Lakes.—Two pools near Pontypool used as reservoirs to the Monmouthshire canal.

Eminences and Views.—The Suga-loaf (the highest in the county), 1852; the Blorenge, 1720; Skyrrid vawr, 1498; and Skyrrid vach, 765 feet above the confluence of the Gavenny with the Usk. Allt yr Arfaid; Blaenau, or the Beacon Mountain; Brynaro; Cabbadick; Campston; Catsash; Cefn y crib; Craig y Dorth; the Defandon; the Drynos; the Gaer; the Gam; the Garway; the Graig; Hatteril Hills; Machen Hill; Moel Hill; Mynydd Allervig; Mynydd Llwyd; Mynydd Maen; Mynydd y Crug; Mynydd y Lan; Mynydd y Slwyn; Pencamaur; Penny-vale Hills (viz., the Derry, Rolben, Graig, Llanwenarth, and Llanwenarth Hill); Pen y Parc newydd; Twyn Barlwn vulgò Tom Balam; Churches of Bydwelly, Christchurch, and Newport; Clytha modern castle; "Kemys Folly," and Pont y pool Park Folly, summer-houses; Wynd Cliff; Lover's Leap; Platform; and Double View in Piercefield grounds.

Natural Curiosities.—New Passage, at high water $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles across; Charstone rock islet; Caldecot and Wentloog levels; Gold Cliff; Wentwood Forest; Trelech medicinal water; Fissure in the Skyrrid Mountain; Scenery of Ewias Vale; of the confluence of the two Ebwys; and of the Wye, particularly at Piercefield and Chepstow. At Llanvihangel House are the largest and finest Scotch firs in England; in Cemmeys Commander churchyard is a hollow yew-tree 15 feet in girth, in which is enclosed an oak of 7 feet; at Chepstow the tide is said to rise higher than in any other part of the known world, and in January, 1768, to have attained the height of 70 feet; its greatest rise of late years has been 56 feet.

Public Edifices.—Chepstow: Bridge, five iron arches on stone piers; length 532 feet, width 20 feet, span of centre arch 112 feet, two adjoining arches 70 feet, two outward arches, 54 feet; finished 1816. Assembly Rooms and Corn Market. Monmouth: Jail; Town Hall, in front of which is an awkward statue of Henry V.; Church of St. Mary, spire 200 feet high. Newport: Bridge, five arches of stone, span of the centre arch 70 feet, two adjoining 62 feet, two outward 55 feet; built in 1800 by David Edwards (son of the famous architect of Pont y Pridd in Glamorganshire); cost £10,165. Bridges of Caerleon, Romney, and Usk.

Seats.—Troy House, Duke of Beaufort, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Abercarn, Mrs. Hall; Arcadia, F. S. Secretan, Esq.; Bix Weir, General Rooke; Blackbrook, Sir John Briggs, Bart.; Carigworth House, John Morgan, Esq.; Clytha, W. Jones, Esq.; Coldbrook, J. H. Williams, Esq.; Courtfield, Wm. Vaughan, Esq.; Dwywyn Cottage, Mrs. Middleton; Dynastow Court, Sam. Bosanquet, Esq.;

Grange, James Jones, Esq.; Hill House, T. Morgan, Esq.; Hillson, William Pilkington, Esq.; Kemeys House, L. Lord, Esq.; Llanarth Court, John Jones, Esq.; Llandeilo Cresseney, Rich. Lewis, Esq.; Llanfoist House, F. Chambre, Esq.; Llangattock, Rev. Mr. Lucas; Llangibby, W. A. Williams, Esq.; Llanofer, Benjamin Waddington, Esq.; Llanrumney, —— Moggeridge, Esq.; Llansaintfraed, Col. Morgan; Llanvihangle, Earl of Oxford; Llanwern, Lady Salusbury; Lleidet House, K. Evans, Esq.; Malpas, G. Kemeys, Esq.; Mamhelad, W. Morgan, Esq.; Mayndec, Sir Robert Kemeys; Pant y goitre, late T. Hooper, Esq.; Pen Park, —— Williams, Esq.; Penyclaw, —— Berry, Esq.; Perthyr, J. P. Lorimer, Esq.; Piercefield, Nat. Wells, Esq.; Pont y Pool, C. H. Leigh, Esq.; Porthskewydd, Rev. Mr. Lewis; Priory House, D. Williams, Esq.; St. Pierre, Charles Lewis, Esq.; Tredegar, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.; Trewyn, J. Rosier, Esq.; Tydee, Thomas Ellis, Esq.; Whiston, Wm. Phillips, Esq.; White House, —— Flower, Esq.; Wynastow Court, Thomas Swinnerton, Esq.

Produce.—Iron-ore, coal, limestone, millstones, freestone; wood; corn; oxen, sheep, mules; fish, particularly salmon (of which one was caught near Usk in 1782 which weighed 68 lbs), sewin, and trout.

Manufactures.—Iron, ship-building, tin, japan ware. Monmouth was once famous for its caps, which are noticed by Fluellin in Shakespeare's "Henry V.," and highly commended by Fuller in his "Worthies." The coating of iron plates with tin was first introduced into this kingdom by John Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool, and the first manufactory was established at that place. The lackering of iron plates with a brilliant varnish, called japanning, was first practised in this kingdom at Pontypool by Thomas Allgood (a native of Northamptonshire) in the time of Charles II.

History.

A.D. 610, at Tintern, Ceolwulf, King of Wessex, defeated by Theodorick, or St. Thewdric, Prince of Morganwg, or Glamorgan; but the conqueror died of his wounds three days after the battle, and was buried at Mathern.

A.D. 728, on Carno mountain Ethelbald, King of Mercia, defeated by the Britons.

A.D. 1034, Rytherch ap Jestyn, Prince of South Wales, defeated by Canute.

A.D. 1063, at Trelech, Gryffydd ap Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, defeated, and this county subjugated by Harold, afterwards King of England.

A.D. 1171, Caerleon taken by Henry II. in his progress to Ireland.

A.D. 1172, Abergavenny Castle, under William de Braos, taken by Sytsylt ap Dyfnwald, a Welsh chieftain, but shortly afterwards

restored to Braos, who invited Sytsylt and his son Geoffrey to conclude a treaty of amity at this place, when they were both treacherously murdered. A similar act of sanguinary treachery had been before perpetrated within the same walls by William, son of Milo, Earl of Hereford.

A.D. 1173, near Newport, Owen ap Caradock, son of Jorwerth ap Owen ap Caradock, Prince of Wales, whilst proceeding unarmed to meet Henry II., under the faith of a safe conduct granted to him for that purpose, treacherously murdered by a detachment from the garrison of Newport.

A.D. 1215, Abergavenny Castle taken from the forces of King John by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

A.D. 1233, at Grosmont, November 12, in a night attack, Henry III. surprised and defeated by Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who took 500 horses, with many waggons laden with provisions, baggage, and treasure.

A.D. 1405, at Usk, Owen Glyndwr defeated and driven to the mountains by the forces of Henry IV.

A.D. 1535, Monmouthshire, by an Act of Parliament, separated from Welsh jurisdiction, and made an English county.

A.D. 1645, Chepstow Castle, under Colonel Robert Fitzmorris, surrendered to the Parliamentarians under Colonel Morgan.

A.D. 1648, Chepstow Castle surprised by the Royalists, under Sir William Kemeys; but, May 25, retaken by assault by the Parliamentarians, under Colonel Ewer, when Sir Nicholas and forty more of its brave and loyal defenders were slain.

A.D. 1648, Ragland Castle, under Henry Somerset, first Marquess of Worcester, then above eighty years of age, but nobly illustrating the motto of his family, "Mutare vel timere sperno," after an heroic defence, surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax August 19. This castle has the glorious distinction of being the last in England that held out for the King.

Biography.

Aaron, St., martyr, Caerleon (suffered 303).

Arthur, Geoffrey ap, "Geoffrey of Monmouth," historian, Monmouth, about 1090.

Cantilupe, Walter, Bishop of Worcester, Abergavenny (died 1267).

Clare, Richard de, surnamed Strongbow, conqueror of Leinster, Chepstow (died 1176).

Cox, Leonard, grammarian, about 1509.

Evans, William, porter to Charles I., 7 feet 6 inches high (died 1635).

Godwyn, Charles, antiquary, friend of Hutchins, historian, of Dorset, Chepstow, 1698.

Henry V., conqueror of France, Monmouth Castle, 1387.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Edmund Crouchback, Grosmont Castle.

Herbert, Sir Richard, warrior, Ragland (beheaded 1469).

Herbert, William, Earl of Pembroke, warrior, Ragland (beheaded 1469).

Hopkins, William, divine, Monmouth, 1706.

Jones, Edmund, historian of his native village, Aberystwyth.

Julius, St., martyr, Caerleon (suffered 303).

Kent, or Gwent, John of, Franciscan, mathematician, Grosmont (died 1348).

Llywellyn, Thomas, Baptist, author on editions of Welsh Bible (died 1796).

Monmouth, John of, Bishop of Llandaff, Monmouth (died 1323).

Monmouth, Thomas of, divine, Monmouth (flor. 1160).

Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, in Parliament of 1386 declared Heir-Apparent to the Crown, Usk, 1374.

Oldcastle, Sir John, Lord Cobham, martyr, Oldcastle, about 1385.

Owen, Henry, divine, 1715.

Plantagenet, Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, Monmouth Castle (died 1361).

Williams, Charles, benefactor, founder of school, Caerleon, 1633.

Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, poet and diplomatist, Pont y pool, 1709.

Williams, Sir Roger, warrior, Penros (flor. temp. Eliz.).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

In Chepstow Church was interred Henry Martin, who died in the castle in 1680, in the seventy-ninth year of his age and the twentieth of his confinement. The curious anagrammatic epitaph, written by himself, has been long since removed. An inscription by Southey "for the room at Chepstow in which Martin the regicide was imprisoned" has been admirably parodied in the *Anti-Jacobin*, in one for the cell at Newgate in which Mrs. Brownrigg the prenticide was immured. In the church is a monument of Henry, second Earl of Worcester, K.G., who died 1549.

Coldbrook House was the residence of the brave Sir Richard Herbert, beheaded at Banbury, 1469, and of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, statesman, wit, and poet.

Llansaintfraed was the seat of Thomas ap Gwillim, from whom the Earls of Pembroke, Powis, and Caernarvon are descended by the male, and the Duke of Beaufort by the female line. He died here, and was buried in the church, 1438.

Mathern was the episcopal palace of Llandaff. In the church had sepulture the Bishops Anthony Kitchen, who impoverished the see so much that it is now the poorest in the kingdom, 1563; Hugh

Jones, the first Welshman elevated to this prelacy, 1574; William Blethyn, 1590; and Matthew Murray, 1639.

Monmouth Castle was a favourite residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and of his son Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.

Oldcastle (now destroyed) was the residence of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, head of the Lollards, the first author and the first martyr among our nobility. He was burnt in 1417.

Old Court was the principal seat of Dafydd ap Llewelyn, generally called David Gam, or Squinting David. He was the fourth in descent from Einion Sais, who served in the proud battles of Cressy and Poictiers. The life of David was disgraced by violence and rapine, and, above all, by his attempt to assassinate the brave Owen Glyndwr; but his most heroic behaviour at Agincourt atoned for all his crimes, and has rendered his memory glorious. When sent to reconnoitre the French army just before the battle, instead of being dispirited by their numbers, he made the memorable report that "there were enow to be killed, enow to be taken prisoners, and enow to run away"; and when Henry was stunned by a blow from the Duke d'Alençon, Gam interposed, and received in his own bosom the sword that was intended for his King's.

The latent beauties of Piercefield were first called into notice by Valentine Morris, Esq., whose liberality having induced some pecuniary embarrassments, he was compelled to leave the lovely residence that he had formed for a government in the West Indies. His departure was bewailed by the tears of the whole neighbourhood, and the bells of Chepstow as he passed through the town rang a muffled peal. This place was afterwards the residence of George Smith, Esq., and of his amiable and learned daughter, Miss Elizabeth Smith, the memoirs of whose life have been published by her excellent friend, Mrs. Harriet Bowdler. In the house are four exquisite pieces of Gobelin tapestry (representing the natural history of Africa) which once belonged to poor Louis XVI.

In Penhow Church is a monument of Elizabeth Jamplin, who died 1753, aged 111.

In Ragland Castle was confined, by order of Edward IV., Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., under the custody of William, Lord Herbert, afterwards first Earl of Pembroke of his family. In the church were buried William, third Earl of Worcester, K.G., 1588; his son Edward, fourth Earl, K.G., 1628; and Edward, sixth Earl and second Marquess of Worcester, who had been created, during the lifetime of his father, Earl of Glamorgan, author of "A Century of the Names and Scantlings of Inventions," from the sixty-eighth article of which it is supposed that Captain Savery took the first hint of the steam-engine. The Marquess died in 1667.

St. Julian's was the property in right of his wife, and the residence of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

In Tredegar House is a room, 42 feet by 27 feet, floored and wainscoted from a single oak.

In Trevethin Church is the monument of Major John Hanbury, who invented the art of tinning iron plates, and established the manufactory at Pontypool, where he resided until his death, in 1734.

Usk was the favourite residence of Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III.

Chepstow.

[1776, *pp.* 351, 352.]

The annexed plate is a view of Chepstow Castle, in Monmouthshire, called Kaswent or Castelk Gwent, in Mr. Grose's valuable "Collection of Ancient Castles."

It is situated on a high rock washed by the river Wye, near its influx into the Severn, over which there is a wooden bridge seventy feet high, the tide here rising sometimes sixty feet. This bridge is repaired at the joint expense of the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth.

The castle seems to have been built at the same time with the town, to which it was a kind of citadel, but by whom, or when, neither Leland, Camden, nor any of the topographical writers mention.

In the troubles under Charles I. this town and castle were garisoned for the King, and, according to Rushworth, on October 6, 1645, Colonel Morgan, Governor of Gloucester, at the head of 300 horse, 400 foot, and assisted by the Monmouthshire men, with little difficulty made himself master of the town. . . .

From the same authority it appears that, 1648 A.D., about the beginning of May, this castle was surprised by Sir Nicholas Kemish, Mr. Thomas Lewis, and other active Royalists, who, in the absence of the Governor, Colonel Hewes, by means of a correspondence with some in the castle, in the night obtained possession of a port; when, notwithstanding one Cautrell, an officer of the garrison, with some soldiers, retreated to a tower, where they for awhile attempted a defence, it was taken, and Captain Herbert, with the garrison, made prisoners.

Colonel Herbert, having intelligence thereof, presently assembled some forces in order to recover it; and Cromwell marched against it in person, thinking to have taken it by storm. He soon got possession of the town, but unsuccessfully assaulted the castle; whereupon he left Colonel Ewer, with a train of artillery, seven companies of foot, and four troops of horse, to prosecute the siege; when, though the garrison consisted only of 160 men, they gallantly defended themselves till their provisions were exhausted, and even then refused to surrender on assurance of quarter, hoping to escape by means of a boat; but in this they were prevented by the intrepidity of a soldier in the Parliamentary army, who, swimming across the river with a

knife in his teeth, cut loose and brought away the boat. At length, on May 25, the castle was taken; Sir Nicholas Kemish and about forty men were slain in the siege. This was considered by the Parliament of such importance that the captain who brought the news was rewarded with fifty pounds, and the Parliament directed that a letter of thanks should be drawn up and sent from that House to Colonel Ewer and the officers and soldiers employed on that service.

Longtown Castle.

[1788, *Part I., p.* 505.]

Longtown Castle,* in Monmouthshire, is a fine remain of baronial magnificence on the frontiers of England and Wales. Being so near Wales it was probably reckoned part of it, and on this account does not appear in Domesday Survey. It is a chapelry in the parish of St. Cludock, in the diocese of St. David. Mr. Taylor's map, on what authority we know not, places here the Roman station Blestium, which, in Antonine's 12th Iter from Isca (Caerleon) to Calleva (Silchester or Farnham), passes through Burrium (Usk), Blestium (Monmouth), according to Horsley, p. 467. Mr. Camden ("Brit.," Herefordshire) had placed Blestium at Old Town, or Old Castle, at the foot of Hatterel Hills, called by the Britains Castlehen, or the Old Castle, and situated not far to the southward of Longtown. Mr. Baxter was of the same opinion, correcting the Roman name Belescium. Mr. Horsley thought the distance from Oldtown to Usk too great for the Itinerary eleven miles. * *

Welsh Bicknor.

[1756, *pp.* 239, 240.]

At the church of Welsh Bicknor, in Monmouthshire, I lately saw a chalice with this date upon it, 1176, which by the make of the vessel and the mode of the figures seems to be genuine. The upper part of the 7 is not horizontal, as we make it now, but oblique, and forms an acute angle like the present 4, without the horizontal stroke in the middle, like this . The extent of this oblique stroke exceeds the vertical one at top, but is manifestly a slip of the graving tool, it being done by a bad hand. The chalice holds something less than a pint, I believe; its form not unlike those of the present time, but very rudely done; has no stamp or mark to denote the name of the workman or quality of the silver, nor any ornament, save two rude circles of roses, very badly done and very small, and look as if they

* See Plate II. annexed, from a drawing by Mr. Wathen, of Hereford.

were made with a punch, but as there are scarcely any two alike, and many slips of the graver discernable, it is a piece of sculpture without dispute. The top of the cover, which has one of the rosy circles upon it and the date in the centre, is almost broken from the rim, the whole chalice being very thin, and the cover much thinner still. This date is not quite so ancient as that of Dr. Wallis's on the mantel-piece at Helmdon in Northamptonshire, but is much more perfect, there being but three Arabic figures in that, and the rest supplied by conjecture from a letter.

Welsh Bicknor, so called to distinguish it from English Bicknor, another parish on the other side of the Wye in Gloucestershire, is a place as remarkable as the chalice it contains. It stands in a peninsula, made by the said river, seven miles in compass, though at the isthmus it is but one. It was formerly reckoned in Wales, when Monmouthshire was Welsh, and from thence obtained its distinguishing epithet. The number of inhabitants are not many, there being but about ten dwellings in it, and half of them cottages. The worthy gentleman that owns it has a handsome seat there, called Courtfield, that stands upon the descent of a hill which graduates gently towards the Wye, and with its gardens looks like a theatre from the neighbouring hills. . . .

The church is so situated as not to be seen from any part of the parish except the verge of the river, upon whose bank it is built, the hills above it rising to a mountainous height, and with such swellings in the middle as entirely hide the church till you come within twenty yards of it. The parsonage house is joined to the church. . . .

G. S. Green.

The following article is omitted:

1823, part ii., p. 16. Account of Monmouthshire in 1602.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*:

Roman Remains:—Caerleon, St. Briavel's.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 222-230; part ii., p. 592.

Folklore:—Christmas customs; mothering Sunday.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 45, 87, 88; *Manners and Customs*, p. 180.

APPENDIX A.

Lincolnshire.

The following accidental reference to churches in Lincolnshire escaped attention in its proper place:

[1788, *Part I., pp.* 505, 506.]

In a medical MS. of the late Dr. Stukeley, I find the following sketches of portraits and arms, which you will perhaps think worth engraving:

Figs. 1, 2, 4 (Plate III.), are the arms of Badlesmere, single and quartering . . . taken May 24, 1745, from the west door of the steeple of Uffington Church, which was built in 1330. Fig. 3 is over the door of the rectory-house.

Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, were taken, the same day, from an extremely old semicircular arch, which forms the south door of Tallington Church.

Figs. 9, 10, were taken, May 26, 1745, from the choir of Barholm Church. All these three churches are in Nesse hundred, in the county of Lincoln, not far from Stamford, where the doctor practised physic.

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